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A history of Chester County,  
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A HISTORY  
OF  
CHESTER COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA



UNDER EDITORIAL SUPERVISION  
OF  
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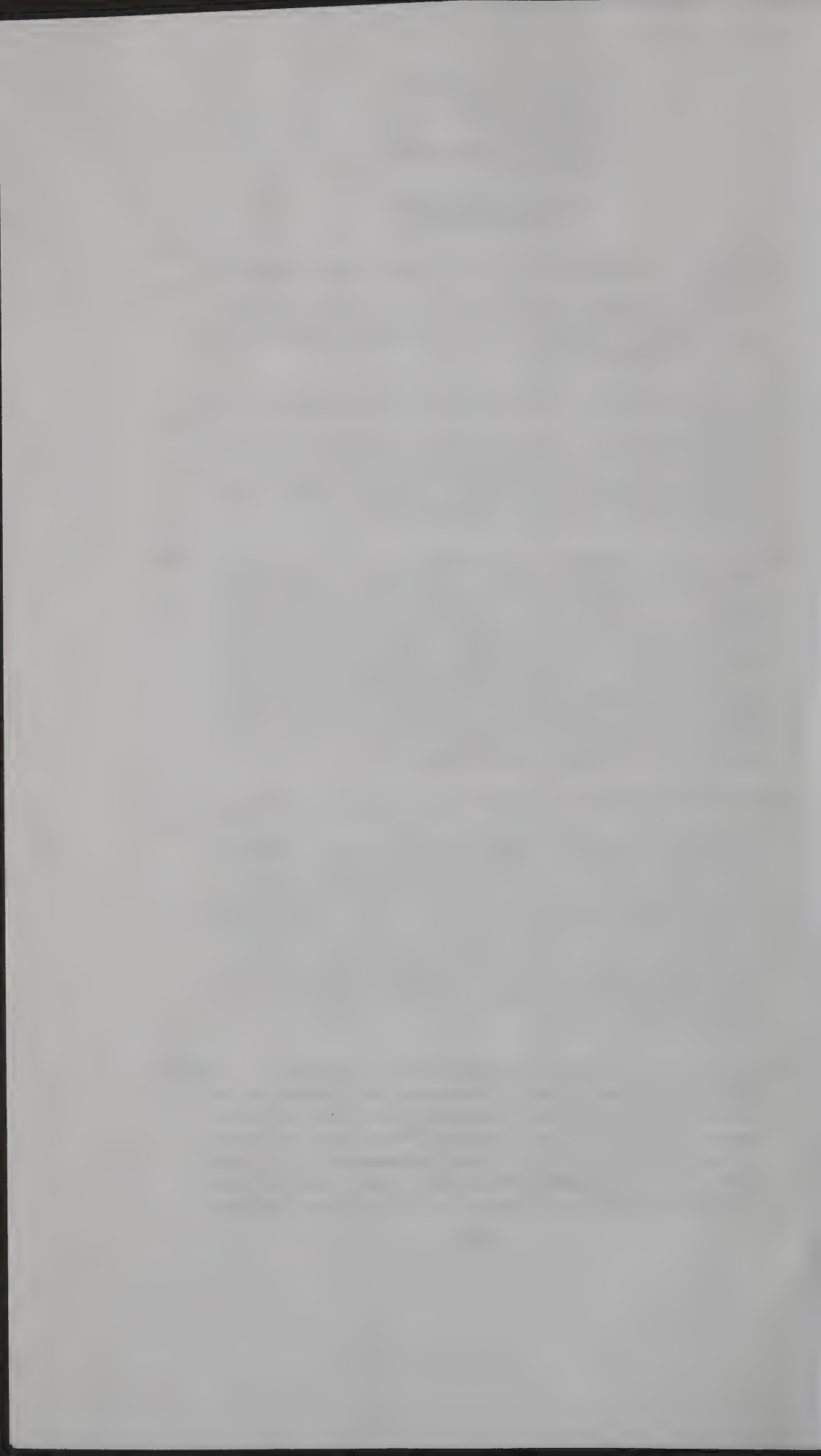
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## PREFACE

THE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA, indeed of the United States, is reflected in the history of Chester County.

In this county the first Europeans to make their homes in Pennsylvania set foot. The kaleidoscopic character of the settlement of Swedes, Finns, Dutch, English, Welsh and Germans, and the influx of southern Europeans in more recent years, typifies America.

Followers of all faiths found solace here. The influence of the Friends has been pronounced in education and culture.

The war between the North and the South was fought silently, without bloodshed, in Chester County, where the Abolitionists, the Colonizationists and the pro-Slavery advocates frequently met in verbal and legal combat.

Agriculture, in its many phases, has experienced a steady evolution here, particularly since 1850. The great variety of agricultural products would be difficult to duplicate in any other county of the state.

Iron and steel products have been manufactured in this county for more than 200 years. The growth of great industrial centers such as Coatesville and Phoenixville, accompanied the advances made in agriculture. Other types of manufacturing, such as that of paper, have become important phases of the economic life of the county.

Great personalities, born, reared and educated in our county, have radiated their influences beyond the boundaries of Pennsylvania. Lawyers, statesmen, physicians, educators, clergymen, manufacturers, editors and others, have contributed to its growth. The purpose of this volume then, is to preserve the records of their services, so that the citizens of the future may find inspiration in them.

Acknowledgments are due Dr. William Sharpless of West Chester, and Dr. Heagy of Cochranville, for their assistance in preparing material for the chapter on medicine, and biography, respectively; and to Honorable Wilmer W. McElree for the use of his publication, the *Bench and Bar of Chester County*, in preparing the chapter on the Legal Profession.

THE EDITOR.



# HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY

## CHAPTER I.

### TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

CHESTER County, in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania, was one of the three original counties of the state, organized by William Penn upon his arrival here in 1682. Then it embraced the entire southeastern part of the province west of the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, and extended, with no definite boundaries, to the north and west. It was limited on the west in 1729 when Lancaster County was created, and on the north in 1752 when Berks County was organized. Delaware County was formed from the southeastern section of Chester County in 1789, and since that time the latter county has been defined territorially as it is today.

Chester County has an area of 777 square miles. The land slopes from the Welsh Mountain, which separates it from Lancaster County on the north, toward the Delaware River on the south and east. There are no mountains within the county. The Chester Valley, generally two or three miles in width, extends across the county a little north of the center from northeast to southwest. The southern section of the county is generally undulating, although there are occasional hills. The land in the north is particularly rugged and the Welsh Mountain on the north and northwest is of sandstone formation. Just south of the mountain a wide belt of red shale, sandstone and gneiss rock extends to the North Valley Hill. The Chester Valley, called the "Great Valley" in the early days of the province, is of primitive limestone, and is the center of highly specialized agriculture. In the southern part of the county lies an extensive formation of gneiss and mica slate. In this formation serpentine, hornblende and deposits of pure feldspar are to be found. Where serpentine exists the soil is markedly sterile and these rock deposits have been termed "barren stone."

The county is well watered by creeks and smaller streams which flow into the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. The East Branch of the Octoraro Creek, which is twenty and one-half miles long, has its source in Highland Township, one and one-half miles south of Parkesburg. Its course is southwesterly, it forms the Chester-Lancaster County boundary for the last sixteen miles. The mouth of this creek is four miles northwest of Oxford, where it is united with the West Branch, and together they form the main stream, Octoraro Creek, which flows into the Susquehanna River below Conowingo, Maryland. The East Branch of the Brandywine Creek has its source in the Welsh Mountain, Chester County, near the Chester-Berks County boundary. It follows a southeasterly course to form the main



stream by uniting with the West Branch in East Bradford and Pocopson Townships. The West Branch originates near Honey Brook and flows in a southeasterly direction to form the main stream. The East Branch is twenty-five and one-half miles long, while the West Branch is thirty-one miles long. The Brandywine Creek formed by these two branches serves as the Chester-Delaware County boundary on the southeast. The mouth of the Brandywine is at Wilmington, Delaware, where it unites with the Christiana and other creeks before emptying into the Delaware River. French Creek is in the northern part of the county and is twenty-two miles long. Its source is in Union Township, southern Berks County, but most of its course lies within Chester County through which it flows in a southeasterly direction toward the Schuylkill River, and enters that stream at Phoenixville. The Schuylkill River forms part of the Chester-Montgomery County boundary on the northeast and east. Valley Creek in the central part of the county unites with the East Branch of the Brandywine in Bradford Township. Buck Run and Doe Run flow into the West Branch in East Fallowfield Township. Big Elk Creek has its source in the southern part of the county in Londonderry and East Fallowfield Townships. It flows in a southeasterly direction into Maryland, and through that state for the greatest part of its course.

The county is rich in its variety of mineral deposits, which are of more interest scientifically than commercially. Siluro-Cambrian limestones occupy the Chester Valley and dip from 30' to 50' southward. Small anticlinal rolls run diagonally across their general strike. The white marble strata which occurs on the southern edge stands almost vertical. The North Valley Hill is composed of Potsdam Sandstone, "rising northward from beneath the lowest limestones and spreading in sheets and patches over a considerable gneiss region, embracing Honey Brook, East and West Nantmeal, West Vincent, East and West Pikeland, Charlestown, Upper Uwchlan, East and West Brandywine and parts of West Caln and Sadsbury Townships." The fundamental gneiss area now exposed was at one time completely covered by the Potsdam quartzite and the limestone. The South Valley Hill is the edge of a low table-land made up of belt of magnesian-mica slate. This formation is vertical although it dips at the highest angles in a southward direction, "probably in contact and conformity with, and over the marble beds of the south edge of the valley, but possibly overturned and beneath the marble." The belt of slate of the South Valley Hill is only two miles wide at the Schuylkill River, and it increases to the width of three miles at West Chester and four and one-half miles at the West Branch of the Brandywine. Then it spreads over East and West Fallowfield, Highland, Londonderry, Upper and Lower Oxford, East and West Nottingham Townships into Lancaster County. In the table-land, of which the South Valley Hill is the edge, extends a belt of older and newer gneisses and mica-schists which occupy all the townships to the south and east. Near West Chester, Doe Run, Kennett Square, Avondale and Landenberg occur isolated areas of limestone. Potsdam quartzite appears around London Grove and at points on the Delaware State boundary line. The magnesian-mica slate belt and the gneisses and mica-schists are separated in East Goshen and Willistown Townships by a

long range of serpentine. Another serpentine belt, more extensive, exists along the Maryland State line into Lancaster County, carrying various deposits. At the south edge of the slate belt a trap dyke enters from Delaware County. Extensive outspreads of trap boulders occur along the Berks County boundary line in the north. There are numerous other exhibitions of trap in the county. The country between the Schuylkill River and French Creek is composed of Mesozoic brown sandstone and shale. In the tunnel, near Phoenixville, large collections of fossil plants and reptiles have been made in the past.

The wide variety of mineral and rock formations that occur in the county have made it the center of much interest for scientists. Many museum exhibits throughout the country have been enriched by contributions of rare mineral specimens from Chester County. In a number of instances formations that appear here are found no where else in the state.

Allanite, a silicate of lime, aluminum and iron with the rare earth minerals such as cerium, yttrium, lanthanum, has been found in East Bradford and Coventry Townships where there is granite rock. The substance has some radio activity and is a heavy mineral with a bright pitch black or brown color. At times when it is found loose in the soil it is coated with a brown crust.

Amethyst, a variety of quartz that is blue-violet in color, has been found at Sadsbury and East Bradford Townships. Some of the crystals found here weigh seven pounds and more. The amethysts are prized highly and used as gem stones.

Apatite, a mineral somewhat softer than feldspar or steel, which occurs in smooth, six-sided prism-like crystals, is to be found in London Grove Township near Penn's Meeting House. In some form apatite is the basis of many phosphate rocks and is found in guano in part. The crystals show a variety of colors; blue, green, brown, yellow and white.

Asbestos. The fibrous variety of the mineral asbestos, amphibole, a magnesium silicate containing no water, occurs in Chester County. All asbestos is of secondary geological origin and it may be derived by alteration from a variety of rocks generally rich in magnesium silicates. Some of it is derived from impure dolomite limestone. Rocks originally rich in the magnesium silicates are the most important sources. These rocks alter to serpentine and at times give rise to asbestos. The purer the serpentine the more likely it is to contain asbestos. The amphibole variety is found here, but it is not the common commercial variety.

Barite, barium sulphate, often called "heavy spar" is a heavy crystalline mineral. It is white in color when found in its pure state and is very stable in relation to acids, alkalies or corrosive gases. Most of it is found to be iron-stained and associated with clay, silica, calcium carbonate and other minerals when mined. Consequently it has to be ground, washed and bleached with acid to purify it. Barite has been mined at Phoenixville. Its chief commercial value is in the manufacture of mixed paints.

Brownstone was the term applied originally to a brown or reddish sandstone from the Triassic formation. Oxides of iron give the stone its brown

color and its durability, for the iron is in a thoroughly oxidized condition and will not stain or cause the rock to crumble. Quarries, where this stone was cut for building purposes, were conducted at Phoenixville and Valley Forge, but are inactive now.

Chromite iron ore is distributed through areas of serpentine and associated basic rocks. The ore is black and shines like pitch in appearance and is heavy and hard. When crushed or rubbed on quartz or porcelain it forms a hard dark brown colored powder depending on the hardness of the sample. Small streams, sands and gravels in the serpentine region are frequently full of shiny black eight-sided crystals of the chromite and magnetic iron. In Chester County chromite may be found along the Octoraro Creek, in West Goshen Township near West Chester, and in Willistown Township. At one time the ore was mined in Elk, East and West Nottingham Townships. Those sections of the latter townships in which the ore was mined are known as the "white barrens." Chromite is used commercially in the manufacture of pigments and paints, and in tanning leather. The ore chromite is sometimes used for refractory furnace linings.

Copper of the calcopyrite variety has been found at French Creek. It contains 34.5 per cent copper and is a copper-iron sulphide, and is brass-yellow in color.

Corundum, known sometimes as ruby, sapphire, and in an impure form as emery, consists, when in a chemically pure state, of oxide of aluminum. Iron, chromium and other impurities are often present. This composition chiefly occurs in the serpentine belt. Next to the diamond, corundum is the hardest natural substance known. John and Joel Bailey are reported to have discovered corundum in the serpentine region between 1822 and 1825. In 1832 Dr. Thomas Seal collected specimens at Unionville. W. W. Jeffries saw large lumps in a field at that place in 1837 and 1838. About one ton of surface fragments and boulders was collected in 1839 and shipped to Liverpool, England. The source of those fragments and boulders was not discovered until 1875 when a large lenticular mass was found. This was composed mainly of corundum and margarite and some fine specimens of diaspore. Corundum has been found more abundantly at Unionville than elsewhere. The serpentine rock in which it is found has an average width of about eight hundred feet, and a length of one mile, and is located about a mile northeast of the town. It also occurs in feldspar here. The product was mined before 1903 but has been almost continually unworked since then. Ruby and sapphire, the gem varieties are not found here in good quality. Corundum has also been found near West Chester, near Fremont, West Nottingham Township, but not to the extent that it appears near Unionville. In West Nottingham Township the corundum is surrounded by feldspar. The crystals of corundum are six-sided and generally flat at the ends. When small, they are usually well developed with smooth faces and sharp edges. Their color is usually gray, although some small bits of the sapphire variety of a blue color have been found. Corundum is chiefly used commercially for abrasive purposes.



Cyanite is a silicate of alumina with a variety of colors from grays to deep blues. It is of no commercial importance except for gem purposes. Fine specimens, in large flat pieces and in radiating masses, have been found at the Poor House Quarry and in other parts of the county.

Feldspar occurs chiefly in rocks made up of quartz, mica and feldspar, or in other words, in those rock formations that are granitic in character. It also occurs with serpentine, and in such cases is likely to be associated with corundum. High grade kaolins contain some feldspar in places. In Chester County feldspar occurs in many localities. Leading ones are Unionville, Pennsbury, West Chester, Brinton's Quarry, Avondale, Chatham, New Garden, Toughenamon and West Caln. In 1912 it was mined at Avondale, Chatham, New Garden and Toughenamon and is still produced at the latter place for commercial purposes. Potash feldspar and soda feldspar are found near the Maryland State boundary line. Feldspar is used extensively in the manufacture of china and porcelain where it is used to influence the character of the "mix" as to fusion, body, etc. Sometimes it is used as a source of alumina and potash; as a binder in making emery wheels; in the manufacture of certain sorts of glasses and enamels; as a polishing and scouring medium particularly in some scouring soaps because it is less gritty in character than silica.

Almost all of the lead minerals, including others that are very rare in character have been found at the old Wheatly mines near Phoenixville. Galena, one of the ores of lead, is among the group of those found there. Fine specimens of carbonate and sulphate of lead, and the phosphate appear at Phoenixville as do very rare specimens of sphalerite in the old works of the mines. They are of no commercial importance.

Garnet is a name applied to eight or ten varieties of minerals. These minerals are silicates with lime-aluminum; magnesium-aluminum; iron or manganese aluminum or chromium and titanium. The garnets are frequently found in many-sided crystals which are harder than steel or quartz. They occur in greatest abundance in mica schist rock and in veins in granite gneiss and mica schists with feldspar, quartz, and at times, beryl. The stones range in color from an almost colorless or very pale green grossularite, to the brilliant, dark green uvarovite. Common garnets are red or brown in color. The chief localities in which they have been found in this county are, Pennsbury, East and West Nottingham, Newlin, London Grove, Oxford, East Bradford and Elk Townships. They have been found in other parts of the county too. The almandite or iron-aluminum variety is the one most commonly occurring here. Garnets are used as ornamental stones, as abrasives and for jewel material in watches. There are no commercial workings in the county.

Gold has been found in the Phoenixville mines but not in quantities large enough to make it commercially practical.

Granite is a rock composed of grains of orthoclase feldspar, mica or a magnesia mineral known as hornblende, and quartz. Some rocks commonly called granite are actually gneiss or "trap." Granite possesses no definite layer structure or bedding and breaks or dresses equally well in any direc-

tion. Some has been located in Chester County but there are no commercial workings.

Graphite, a mineral form of the element carbon, is a very soft, black mineral with a "greasy feel." Sometimes it is called plumbago, which is somewhat misleading because graphite contains no lead in any form. What we commonly term "lead pencils" are actually made from graphite and not from lead. Graphite is generally considered to be the product of chemical and physical changes that occur in rocks after their original formation. Heat and pressure are responsible for producing the changes which are known among geologists as metamorphism. Occurrences of graphite are usually confined to such rocks as schist, quartzite, gneiss, slates, veins in granites and in limestones which have altered in whole or in part to marble. In 1912 graphite was systematically mined at Chester Springs, Coventry, Kimberton, Byers, and Phoenixville. In addition for use in making pencils, graphite is used in the manufacture of crucibles used in steel, brass, bronze and other industries; for paints; lubricating material; as a protective covering in foundry facings; electrotyping; stove polish, etc. The demand for it is so great and its uses so varied that a process has been developed to produce it artificially in electric furnaces. It is not mined in Chester County.

Kaolin, a high grade clay, is nearly all found in residual deposits in this county which were formed from the decay of pematite or giant granite veins. One of the oldest localities producing kaolin in the United States is that in the neighborhood of Kaolin Post Office where the clay was worked in 1839. It is used commercially in the manufacture of chinaware and as a filler in paper making.

Limonite deposits of iron ore occur in Pennsylvania to a great degree in the vicinity of limestone beds and along their outcrops. In some instances the iron ore replaces the limestone in whole or in part, and in others the ore occurs apparently as the result of the decomposition of the older schists. Limonite has been one of the chief sources of natural wealth in Pennsylvania. In Chester County the chief deposits of limonite, or brown hematite as it is known, occur in the southern margin of the Chester Valley.

Magnesite, a magnesian mineral, is rare in Pennsylvania. It occurs most frequently in serpentine zones and in too small a quantity to be of commercial value. In Chester County it has been found at Brinton's Quarry in East Bradford, Goshen and West Nottingham Townships.

Magnetite, one of the most important of the iron ores in Pennsylvania, occurs in Warwick Township, this county, where mines were conducted before 1908. The Jones Mine there was flooded and abandoned in 1912. Since that time the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company have developed mines at Saint Peters. Magnetite is estimated to contain an average of 45% of iron but frequently appears with other deposits such as copper. That condition exists at Cornwall, Lebanon County, where the greatest known deposits of magnetite ores exist in Pennsylvania. The iron industry in Pennsylvania had its origin in Coventry Township, Chester County, where furnaces were active as early as 1720.

Marble is a crystalline form of lime rock such as calcite or dolomite, and is usually capable of taking a high polish and of being worked easily into a great variety of carved forms. It has been worked extensively in Pennsylvania. The marble quarries in the older and more crystalline limestone formations of the Chester Valley have been developed east and west of the Schuylkill River along vertical beds of the South Valley Hill. Before Vermont marble came into the market the products of these quarries in Chester County supplied the building demands of Philadelphia. Part of Girard College, the Stephen Girard Banking House on Third Street, Philadelphia, and many of the older houses and public buildings in eastern Pennsylvania are constructed of marble from the local quarries. In 1912 the only marble quarries in the county were those at West Grove.

Muscovite, a form of mica, is found in Pennsylvania chiefly in Pennsbury Township, this county. In this locality masses as large as twelve to fourteen inches in diameter have been discovered. It has also been found at Unionville and West Chester. Muscovite is called "white mica" and is a silicate of aluminum and potassium containing water. In thin sheets it is nearly colorless. In sheets of one-sixteenth of an inch or more in thickness it may be colorless, white, gray, yellow inclining to amber, red, brown or green. When of a reddish color it is often called "rum" and "ruby" mica. The sheets are very elastic and have a brilliant lustre often glimmering on fresh surfaces. Its principal use is for insulation.

Phlogopite, a silicate of aluminum and potassium, is another form of mica that occurs in Chester County. It is rare in Pennsylvania and is called "amber mica." In thin sheets it is generally yellow or brownish in color, and in sheets of one-sixteenth of an inch or more in thickness it may be yellow, brown, or black, and sometimes coppery in color. The lustre is less brilliant than that of muscovite but more silver and pearl-like. In thin sheets it is also elastic. The chief localities in which it appears in this county are the lime quarries of East Marlborough and New Garden Townships.

Pyrite, a sulphide of iron occurs in slates, shales, limestones, quartz veins and in coal mines. It is not a commercial mineral in Pennsylvania although small quantities of it have been found here. Very beautiful crystalline forms occur along French Creek, this county, with magnetic iron oxide and chalcopyrite. Commercially it is of value in producing sulphuric acid and as a mineral paint.

Quartz is one of the most abundant of known minerals. It varies widely in form, occurring as sand, sandstone, quartzite, vein quartz, flint and chert; as gems like rock crystal and amethyst; as an essential part of granite, and in schists and in veins in granite where it is usually associated with feldspar, mica and garnet. In the form of rock crystals it is found in six-sided crystals with pyramidal ends. They vary in length and are frequently longer than thick, sometimes being very short and stumpy. The lustre is brilliant and when free from iron and other stains, quartz crystals have been mistaken for diamonds. Quartz is much harder than steel and breaks in indeterminate directions. In Chester County it occurs in the Poor House Quarry, West Bradford Township; at Pennsbury as rock crystals enclosed in mica; at



Brinton's and other quarries in East Bradford Township. Quartz is one of the most useful of known minerals. It is used as sand and sandstone are used and in making glass; as an abrasive for sandpaper; for scouring and polishing material in soaps; in paints; for lining acid steel furnaces and puddle furnaces; and as a flux in extracting copper ores.

Serpentine is a silicate of magnesium with water and occurs both as a mineral and in rock masses. In its purest varieties it has a semi-transparent quality which places it among the more valuable ornamental stones. Precious, or noble serpentine, has a fine oily or waxlike lustre, is rich pale or dark green in color, and may be polished to a very high degree. It is found in Chester County in East Goshen, Willistown, Westtown, Birmingham, West Goshen, East Bradford, Pocopson, East Marlborough, Newlin, Elk and West Nottingham Townships. The greatest beds are in Willistown, East Goshen, Elk and West Nottingham. Serpentine has been quarried in Chester County, and many beautiful homes and public buildings in this and neighboring counties, and in Philadelphia, are constructed of it. From Report No. 9, Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, made in 1913, the following quotations concerning serpentine are taken: "Serpentine being chiefly of a magnesian nature is easily affected by certain sorts of acid vapors in the air, such as sulphurous ones. These sulphurous vapors are not especially noticeable in the rural districts but are very pronounced in cities where smoke and vapors from chemical and other manufacturing plants are very common. Magnesian rocks are especially susceptible to such vapors as magnesium sulphate is an exceedingly soluble compound. Moreover, serpentine carries considerable iron in a low state of oxidation. \* \* \* This under exposure to the atmosphere changes to a higher state of oxidation, and if this change is accompanied by a simultaneous affecting of the magnesium, decomposition of the rock is almost certain to follow." Serpentine houses in Chester County are in many cases more than 100 years old, and are still in a fresh and sound condition, due no doubt, to the air which is free from smoke and fumes of all sorts. In Philadelphia, where serpentine has been used for buildings such as some of those at the University of Pennsylvania, vapors in the air, particularly sulphurous ones from manufacturing plants, oil refineries and railroads nearby, seriously affect the composition of the serpentine causing it to crumble.

Sandstone is quarried extensively in Pennsylvania. Quarries have been developed in Chester County. Sand for use in glass manufacturing is produced by the Valley Forge Sand Company at Valley Forge.

Talc, an hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurs in Chester County, but is not worked for commercial purposes. It is a mineral which feels like soap to the touch and is often called soapstone. It often splits apart in layers like mica but is not elastic. Frequently it is found in compact rock forms and occurs generally with serpentine rocks or in association with older crystalline rocks.

Among titanium minerals, titanite or sphene, a silico-titanate of lime; rutile, and titaniferous hematite, are all found in Chester County. Titanium compounds, except sphene, are used for special alloys such as ferro-titanium,

of use in the steel industry, and rutile in the making of enamels, glazes, and for coloring artificial teeth. Sphene is of no practical value, but occurs in this county. Beautiful specimens of rutile have been found in quite large amounts at Parkesburg and in the townships of West Marlborough, London Grove, Thornbury, West Bradford and West Nottingham. Rutile is dark brown or bright ruby red in color, and generally occurs in the form of crystals which shine like polished metal. It is heavy and much harder than steel. Titaniferous hematite is quite rare in Pennsylvania but has been found in Westtown, Thornbury and East Bradford Townships in this county.

Tourmaline, a complex silicate of alumina and boric acid with the alkalies such as soda, potash and at times lithium, is rather a common mineral in the feldspar veins of the granitic and mica rocks of the state. It occurs in rocks in Chester County generally in long coal-black crystals of a three or six-sided shape.

Wavellite, with apatite, is the basis of most of the rock phosphates. It is generally found in very small crystals, in globular or lumpy masses which are either smooth or rough. The colors of wavellite are pale blues and greens, grays, yellows or browns when iron is present. It occurs also in earthy forms in clays and shales, and its presence is not always to be detected without chemical analyses. In this state it has been found at the Trimble Iron Mines in Chester County. At one time wavellite, which occurred with hydrated iron ores near White Horse was mined there. It is a source of phosphoric acid and alum.

Wulfenite, or molybdate of lead, is a rare lead molybdate. It is usually in square, yellow to orange-colored plates and occurs at the Wheatly mines at Phoenixville. In 1912 no lead mines were worked in Pennsylvania, and no lead is mined in Pennsylvania now.

## CHAPTER II.

### INDIAN INHABITANTS AND FIRST EUROPEAN EXPLORERS.

CHESTER County was organized by William Penn upon his arrival in Pennsylvania in 1682. For forty-seven years it included the present counties of Lancaster, Chester, Delaware and Berks, with indefinite boundaries to the north and west. When Lancaster was formed in 1729 it still extended over the present areas of Chester, Delaware and Berks. The latter county was formed twenty-three years after Lancaster, in 1752, and Delaware County was not organized until 1789, so that for more than a century after 1682, the history of Chester County is the history of much of south-eastern Pennsylvania. Moreover, that section of the original county of Chester, which is now Delaware County, was the site of the first settlement of Europeans in Pennsylvania in 1643, so that the history of the county actually begins one hundred and forty-six years before it achieved its present boundaries. Even before 1643 when Johan Printz became the Swedish governor of the territory, and made his headquarters on Tinicum Island, Dutch traders had established posts along the Delaware River, and roamed within the territory of the future Chester County. Thus the first Europeans who met Indian sachems on Chester County soil were not the English whose descendants form a great part of the population of the county now, but men from Holland and Sweden.

#### INDIANS.

The Indians who occupied this section of Pennsylvania belonged chiefly to two groups, the Delawares and the Susquehannas. Both groups received those names from Europeans with whom they came in contact. The Delawares, named for the river and indirectly for Lord De la Ware, said to have visited it, were known among themselves as Lenni Lenape, "original men." They were identified with the great Algonquin family, and three of their clans, the Munsee, Unami and Unalachtigo, dwelt along the Delaware. Members of the Unami, or Turtle Clan, lived on both sides of the river between the point where the Lehigh enters it, and the present boundary of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Shackamaxon was their principal town, and probably the center of the activities of the Lenape nation, because the chief of the Unami was, according to their custom, king of the Lenapes. This town was located approximately on the present site of Germantown. The Unalachtigo, or Turkey Clan, occupied the land along the lower Delaware River and Bay. Their chief village was Chikoki, on the site of the present town of Burlington, New Jersey, and smaller villages dotted the coast, Queonemysing, a village of the Unami Clan, was situated on the Brandywine Creek about three miles south of Chadds Ford in Birmingham Township, Delaware County. The Walum Olum, tribal legend of the Lenapes, is the explanation they offered of their existence in Pennsylvania. According to this legend they lived at one time west of the Mississippi River.



Gradually, for unknown reasons, they drifted eastward until they reached that river. It was there that they first met the Mengwe, as they called the Iroquois, who were located farther north along the banks. East of the river lived a powerful tribe called Talligewi or Alligewi, who controlled the territory from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains. The Lenape sent representatives to the Alligewi to gain permission to enter their domains. Their request was refused, but the Alligewi gave them permission to pass through their territory to land east of the Alleghenies which was then uninhabited. When preparations were made to traverse the Alligewi's lands the latter, according to the Walum Olum, were amazed at the great numbers of the Lenape. They withdrew their promise permitting the Lenape to cross their country, threatening to war against them if they came on. The Mengwe, who had not taken part in the negotiations, offered to assist the Lenape in fighting the Alligewi, providing, of course, that they might share in the spoils. In the struggle that ensued the Alligewi were driven south along the river, and the Lenape, who had borne the brunt of many battles, moved east with the Mengwe. Thus the Lenape located along the Delaware River, while the Mengwe established themselves farther north in New York, and developed the powerful Iroquoian Confederacy. Most of the Lenapes or Delawares, who dwelt within the confines of our present county belonged to a group whose central village was at Pequea, Lancaster County. The Delawares and Iroquois were continually at war. About 1720 the Iroquois subjugated the local clans, and as a result, the Delawares were forbidden to make war or to sell land. Although the subject tribe declared its independence in 1755 the Iroquois persisted in claiming superiority until August, 1795, when the Delawares were officially declared independent at the Treaty of Greenville, after our own Chester Countian, General Anthony Wayne made his successful conquests in the northwest territory.

Indian Hannah, the last of the Lenapes to reside within this county lived in Marlborough Township until the first years of the last century. She was a familiar figure here. Sherman Day in his volume *Historical Collections of Pennsylvania*, published in 1843, includes an account concerning Indian Hannah, that was taken from articles written by Joseph J. Lewis for the *Village Record* at West Chester in 1824. Mr. Lewis wrote in part: "The last of the Lenape, resident in Chester Co., died in the person of old Indian Hannah, at the poorhouse, in 1803. The circumstance of her being for many years the sole survivor of her people, (in this section of the country,) entitles her to a notice, which the merit of her character alone would not have procured. She was one of a family that called themselves Freemen, and inhabited for a number of years one of a small cluster of wigwams in Marlborough Township. Her principal abode after she set up for herself in the world, was a wigwam upon the Brandywine, but during the summer she travelled much through different parts of the county, visited those who would receive her with kindness, and distributed her baskets. She was a doctress, as well as basket-maker. Her fame was at one time so great, as to induce the venerable Mr. Parker, of Kennet, to seek her prescription for his children, who were ill. She furnished him a few herbs and pounded roots,

her only medicines, with directions for their use, and charged him five shillings for her recipe. Though a long time domesticated with the whites, she retained her Indian character, with her copper complexion, to the last. She had a proud and haughty spirit, hated the blacks, and deigned not to associate even with the lower order of the whites. Without a companion of her race—without kindred—surrounded only by strangers, she felt her situation desolate; often spoke emphatically of the wrongs and misfortunes of her people. In her conduct she was perfectly moral and exemplary, and by no means given to intemperance, as many of her race were. At her death she was over 90 years old."

"There is a place near the Brandywine, on the farm of Mr. Marshall, where there are yet a number of Indian graves that the owner of the ground has never suffered to be violated. One of them, probably a chief's, is particularly distinguished by a head and foot stone. Indian Hannah wished much to be buried in this ground, and her wish should have been complied with."

The Susquehannas, Minquas or Conestoga Indians, lived on both sides of the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. Captain John Smith of the Virginia Colony called them Susquehannocks, while the Dutch and Swedes knew them as Minquas. In the latter days of their existence in this section they were known as Conestogas. The name Minqua was probably applied to them by the Lenape. They were of Iroquoian stock, and were one of the tribes of Mengwe referred to in the Walum Olum. During the early years of the 17th Century they were frequently at war with the Delawares or Lenape. The Swedes and Dutch found the Susquehannas friendly. In 1638 they sold land to the Swedes, to whom they brought otter and beaver pelts for trade. The Swedes in turn supplied them with guns, and trained some of them in European military tactics.

The Delawares with whom the Swedes and Dutch came in contact were also inclined to be friendly. In the majority of instances when Indians attacked and killed white settlers along this part of the Delaware the massacres were the result of lack of understanding of the Indian tribal law. When De Vries, of whom more will be related, returned to the settlement at Zwaanendael on Lewes Creek, Delaware, late in 1632 and found the houses in ruins and the bones of more than 30 Hollanders scattered about, he learned from the Indians a story that discloses interesting practices. The Dutch, who had established a fort there in 1631 placed a sheet of tin with their country's coat of arms painted on it, upon a post, to indicate Dutch claim to the land. One of the Indian chieftains, anxious to experiment on new material for tobacco pipes, took the plate of tin for his own. In this he may have exhibited the Indian's inability to understand the principles of private ownership. Or he may have wished to impress his fellows with his cleverness in securing property belonging to someone else. Thieving was not looked upon with disdain by the Indian, but success in secretly taking property from others was lauded as cleverness. It is quite likely that in the Zwaanendael case the former was true. At any rate the Dutch under Hossett berated the Indians for the theft. The

impression they made must have filled the Indians with the conviction that a heinous crime had been committed, for they promptly punished the unsuspecting chief by beheading him. Then they marched triumphantly to Zwaanendael and presented the head of their victim to the horrified Hossett. The latter with his fellow settlers tried to explain to the Indians that death was too severe a punishment for the petty crime of the chieftain. Again they succeeded in impressing the Indians to such an extent that under the guise of entering the settlement on a mission of trade the natives massacred all but one of the residents. This incident did not occur within the confines of Chester County, but several miles to the south in the present state of Delaware. It is of importance here because it is one of the few instances in the history of the Delaware settlements in which Indians murdered white men.

The majority of European traders and settlers who came to America never understood the Indian. The French treated them as equals, married their squaws and instead of elevating them to their own social planes, fell themselves. To the English they were an inferior race, to be cajoled for what they had to offer, paid slightly in cheap merchandise and "fire water," for their land and priceless furs. In this the English were not alone, but in numbers and influence greater than representatives of other nations. For the most part the French and English had no conception of Indian ideas and practices. They did not understand that when a few Indians, some of them sachems or chiefs, solemnly promised to give up tracts of land they really expected to continue to occupy it themselves, and that the treaty was merely permission for the white men to occupy it jointly. Then too, they underwent many experiences in which some of the Indians, pretended to represent the entire group of claimants to the land, whose representations would be denied later by other Indians. These were common experiences in the efforts made by the Europeans to gain title to various sections of North America. The Dutch and English particularly, found it necessary to make several treaties with different parties for the same land in this region.

#### EUROPEAN EXPLORERS.

The first European to enter the Delaware Bay, of whom we have definite knowledge, was Henry Hudson, English navigator of the Dutch East India Company. Hudson crossed the Atlantic in the vessel *Half Moon*, and explored the coast from Newfoundland to Virginia for the purpose of discovering a northwest passage to the orient. On his return voyage north from Virginia, he entered the Delaware Bay on August 28, 1609. He saw land to the northeast which he thought was an island but which must have been Cape May. Robert Juet, his mate, records, according to a recent biographer of Hudson, Llewelyn Powys, that they sailed into the south river "for some distance. They soon realized that to explore it properly they would require a ship of less draught. Robert Juet twice climbed to the mast head in the hope of viewing a deep and open channel." Christopher Ward of Wilmington, who recently produced an excellent interpretive history of the *Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware*, and had access to original manuscripts,



quotes from Juet's journal as follows: "We found the land to trend away North-West, with a great Bay and Rivers. But the Bay we found should \* \* \* He that will thoroughly discover this great Bay must have a small Pinnasse." Thus Hudson sailed away and never returned to the "south river."

Some authorities, including Israel Acrelius, author of the *History of New Sweden*, claim that Captain (Lord) De la Ware, with the French Captain Cartier, first discovered the bay and river Pontaxat, and named them Delaware, in 1600.

Independent Dutch traders ventured into the vicinity of Manhattan in 1610 and obtained furs from the Indians. In the following years others came, and in 1613 the English Captain Argall of Virginia warned some of them who had established a small post at Manhattan that the territory belonged to England. In 1614 the States-General of Holland passed an ordinance in support of the Dutch traders, permitting any Hollanders who discovered land, harbors and rivers to monopolize the trade there for four voyages. There was no indication of plans for colonization. Several vessels came to this region under this regulation. One of them was the *Fortune* under the command of Cornelius Jacobsen Mey of Hoorn. Mey sailed into the Delaware Bay and named the several capes and the bay. Two of the names are in common usage today, Cape May and Cape Henlopen, although the latter was originally Hindlopen, and was applied to what Mey thought was a cape in southern Delaware. The other voyagers explored the coast to the northeast, and the States-General of Holland, upon receiving their reports, granted them monopolies to the section along the coast extending from Philadelphia to Maine, for four voyages in three years after January 1, 1615. No plans were made for settlement, but trade was the only aim. These merchants were called the United New Netherland Company. Although the Delaware River section was not included in the monopoly Captain Cornelius Hendricksen explored the river to the mouth of the Schuylkill in 1615.

The Dutch West India Company was chartered in 1621. The managers were called Lords Directors and represented five Dutch cities. Amsterdam was made the center of administration of the Company's activities. The College of XIX, made up of 19 representatives from the various Dutch provinces were vested with supervisory powers. The Company had permission to trade with the natives, colonize, erect forts and effect whatever regulations were found necessary regarding the government and maintenance of trading posts. Geographically the Company was permitted to operate along the entire coast of Africa and along the coasts of North and South America. The States-General voted to appropriate about \$500,000; 16 war vessels and 4 yachts, to foster the movement. The Company was expected to provide an equal number of vessels. The center from which activities were to be carried on in North America was to be at Manhattan which was named New Netherland. In 1623 the first vessel bearing colonists left Holland for the New World. Captain Mey was in command of the vessel which was called the *New Netherland*. It reached Manhattan, and after

some of the colonists disembarked Mey sailed for the Delaware Bay. He established Fort Nassau on the present site of Gloucester, New Jersey. At the same time the Dutch in Manhattan built Fort Orange at Albany. These two forts marked the southern and northern boundaries of the area of the Dutch West India Company's territory. There were sixteen people at Fort Nassau, including four married couples.

Unexpected wealth was derived by the Company from plundering Spanish vessels bound for Spain from South and Central America, and for a time attention was diverted from the New Netherland settlements. But in 1629 it became obvious that more colonists were needed to hold the land. The Dutch were not anxious to leave Holland, and definite means had to be resorted to for the purpose of encouraging migration. The patroon system was evolved, and the first settlements, other than Fort Nassau which was abandoned, on the Delaware were developed as patroonships.

Captain David Pieterssen De Vries was authorized to settle the patroonship or manor on the Delaware River. Zwaanendael, on Lewes River, was established a year before he visited it. He found it in ruins in 1632 and explored the river to Fort Nassau which the Dutch had deserted and Indians occupied. For several weeks he was marooned in his vessel in what is probably Chester Creek which was frozen. In February, 1635, the Manor of Zwaanendael was sold to the Dutch West India Company by the patroons, and colonists who had come with De Vries abandoned it.

Monarchs of various European nations laid claim to this section of North America. None of them had any conception of its geographical extent, and it was a common thing to grant unknown extents of territory to various favorites. In 1493 Pope Alexander VI gave Spain all the unchristian lands a hundred leagues west of the Azores. In 1604 Henry IV of France granted deMonts all the land from Philadelphia to Montreal. England claimed north America on the basis of John Cabot's discovery in 1497. The Virginia Company of London and the Virginia Company of Plymouth were granted lands extending inclusively and respectively from the thirty-fourth to the forty-first parallels and between the thirty-eighth and forty-fifth parallels, by James I in 1606. Parts of these grants were held in common by both companies. They underwent many changes from time to time, for the king was one of the monarchs who had no conception of the geography of the land he was donating. But for a long time this parleying in Europe had little effect upon the settlement of the territory. Thomas Yong of London entered the Delaware under commission of Charles I to discover a northwest passage in 1633. He found a Dutch trading vessel at Trenton Falls and took possession of it and its men, claiming that the section belonged to England. In 1632 Charles I gave Sir Edmund Plowden and some of the latter's friends, land in North America which included all of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and part of Pennsylvania. Elaborate plans were made to establish a colony here so that Lord Edmund did not visit his domains until 1642. By that time a group of Englishmen from New Haven had settled in New Jersey, on land near Fort Nassau, where he had expected to establish a manor. He must have been unsuccessful in his dealings with them for he returned to England. It was left to Sweden to establish a permanent colony on the Delaware River.

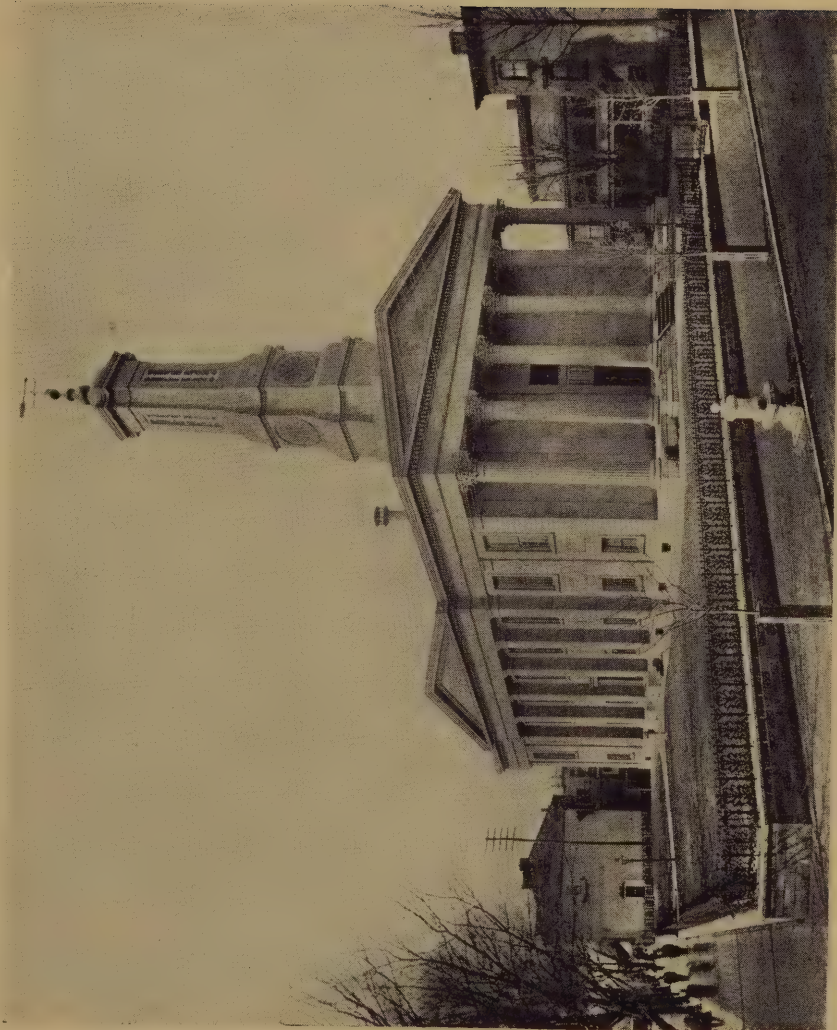
## CHAPTER III.

### EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS.

THE roots of the colonial development in America are buried in the history of the European countries that sent explorers, and attempted to make settlements here from the time of the discoveries of Christopher Columbus to the Revolutionary War. In order to gain a clear picture of colonization as it affected Chester County, a short review of the conditions prevailing in Europe before the first settlement, as well as of contemporary events in America, is essential. European nations aroused themselves from a lethargy that overcame them in the Dark Ages, in the Renaissance of culture. This Renaissance was accompanied by the Reformation in the existing religious organizations, and the development of Protestantism in its many phases. The Roman Catholic Church saw its great power diminishing when Henry VIII of England, and his daughter, Queen Elizabeth, gained for themselves the allegiance previously granted the Pope. This change occurred during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. The power of the monarch within his own nation became recognized as superior to that of the priests and bishops. Individualism developed and expressed itself in the growth of nationalism. Englishmen wanted to attain prominence and wealth as Englishmen for England. The same thing became true of the other Protestant countries of Europe, and although the process was slow, it became effective in economic and social life particularly. Most of the European countries, of which Sweden and England are good examples, had placed their trade and commerce in the hands of a group of Hanse merchants, who were organized as the Hanseatic League. Merchants from a group of small towns in the vicinity of Hanse, Germany, had banded together, and because they were enterprising, and were not deterred in their activities by wars, they piled up great wealth and much power for themselves. In London the offices of the Hanse merchants thrived until the advent of the Tudors. The individualism that developed under those rulers brought a realization of the great wealth that might come directly to the crown and its privileged friends through English merchants manning English vessels. The great mercantile system that followed, and served to permanently influence the American Colonies, and thus the entire world, was constructed through the colonial period of our history. This tendency, on the part of the crown, to deal directly with commercial affairs, was expressed similarly throughout Europe. The Spanish rulers permitted their chosen merchants to make a specified number of journeys, annually, to the Spanish colonies in South and Central America. Their routes were specified also. The wealth they obtained spurred the other European monarchs to gain some of it too, and the exploration of North America became a European struggle for dominion.

Of these European nations the Dutch, Swedes and Finns first permanently influenced the history of the settlement of Chester County. Sweden





THE COURT HOUSE OF AN EARLIER DATE.



had adopted the religion of Luther. Gustavus Adolphus, its famous ruler, gained renown for himself on many European battlefields, that might have made the presence of Swedish Colonies in America a more potent factor in our history had his early death not occurred. The commercial life of Sweden, like England, had been controlled by the Hanse merchants before their downfall. In the 16th Century the Dutch served as carriers and it is with these doughty seamen that the history of Swedish colonial ventures is bound up.

Until 1925, when E. A. Louhi published his volume entitled "The Delaware Finns" many historians took it for granted that Sweden populated her colony here with Swedes. This is understandable because the emigrants embarked at Swedish ports to which they had come from various Swedish principalities. Mr. Louhi's thesis serves to change this conception. He proves indisputably that many of these emigrants were Finns who had settled in Sweden, and were sent by the Swedish government because they found difficulty in adjusting themselves to the domestic, and consequently the political economy of Sweden. They were not obnoxious to the Swedes, but they retained customs in farming that made it more satisfactory to the government and the people to have them come to America than remain in Sweden. These Finns had migrated from Finland to Sweden at the invitation of King Gustaf Vasa, early in the 16th Century. That monarch had acquired about 2,000 land estates when the property of the Catholic Church was confiscated. The Finns were Lutherans for the most part, and they formed Finnish communities in Sweden, called Finmarks, particularly in the forest sections to which they had been assigned. Between 1600 and 1650 these forest lands, in which copper ore was abundant, became of practical value, for that mineral was a chief commodity in trade, and thus important in gaining money to defray the expenses of the country's wars. As a result, interested members of the nobility tried to get control of the forest land. According to Mr. Louhi they feigned annoyance with the Finns for clearing the forests, and found the Finnish custom of burnbeating an excuse for removing them from the coveted property. The Finnish pioneers in the mountain and marsh lands, cut down the trees in the autumn and conserved the timber thus obtained, for use as building material or firewood. In the spring the branches were burned and grain was planted in the ashes, and good crops were assured for the three successive years. After that the land was either turned back for forest land or improved for permanent cultivation. Swedish mine owners who used much wood for charcoal in the refining of minerals, appealed to the crown to prevent the Finns from clearing the land. In several respects then, through no fault of their own, the Finns came into disfavor with the government. Mr. Louhi emphasizes the fact that they had been assigned to forest lands to pioneer, and understood that they were privileged to earn their livelihoods by agriculture, which necessitated clearing the land. The change in the needs of the government affected them, and as a result their interests were made secondary, and they were assigned to colonize New Sweden. This colonization will receive proper consideration in its chronological order.



While Europe was developing new economic and political systems at home, North America was the scene of active colonization. The English Colony of Virginia, to the south of the future Swedish Colony, began the development of tobacco plantations on a large scale, after troublesome beginnings in 1607. On the northeast, along the Hudson River, representatives of the Dutch West India Company established their post on the island of Manhattan in New Amsterdam in 1624. These Dutch also were anxious to take up as much land south and southwest of New Amsterdam, as was practicable, so they sent a detachment of soldiers under Captain Cornelius Mey to the mouth of Timber Creek, Gloucester County, New Jersey where they erected Fort Nassau in 1624. In the year following, this fort was abandoned.

In 1631 Samuel Goodyn and Samuel Blommaert of the Dutch West India Company, bought a tract of land sixteen miles square, which extended from Cape Henlopen northward to the mouth of the Delaware River, from three Indian chiefs. It was part of the Dutch system of colonization to obtain grants of land sixteen miles along the banks of the Hudson, and inland as far as practicable, for patroons who then had the right to bring settlers to the grant which was known as a patroonship. This system was extended to the Delaware. Captain Peter Heyes of the ship "Walrus" brought a small colony of immigrants to Lewes River on this tract, sometime after the winter months of 1631. It was their purpose to establish a whale and seal fishery station there for the company, and plantations for the cultivation of tobacco and food stuffs. Zwaanendael, meaning "Valley of the Swans", because of the number of those birds said to thrive there, was the name applied to this little settlement, at what is now Lewes, Delaware. Their hopes seem to have met with failure, although a fort named Fort Oplandt (Upland), properly pallisaded, was erected. After Captain Heyes returned to Holland, Indian marauders attacked the settlement and murdered the inhabitants. Meanwhile, David Pieterssen DeVries, a patroon (director or patron) of the company, who was experienced in navigation, prepared to lead a number of colonists from Holland to join the original group. Before leaving Holland on May 24, 1632, news of the fate of those at Fort Oplandt reached them. They came on as planned, arriving at the Delaware Bay on December 5th of that year. After investigation in the vicinity of the fort it was discovered to have been razed to the ground, while the bones of the settlers and their livestock were strewn around it. DeVries, gained the good will of the Indians, and on January 1, 1633, prepared to sail up the Delaware to Fort Nassau. He reached that point on January 5th, and met some Indians near the abandoned Dutch fort. He explained to them that he was in need of supplies, and they directed him to Timmerkill (Cooper's Creek, opposite Philadelphia) with the warning that the natives there were hostile. Possible attack from them was frustrated by DeVries, who invited some of the natives aboard the vessel, telling them that he learned of their nefarious plans through the agency of their God, Manitou. They were properly subdued by this revelation, and entered into a treaty of permanent peace with the

Dutch, and gave them a limited supply of corn. DeVries and his company left then for Virginia to get more provisions. The governor of that colony presented the navigator with six goats, which he took to Zwaanendael, and from that point returned to Europe, via New Amsterdam, with the colonists. Some time afterwards, before 1635, the Dutch sent a garrison of soldiers to Fort Nassau. Arent Corsen was their commissary, and he purchased land along the Schuylkill River from the Indians. Thus the first title to Indian land in the neighborhood of Chester County was acquired by Europeans. The English from New Haven attempted to settle on the Delaware in 1635, but they found the Dutch at Fort Nassau before them. The former were taken to New Amsterdam by the Dutch, and there became permanent settlers. Thomas Hall, one of their number, became prominently identified with the affairs of that province while it was controlled by the Dutch. In the same year that the English were frustrated in their plans, Zwaanendael was transferred to the ownership of the Dutch West India Company.

It is quite logical that the Dutch, who had served as carriers for Swedish commerce for many years, should become involved with them in colonial pursuits in America. In 1624 William Usselinx, who was the founder of the Dutch West India Company, visited King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden for the purpose of interesting him in colonial commerce. The king became interested in the plans of Usselinx, and permitted him to organize a Swedish trading company, so that the benefits of colonial trade could be extended to Sweden. Accordingly, the South Company was chartered, and it received much advertisement throughout the country. Officials of the national and local governments were ordered to bend every effort to raise money for capital for the company. A charter of privileges was granted by the king. It follows in part: "We have maturely considered it, and as far as is within our power we have sought to bring about that the advantages, profits and welfare of our kingdom and our faithful subjects, as well as the propagation of the Holy Gospel, might be in the highest improved and increased by the discovery of additional commercial relations and navigation."

Many persons, particularly aristocrats, subscribed, and the king promised to pay 450,000 dalers. Usselinx was received graciously everywhere, even in the Baltic provinces and in Finland. But the collections were difficult to make. The people had been deceived before, money was scarce because of the expenses of war, and since many of the subscribers were members of the upper classes of society the law could not be resorted to because it rarely reached them. Louhi writes that the king himself failed to pay any of his subscription. Usselinx collected enough money for his living expenses, but the years passed, and new companies were chartered, all meeting with similar experiences. In 1629 he visited the capitals of France, Spain, Portugal and Holland, where he engaged the interest of the rulers in his plans. By 1632 he met King Gustavus Adolphus again, this time at the encampment of Swedish armies in Germany. An extension of the old charter was agreed upon, by which the whole world was to be open for Swedish commerce. In November of that year the Swedish ruler was killed at the battle of Lützen,

and Usselinx transferred his activities to the chancellor of state, Axel Oxenstiern, who governed the country during the minority of Queen Christina. The policies of the chancellor coincided with those of the late king to such an extent that Usselinx was commissioned general director of the General Commercial Company on May 1, 1633. The latter had published several prospectuses in his endeavors to develop trading companies. These he summarized in two books, "*Argonautica Gustaviana*" and "*Mercurius Germanica*" which were published at Frankford-on-the-Main in June, 1633. He emphasized the prosperity that was sure to befall all who participated in the movement; the economic good that would accrue to Europe, and the opportunity to carry Christianity to new lands. Although Usselinx succeeded in gaining the interest and cooperation of German nobles also, the Swedish-Finnish and Protestant German armies were seriously defeated in 1634, and the attention of the people swerved from colonization and trade to war.

Sweden had valuable resources in copper that have already been referred to. The market for that product was flooded during the Thirty Years War, and new ones were necessary. The warehouses in Amsterdam were filled with the Swedish commodity, and Samuel Blommaert, who with Samuel Goodyn had purchased land in Delaware from the Indians in 1631, induced the Swedish commissioner in Holland to become interested in trade with the West Indies. Blommaert also gained the attention of Peter Minuit, who had served as governor of New Netherland until forced to retire because of a disagreement with the Dutch West India Company. Minuit was anxious to establish another colony similar to New Netherland but was deterred in his ambition because the Dutch West India Company had a monopoly on Dutch trade. Both Blommaert and Minuit knew the territory surrounding the Delaware River so that Minuit suggested that an expedition be sent there under the flag of Sweden, and a colony, "New Sweden", be organized. Soldiers, traders and planters for future tobacco plantations were to be sent. The expenses of establishing the colony were to be divided equally between the Dutch merchants who promoted the project, and residents of Sweden. Thus the Swedish West India Company was formed. Minuit presented his proposition to Oxenstiern in June, 1636. At the same time a German, Joachim Stumpff, was attempting to get the attention of Swedish officials in a similar plan. These combined activities gained the recognition of the government, and in March, 1637, Minuit reached Stockholm to arrange for the expedition, while Blommaert looked after the company's interests in Holland. Officials of the Swedish government subscribed Sweden's share in the project, and one of them, Admiral Klaus Fleming, was made general director of the company. This organization was chartered with the right to a monopoly of Swedish trade in America from Newfoundland to Florida. All American products were to be admitted to Sweden free of duty. Supplies for trade with the Indians were purchased in Holland. So were wines and distilled liquors to be sent to the West Indies. Fleming got two ships, the "*Kalmar Nyckel*" and the "*Fogel Grip*" in readiness for the undertaking. Early in Novem-



ber, 1637, the vessels left Gothenburg, Sweden. Minuit was in command, with a crew and servants almost entirely from Holland. At Texel, Holland, the vessels had to be repaired, and the cost of the expedition was materially increased. After a long voyage the two ships reached the Delaware in March, 1638. Minuit then bought land on the west side of the river extending north to a point near Trenton, from the Indians, and decided to establish a trading post and fort on the present site of Wilmington. The land included in this purchase later became a bone of contention between the Swedes and the Dutch because different Indians had been present when representatives of the two nations acquired the land. Such questions on land claims received from the Indians were common in our colonial history. Minuit named his settlement, Christina, for the Swedish queen. The "Grip" was sent to Jamestown, Virginia, to take on a cargo of tobacco in exchange for supplies, but was unable to do so, because no trade was allowed without the sanction of the English crown. The "Grip" returned to Christina, unloaded her supplies, and sailed for the West Indies. There she joined pirate vessels and attacked several Spanish vessels loaded with spoils. Minuit, leaving his brother-in-law, Henrich Huygen in charge of the post at Christina, boarded the "Kalmar Nyckel" in June, and sailed for the Island of St. Christopher, where the wine and liquor were exchanged for tobacco. While there, Minuit was a guest aboard a Dutch vessel when a sudden storm drove all the ships from the port to the sea. The "Kalmar Nyckel" returned to port and waited for the coming of Minuit for a long time. He failed to return, and was never heard of again. So the vessel went back to Europe, and despite severe storms, and the displeasure of the Dutch West India Company, who seized the vessel because they claimed to have sole right of trade on the Delaware, the ship was finally released and reached Gothenburg early in 1639. The captain of the "Fogel Grip" was accused of wasting ten months of the Company's time in his own interests in the vicinity of the West Indies, for he returned to the Delaware River in the spring of 1639 with one negro slave as cargo. He left the slave there, and took on a cargo of skins obtained from the Indians, and arrived at Gothenburg early in June. The expenses of this expedition amounted to 46,000 florins, a substantial loss of the stockholders.

The mishaps experienced in the first voyage of the company did not prevent the members from developing plans for continued occupation of the post on the Delaware, and increased ventures in trade. Admiral Fleming became the chief promoter of the enterprise, and before the return of the two vessels from the first voyage, plans were under way for a second expedition, larger than the first. The Swedes were not very optimistic or eager in their support of the company, because of the heavy expenditures necessitated by the war. Some of the Dutch stockholders were also directors of the Dutch West India Company, and the spirit of rivalry that developed, hindered their activities in behalf of the Swedish organization. Indeed, they voiced opposition to the continuance of operations by the latter company. The "Kalmar Nyckel" was finally prepared for the second voyage, and supplies for the colonists and the Indian trade were purchased at the agency of

Blommaert in Holland. Officers and sailors for the vessel were also recruited there. In order to secure the services of soldiers at the post it was decided eventually to send deserters from the Swedish army to America. The governors of the Swedish provinces were appealed to, and were asked to round up deserters with their families, and send them to New Sweden, instead of punishing them. Each man who went under those conditions was given in addition to his life, ten dollars in copper. The "Kalmar Nyckel" left Gothenburg for the colony early in September, 1639. Much trouble was experienced enroute from storms, and from the captain and crew, who had to be replaced in Amsterdam. Eventually the vessel arrived at its destination in April, 1640. In the next month the ship took on a large cargo of skins and returned to Gothenburg, arriving in July. Peter Hollander Ridder, a Swede, governed the colony for a year and a half afterwards.

The many mishaps, and the great loss of time involved in the first expedition caused much dissatisfaction. The Swedish government was determined to go on with the project, so in February, 1641, its members purchased the Dutch interest. On January 20, 1640, Henrik Hooghkamer of Holland obtained a charter from the Swedish government permitting a group of Dutch colonists to settle twenty (3 or 4 Swedish miles) miles north of Christina on the west bank of the Delaware River. They were to be independently governed, but subject to the Swedish crown. The ship "Freedenburgh" left Holland with about 20 families from Utrecht in July, 1640. They arrived at their destination on November 2nd. Joost van Bogaert was the director of the colony which numbered about fifty persons. The "Freedenburgh" returned to Europe with a cargo of skins that were the property of the New Sweden Company. The Dutch from New Amsterdam kept on their garrison at Fort Nassau. It served a double purpose, for some trade was conducted, and the movements of the Swedish colonists were followed. A year earlier, in 1639, Governor Kieft of New Amsterdam complained about the interference of the Swedes in the Dutch trade on the South or Delaware River. He reported that they reduced the Dutch activities there greatly, because they could undersell them.

The English colony of New Haven evidenced an interest in the Delaware River section too. Aside from the possibilities of trade and the claims of prior ownership by right of discovery, it is likely that they were desirous of establishing a colony between themselves and Virginia, so that people from continental Europe might not form a wedge between the English settlements. At any rate in 1640 Captain Turner of the New England settlement purchased land on both sides of the Delaware River, probably from the Indians, because the Dutch and Swedes were more interested in keeping them out than in encouraging them to remain. In 1641 about 60 persons from New Haven came to the vicinity of New Sweden and notwithstanding Turner's purchase of the previous year, made some of their own, and established a colony near the present site of Salem, New Jersey. Another group of Englishmen settled at a point opposite Fort Nassau on what became the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River. Both groups

were forced out. The buildings erected opposite Fort Nassau were destroyed, and at Salem the Swedes aided the Dutch in driving out the newcomers. It is quite possible too that the disease that swept through the Swedish settlement in 1642 was carried to Salem and became partly responsible for the evacuation of the post there.

Upon the return voyage of the second Swedish expedition to the colony, the "Kalmar Nyckel" brought messages from the men in charge at the post. They asked for more settlers, and emphasized the need of men who were skilled artisans, willing to labor. It seems that the experiences of this colony were similar to those of the early settlers in Virginia, who were adventurers for the most part. The Swedish Council of State decided to advise Governor Johan Hindricksson of the province of Elfsborg and Gothenburg of their intentions of continuing colonial trade, and ask him to get people and livestock ready for a return voyage to New Sweden. Supplies were obtained, and soldiers hired as before in Holland, and the "Kalmar Nyckel" and the "Charitas" were prepared for the voyage. The attempts to get Swedes to volunteer to go to the colony were unsuccessful. Complaints concerning the burnbeating of the Finns had been received from those provinces in which Finnmarks were located. The government decided to send those who were not settled in Sweden to America, and sent a message to that effect to one of the governors on July 30, 1640. The latter was advised to present the wonders and possibilities of America to the Finns. Four Finnish peasants from southwestern Sweden chose to go to New Sweden, rather than serve in the army for punishment, since their property had been confiscated. In Stockholm some Finns also expressed a desire to go to the colony. Mans Kling, who had resided in the colony, returned with the second expedition, and he was sent to some of the mining districts of the country to employ Finns for the colony. He met with some success. In 1641 he employed fourteen men, of whom a goodly number were Finns, as soldiers and servants. Johan Printz, who eventually became governor of the colony, was sent to engage the services of young persons in Finland. Printz had many friends among the Finns, for he had served in the Finnish cavalry for several years after 1625. He recruited some skilled workmen in 1641. Knut Martinson, Marten Martinsson, Hindrich Jacobson, Jacob Clemetsson, Matz Erickson, Hendrick Larsson, Martin Thomasson, Brita Matsson and Peter Gunarasson Rambo, who had previously gone to the colony, came from the province of Pohjammae where Printz was active. Karl Johnsson, and Mats Hansson came from southern Finland as punishment for misdemeanors. Mickel Jonsson came from Reval, Esthonia. Hans Mansson, a trooper who had been found guilty of destroying fruit trees on crown property and was under sentence of death, was permitted to choose between fulfillment of the sentence and six years in New Sweden with his family. Efforts were made in every province to secure Finns for the colony, but the attempts were not extremely gratifying. The ships "Charitas" and "Kalmar Nyckel" left Gothenburg in July, 1641. The officers of the vessels were Dutch, but the majority of the soldiers and sailors on board were Swedes and Finns, and most of the colonists belonged to the



latter group. Among the Finns who settled on the Delaware then were: Anders Andersson, who has many descendants in Pennsylvania; Matts Hansson, who became a commissary under Dutch rule; Israel Helme, an influential business man under the Dutch government of the colony; Ivar Hendricksson, captain of the Finnish militia under the Duke of York; Karl Johansson, commissary of provisions and auditor of accounts in the colony until he returned to Finland in 1648; Clement Joransson, a tobacco planter in the colony, who served as a soldier and became a freeman; Peter Larsson Cock, who became very prosperous and the most influential man on the Delaware River before the advent of Penn, and whose many descendants, some of whom bear the name of Cox, are scattered throughout the country; Eskil Larsson, became a tobacco planter in the colony; Bertil Eskilsson, son of Larsson, had a farm at Kalkeon Hook in 1677; Hendrick Matsson, tobacco planter along the Schuylkill; Knut Martensson, farmer at Finland in 1677; Anders Classon Mink with his sons, Clas Andersson Mink and Paul Mink, became farmers in the colony; Mans Mansson, a farmer at Finland; Martin Thomasson, killed by the Indians near Fort Christina in 1643; and Olle Tossa, known by the Swedes as Olaf Toorsson, lived with his family in Wilmington, where some of them are buried at Trinity church. On this journey over the ocean two of the colonists and some of the livestock perished, but the vessels reached the Delaware on November 7, 1641. At the end of the month they began the return voyage, and reached Stockholm early in June, 1642. Some of the soldiers and servants of the company who had gone to America on earlier expeditions were on board. It was customary for persons in the company's pay to go to Sweden at intervals to collect their salaries, for no money was sent to the colonists. Meanwhile the colonists who had gone with the third expedition were trying to adapt themselves to the new life. The storehouse was all but empty, only a few skins and tools remaining for trade with the Indians. Merchants from the New England colonies and Virginia had made journeys to the settlements with provisions, but the supply of Swedish merchandise and skins for trading was depleted. Adequate supplies came with the third expedition, and the people who arrived to swell the numbers of the colony were hard workers who knew how to build, plant and cultivate for themselves. The abundance of game and fish, and the fertile soil, soon provided more than enough for their needs. The substantial cabins, and the cleared land that appeared on the landscape in the spring of 1642 were signs of the successful foundation of the Swedish colony.

The government of Sweden made arrangements for a new expedition to the Delaware early in 1642. All the expenses except some minor ones were assumed by the government. Persons desiring to come to the colony were required to pay fares for their transportation, or work for the company at the settlement. Johan Printz, who had aided in collecting colonists, was appointed governor in 1642, and received his commission on August 15th of that year. Louhi is of the opinion that Printz was chosen because of his knowledge of the Finnish language and character. Supplies were purchased in Holland as before, and the reports from the settlement that the English

were encroaching on territory claimed by Sweden, induced the interested officials in Europe to redouble their efforts to obtain suitable colonists. Although the governors of provinces thickly populated by the Finns were appealed to, it was exceedingly difficult to get volunteers, or even employ laborers for the company. Eventually men guilty of poaching on game preserves, deserters from the army, and those accused of burnbeating, were ordered sent to Gothenburg to await transportation. The Finns who left with this expedition included: Anders Andersson; Christer Boije, a nobleman bent on adventure; Johan Fransson, a bookkeeper; Anders Andersson Homman, still living in 1693 with a large family; Lars Andersson; Peter Mickelson, who died on July 31, 1643, at Elfsborg; and Marten Martensson, said to have been an ancestor of John Morton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. These colonists sailed on the ships "Fama" and "Swan." After a journey during which many mishaps occurred, they arrived at Fort Christina on February 15, 1643. The new governor found settlements at Fort Nassau, Christina, and the Dutch Colony above the latter. The return voyage was begun in April of that year and Ridder, who served as governor, went back to Finland to reside. Both vessels were loaded with furs, and sailed into the port at Gothenburg in July, 1643.

The Council of State planned to continue the expeditions. Very few colonists could be found, for the number of law breakers seems to have been small. Among them were Wolle Lohe; Swen Swenson, who, with his brothers later gave their property on the present site of Philadelphia to Penn for other land, and Hindrich Olufsson, who became the official Finnish-Swedish interpreter. Supplies from Holland filled the vessels "Fama" and "Kalmar Nyckel" that were prepared to embark on the fifth expedition. The former vessel was the only one bound for the colony, because the "Kalmar Nyckel" was directed to the West Indies to trade. On December 29, 1643, they left Gothenburg, and the "Fama" reached its goal on March 11, 1644. The colonists had raised much tobacco, and trapped for furs, so these articles formed the major portion of the cargo for the return voyage, which was entered upon in July. By this time there were 93 men in the colony, and many Finnish women and children. In addition, seven Englishmen lived for a time under Swedish government on the east side of the river, and the Dutch who had established a settlement under van Bogaert on land claimed for Sweden, had moved to other Dutch posts. When the "Fama" and the "Kalmar Nyckel" arrived in Holland they were forced to dispose of their cargoes and hasten to Sweden to be prepared for participation in the war that had just broken out between that nation and Denmark. Admiral Fleming, who manifested so much interest in Sweden's colonial ventures, died during the war, and the prospects of the future of New Sweden changed materially.

Oxenstiern, the Swedish chancellor, displayed little interest in colonial affairs, and the settlement felt the effects of his indifference. Governor Printz was anxious for more colonists. In May, 1646, the "Gyllene Haj" left Gothenburg with one passenger, Peter Olofsson, a condemned soldier, on board. The ship arrived at the colony in October, 1646, and was forced

to remain there, because of the ice-bound condition of the river, until March, 1647. The return cargo consisted of about 24,000 pounds of tobacco.

The ship "Swan" made the seventh expedition on September 25, 1647, with Reverend Laurentius Caroli Lokenius of Finland, as a passenger. He was destined to serve as pastor in the colony for nearly half a century. The vessel returned with furs as cargo, on July 3, 1648. At that time there were 83 men in the colony in addition to the women and children. In the years that elapsed since the Finns and Swedes first set foot on Delaware soil, prosperity and good fortune had been their lot. Letters, descriptive of the country and its prospects, were dispatched to relatives and friends in the homeland. This was the finest sort of advertisement, and Mats Erickson, a Finn from Vermland, asked the Council of State to allow him to take several hundred Finns to New Sweden. The ship "Kattan" left Gothenburg on July 3, 1649, for America, with 70 colonists on board. They were well provided with money, and the ship's cargo consisted of provisions and merchandise to last for a year. It was the misfortune of these people to be victims of a ship-wreck in the Caribbean Sea. Two Spanish vessels located them on an uninhabited island near Porto Rico; took the cargo, the money and valuables; burned the ship, and took the unfortunate people to Porto Rico. They suffered much at the hands of the Spanish, and later the French, at St. Cruz. Some of the more adventurous were able by divers means to get away. But the family groups found departure difficult. Captain Hans Asmundson Besk was sent to Spain because the Porto Rican authorities found difficulty in controlling him there. About 19 colonists returned to Sweden, and the rest of them, about 50 in all, many of whom were women and children, perished in the Caribbean Islands.

Four years elapsed before Sweden sent the ninth expedition to the colony. By that time both Swedes and Finns begged for permission to go to the colony. The colonists themselves were not in need of support from Sweden, for they were able to make good livings in America. The company suffered most, because without merchandise for trading with the Indians furs could not be secured. The Dutch and English were supplanting the Swedes in that trade. The government department of commerce was designated to look after the colony, but nothing was done for a year. Then it was learned that the Dutch had erected a fort on Swedish territory, and the government determined to outfit another expedition. More than 350 persons from the Finnmarks of Sweden awaited the two vessels, the "Orn" and the "Gyllene Haj," which had been assigned for the journey. The latter vessel was forced to remain behind, and about 100 disappointed colonists were left in Gothenburg. Those on the "Orn" which left port on February 2, 1654, experienced a rough voyage during which there was much illness resulting in several deaths. It was not until May 20th, after losing their way several times, that the Delaware Bay was located. They passed Fort Elfsborg, which Governor Printz had erected, and the following day which was Trinity Sunday, sailed up the river to a fort that had been erected by the Dutch on the site of the present New Castle, Delaware. This fort was known by the Dutch as Fort Casimir. There they (the Swedes) sent a



detachment of soldiers to occupy the fort, which they did without difficulty, and changed the name to Trinity Fort. The "Orn" finally reached Christina on May 22nd, and although care was taken, the illness experienced by many on board communicated itself to the older residents and the Indians, occasioning some deaths. Nevertheless the coming of the "Orn" brought an increase in the number of settlers. Printz was not a popular governor, and a number of persons left for Dutch and English posts. About 370 persons resided in the colony in 1654. Much new land was cultivated, and, although there was a good deal of disagreement concerning property rights under Printz, the general atmosphere that prevailed was one of optimism and prosperity. The "Gyllene Haj" was repaired, and set sail on April 15, 1654, with some of the Finns, who failed to get passage on the "Orn" aboard. On September 15th, after passing the Delaware Bay, the vessel was captured by Governor Stuyvesant of New Netherland in return for the Swedish capture of Fort Casimir. Most of the voyagers were induced to remain at New Netherland where they found other Finns living. Much of the above information has been obtained from E. A. Louhi's volume "The Delaware Finns," and from various earlier histories of southeastern Pennsylvania, and the "Pennsylvania Archives." In order to gain a clearer picture of the development of the settlement in Chester County, which it must be admitted is somewhat involved because of the interests of the Swedes, Finns, Dutch and English, it will be necessary to turn our attention to the colony itself. It will be remembered that Governor Printz arrived on February 15, 1643.

At the same time that the government of Sweden was bending every effort to send colonists to America, Governor Johan Printz of New Sweden endeavored to obtain a strong foothold here. The Dutch became increasingly anxious to extend their domain along the Delaware, and in the spring of 1643, after Printz and the colonists who came with him arrived, it was determined to establish a new center for colonial activities. Accordingly, Governor Printz chose the island of Tinicum, later Tinicum Township, this county, for the seat of colonial government. A fort, named New Gothenburg (Gottenburg), was erected there. So was a home for the governor on the famous Printzhof estate. Thus the first permanent European settlement in Pennsylvania was affected. Printz also erected a fort near the mouth of Salem Creek and named it Fort Elfsborg or Elsinborg. The first mill in the state was built by Swedish settlers on Cobb's Creek in 1643 or 1644. In 1645 there were but few families in the neighborhood. Tobacco was the main agricultural product, and because land was available, large estates, or plantations, were common. Fort Gothenburg was destroyed by fire in November, 1645, and a gunner who had fallen asleep beside a lighted candle was held responsible for it. The succeeding winter was a severe one, and Printz records that but for a little rye and corn that was on hand, all of the persons on the island, which was icebound, would have perished.

Kieft, governor of New Amsterdam, sent a representative, Andreas Hudde, to Fort Nassau, from which point he might investigate conditions

among the Swedes. Hudde became involved in a controversy with Governor Printz, and possibly Reverend Campanius, who, excepting Reverend Reorus Torkillus who served the Christina settlement, was the pioneer clergyman of the colony. The meeting was the result of the refusal of Swedish authorities to permit a Dutch trader to deal with the Minquas on the Schuylkill. In reporting to the governor, Hudde said that some plantations owned by Swedes, were located north of Christina, but that the houses were few and situated at great distances from one another. He also referred to a fort erected by Governor Printz on an island at the mouth of the Schuylkill. Some authorities are of the opinion that one may have been erected on Province Island. The neighborhood of Tinicum seems to have been the point farthest north where Swedish farms were then established. The present Chester and Marcus Hook were gradually settled after Tinicum became the center of government. The Dutch who settled above Christina under the dominion of Sweden, were traders for the most part, and did not clear and cultivate the land. Before the arrival of Printz there were few women in New Sweden, and it is with the arrival of families, and the development of family life, that New Sweden became firmly entrenched as an entity in American colonial history. Hudde enumerated for his governor three divisions of Swedish settlers. They were according to his calculation, the Swedish West India Company's servants: the free-men, and the indentured servants. Observers, such as Hudde, did not distinguish between the Swedes and Finns in their reports, and inasmuch as Sweden was responsible for the settlement the combined groups will be referred to as Swedes hereafter.

Hudde's experiences, and his report must have been partially responsible for the activities of the Dutch in the ensuing years. In 1646 they established Fort Bevers Rheede, after razing one that had been previously erected by the Swedes, in the present 1st Ward of Philadelphia. The Indians, who had given both groups title to the land, took sides with the Dutch, probably because the Swedes were farmers who took up the land, while the Dutch were principally traders who remained at their trading posts. The land in the neighborhood of Fort Nassau, said to have been granted to Arent Corsen by the Indians was claimed definitely by the Dutch on June 10, 1646. A commission went to Governor Printz immediately afterward to make formal protest against what they thought was illegal claim to land by the Swedes. They continued their efforts to make the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers Dutch strongholds by building houses at different points along the first named stream after July 2, 1646. The Swedes interfered in some cases, and Governor Printz is reported to have offered permission to build providing the residents would subject themselves to Swedish jurisdiction. This they refused to do. Printz retaliated against the Dutch by building a house in front of Fort Bevers Rheede. This was done in the absence of Hudde. A church was erected at Tinicum in the same year.

A change in the government of New Amsterdam occurred on May 27, 1647, when Peter Stuyvesant succeeded Kieft as governor. There was much friction between the colonies in the first part of the new governor's adminis-

tration. Dutch claims were not easily maintained, and Hudde reported that some of his servants were treated unkindly. Stuyvesant was anxious for pacific relations, but was not certain how to obtain them. In 1648 the Dutch West India Company informed him that they hoped that Queen Christina of Sweden would assist in establishing definite boundary lines between New Netherland and New Sweden. On January 20th of that year the Swedish government had issued letters patent to the South Company to operate in New Sweden. They were to have one-third of the excises of the crown on all confiscated tobacco; fines and forfeitures; the resources of the crown could be called upon if necessary; merchandise sent from Holland to New Sweden, that had not been landed in Sweden was to be free of duty; and tobacco and furs from New Sweden to Sweden were also to be admitted free of duty. Every effort was resorted to, to increase the productivity and prosperity of New Sweden. Stuyvesant was sincerely interested in gaining definite information as to the extent and legality of Swedish claims on the Schuylkill and Delaware territory, and to that end he visited Governor Printz. The latter claimed much land in the name of Sweden, and told Stuyvesant that the documents referring to it were all in Stockholm. This was considered a subterfuge by the Dutch. On July 9th they gained a free gift of land from the Indians on the west bank of Christina Kill (Lewes Creek) below Fort Christina. They erected Fort Casimir there on the site of the present town of New Castle. This put a check upon the activities of the Swedish Fort Elsinborg on the opposite side of the river, where Dutch vessels had been halted on their way up the river and required to undergo acts of submission to Swedish authority. The Dutch at Fort Casimir were in a position to press similar requirements upon the Swedes. Governor Printz was angry at the Dutch at first, but Stuyvesant smoothed matters over and asked that they work together for the common good. Printz acquiesced.

The church that Printz constructed at Tinicum was of logs, and Reverend John Campanius dedicated it on September 4, 1646. The latter recorded the burial of Catherine Hanson on October 28, 1646, as the first to be made in the churchyard. Inhabitants of the territory claimed by Sweden were regular communicants here. Many of them used canoes to convey them to and from the church, for they travelled long distances from every Swedish plantation up and down the coast. Campanius fulfilled his duties as pastor until May, 1648, when he was supplanted by Reverend Laurentius Caroli Lokenius, who remained the chief religious adviser of the neighborhood for twenty-two years. The colony prospered, although many of the residents chafed under the administration of Printz, the presence of whose wife and daughter, Armgart, did not relieve the existing conditions, but rather aided in maintaining strained relations. Queen Christina granted Tinicum to Printz for an estate less than a year after his arrival. For that reason it is likely that his administration must have contributed materially to increase the profits to the crown and Swedish government.

Lieutenant John Pappegoya, who married Armgart Printz, succeeded his father-in-law as governor of the colony in the latter part of the year



1653, when Printz returned to Sweden. A new governor, John Rysinge, was sent out from Sweden in 1654.

The property which Campanius described as belonging to Lieutenant or Commander Swen Schute, was one of several grants made by Queen Christina on August 20, 1653. It is a difficult matter to assign definite boundaries to such grants as this because the monarchs who made them had only vague conceptions of the geography of the country. Captain John Asmundson Besk received a grant of land, thought to have included part of Marcus Hook, at the same time. Besk was expected to engage in ship building, but he never arrived at the settlement.

John Rysinge received his appointment as governor on December 12, 1653, and arrived at New Sweden in May, 1654. His policy, in the matter of the Dutch-Swedish relations, was expressed before he actually arrived on American soil. Upon approaching Fort Casimir Rysinge ordered its capture. The Dutch there were without powder, and thus unable to defend themselves. Rysinge defended his action by explaining that the right of the Dutch to erect the fort had been referred to the Dutch West India Company, and that that organization, anxious to make some concessions to Sweden, suggested that he drive the Dutch away from the fort and its vicinity, if they hampered the activities of the colony of New Sweden. Many of the Dutch at the fort took the oath of allegiance to Sweden, and because the capture was made on Trinity Sunday, the name was changed to Fort Trinity. Peter Lindstroom, an engineer, made some changes to the fort by which its position was strengthened. Later he laid out the town of Christina, and constructed a map of New Sweden.

Rysinge was officially known as the director-general. One of his first actions was to meet leading Indians of the neighborhood at Printz Hall on June 17th. There a treaty of reciprocity was drawn up and signed. By the close of the year 1654, Holland who had been at war with England and thus had little time to attend to colonial affairs, ended hostilities, and again became active in North America. Vessels were fitted out in Holland, and an expedition prepared to visit the Delaware River and drive out the Swedes. The fleet of five vessels stopped at New Amsterdam in the spring of 1655. There Governor Stuyvesant added two more to the group. Between six and seven hundred men were on board with the governor in command. They left New Amsterdam on Sunday, September 4th, after observing religious services, and arrived at the Delaware in the afternoon of the next day. On the 6th they visited Fort Elsinborg, which had been deserted when Fort Casimir was built, and on the 9th of the month reached the latter post, now Fort Trinity. Lieutenant Swen Schute was in command, and Rysinge was at Christina. Stuyvesant sent about 50 men to Fort Trinity to prevent communication with the governor, and asked that the fort and surrounding property be given up to the Dutch at once. Schute surrendered on September 10th. For a fortnight the Dutch set siege to Christina, and that community became subject to the Dutch on September 25th. Swedish accounts describe the activities of the Dutch soldiers during the period of siege. They are said to have destroyed homes, crops and

livestock. Campanius recorded the destruction of New Gothenburg at the same time. The Finns and Swedes were required to take the oath of allegiance to the States General of the United Netherlands. This requirement included all of them, even those persons who were unwilling to remain under Dutch dominion and owned property of which they had to dispose. Fort Trinity became Fort Casimir again, and was chosen as the center of government. The town that grew up around it was known by the Dutch as New Amstel. Under the new regime persons who took up land were required to live in communities of at least 16 or 20 people.

Sweden was at war with Poland, while the Dutch took over her colony in North America, and the home government was evidently unaware of the Dutch activities. On March 24, 1656, a Swedish vessel, the "Mercury," with 130 persons on board, arrived at New Sweden. Pappegoya was on board, and his wife, who had remained in this country obtained permission to use her father's lands, although no mention is made of her husband. The Swedes were not supposed to come on shore according to Dutch regulations. Some Indians went on board the "Mercury," and the Dutch, fearing hostility from them, allowed the Swedes to land. Most of the latter remained at New Sweden, although some went to New Amsterdam. The Swedish government voiced its disapproval of the actions of Holland, but the Dutch registered no concern.

The Dutch West India Company had become indebted to the city of Amsterdam for assistance in their conquest of New Sweden. (The size of the fleet manned by Stuyvesant for the conquest of the Swedish communities became the subject of much jesting in this period of colonization.) In order to make payment to the city for its part in the expedition, the Company granted land on August 16, 1656, from the west side of the Christina Kill (creek) to the mouth of the bay and to the town of Christina. This section, in which Fort Casimir was included, became known as Nieuer Amstel (New Amstel). In April of 1657, Andreas Hudde, who had been very faithful in his activities on behalf of the Dutch, became commander at Fort Christina, which the Dutch called Altena, and of New Gothenburg or Tinicum. The Swedes and Finns north of Nieuer Amstel were under the command of Goeran Vandyck, the schout fiscal, a sort of justice of the peace or sheriff. The Dutch tried to get the Swedes and Finns to locate in communities, and suggested that they centralize at Upland, Finland, Passayunk or Kingessing, but they were unwilling to do so, and since they outnumbered the Dutch, and had farms under cultivation, the matter was dropped. Another reason why they were unwilling to centralize was that no common language was spoken. Armgart Printz was one of the land owners who refused to move to a settlement.

The English were interested in the territory taken by the Dutch from Sweden, but several years elapsed after the change of government, before they made definite moves to control it. Governor Stuyvesant and some of his friends made occasional visits to the newly acquired lands, and looked after their interests. One visit was made on May 8, 1658, at Tinicum. Vandyck, the schout fiscal of that region, and a number of resident Swedes,

met Stuyvesant there. Several references to the climatic conditions in the vicinity of Christina appear in the early records. The low land that characterizes portions of the present Delaware County, and much of the present state of Delaware, did not foster conditions conducive to health, and settlers who could not adapt themselves to life in Nieuer Amstel, gradually moved into Maryland. Then too, the city of Amsterdam was too far away to guide its colony efficiently, and the many changes in government and a lack of definitely delegated authority was responsible for the departure of some citizens. Lord Baltimore's representatives from Maryland also visited the colony on the Delaware in 1658. They asked the Dutch to give up their claims and become subjects of the Maryland proprietor. The absence of Stuyvesant made it possible for the local officials to stave off the time for decision for three weeks, or until they could communicate with him. This they did, and he sent 60 soldiers to aid the Dutch in case they needed armed defenders, and a commission to Maryland to maintain the Dutch rights of ownership. In this instance the latter were successful, and a friendly relationship with the English colony on the south developed.

The Dutch have long been associated with the growing of the slave trade, and on March 18, 1662, Governor Stuyvesant was appealed to by residents of the Delaware River Colony, to obtain negroes for them. The institution of slavery did not extend in any marked degree to Pennsylvania, although it was established in Delaware. The Dutch were anxious to obtain new settlers in their territory now, so they encouraged a group of Mennonites to settle at Horekill. They preferred married men or single men, 24 years old, not including clergymen, about whom the Dutch were less enthusiastic. Roman Catholics, Jews, Quakers, and various pietistic people were definitely excluded at this time. The land on Tinicum Island where Governor Printz's estate was located was the cause of much legal controversy for a long time. Armgard Printz sold her property to a man named La Grange in the year 1662, but the transfer was not actually completed for twenty years, or until after the arrival of William Penn.

The city fathers of Amsterdam concluded that the welfare of Nieuer Amstel would be assured if less land were held by them in joint ownership with the Dutch West India Company. The latter organization agreed in 1663 to cede about 9 miles of coast land south of Nieuer Amstel, and on the west side of the river, to the city. By this cession the colony extended south to Maryland, and although boundaries were undefined, part of the English colony was also governed by the Dutch. Nevertheless the relations between the colonies remained amicable. They traded, and the Maryland planters depended upon the Dutch to supply them with slaves. The Swedes adapted themselves to the Dutch regime. They preferred the government of Nieuer Amstel under the city of Amsterdam to that of the Dutch West India Company. Huygen, the commissary, had his residence on Tinicum Island. Peter Kock and Israel Helm, leaders among the Swedes and Finns, held responsible positions under the Dutch. Kock was collector of the tolls on imports and exports from Nieuer Amstel. Helm served as superintendent of the fur trade at the upper end of Passayunk. On the other hand



the Dutch West India Company and the city of Amsterdam sent great cargoes of horses and cattle to the colony. The Swedes got most of them because of their farms. They were not required to pay for the stock, but were expected to use them for 4 or 5 years, and then return them to the company with half the increase. A good many regulations that were instituted in the government of the colony were never carried out. It is the opinion of Dr. Jordan that had the laws been rigidly enforced, many Swedes and Finns would have left the colony.

Sweden did not give up her American colony without some attempt at retaliation. A secret fleet to surprise the Dutch, was provided, but disasters at sea prevented the culmination of the scheme. Holland did not remain mistress long however. England, with her sea power, her individualism, and her capacity for colonial government, took over that which was Sweden and Holland in America, and prepared them for a greater destiny than the most visionary person of that, or any other day, could foresee.

King Charles II of England granted to his brother James, Duke of York, the territory in North America now constituting the states of New York, New Jersey, part of Pennsylvania and Delaware. This gift was made on March 22, 1664, so that the Dutch ownership lasted for less than a decade. Of course they regained it for a short period, but with that exception, the year 1664 saw the beginning of English colonial government in our country that was to continue for more than a century. In May of that year Colonel Richard Nicholls and Sir Robert Carr with others, were commissioned to go to New Amsterdam and subject the Dutch there to the dominion of the Duke of York. Events moved rapidly for those days and in August 4 English men-of-war, carrying between 300 and 450 men, entered the harbor at New Amsterdam. Governor Stuyvesant offered no resistance, and on September 8th Carr was on his way to the Delaware communities to gain their submission. On the 30th of that month he passed Fort Amstel with his two vessels and had no trouble to gain control of the fort. Indeed everyone was willing to submit, except the Dutch governor, D'Hinoyosa and his soldiers at Nieuer Amstel where 3 of them were killed and 10 wounded. The English had promised not to confiscate property and the protection of estates. The temptation must have been too much for them because Carr took D'Hinoyosa's farm at Nieuer Amstel for himself, and other officers appropriated other estates. Colonel Nicholls had hoped to maintain peaceful relations, and was anxious that all the residents should have the same privileges enjoyed by Englishmen everywhere. He was annoyed at Carr's confiscation of property and removed him from command. Captain Robert Needham was then made governor of the Delaware district. Nieuer Amstel was changed to New Castle. Everyone benefited from the change of ownership. Trade possibilities under the English government expanded tremendously. In 1666 Nicholls ordered a temporary immunity from all duties to encourage it. This was good news to the Swedes. One of the great difficulties that was to present itself here as well as elsewhere in our colonial history was that of establishing clear land titles. In thirty years three governments, with different languages, policies and claims, controlled

the territory, and the confusion that arose was unavoidable. In July 1666, the Court of Assizes of New York ordered that all old patents for land be renewed, and those who had no patents were promised some.

Nicholls retired as governor in May, 1667, after which he was succeeded by Colonel Francis Lovelace. The former had not established a representative government, but he had drawn up, with the assistance of the Court of Assizes, a body of laws known as the Duke's Laws. They represented laws then in force in other English colonies that were most applicable to the needs of the Duke's colony.

While Nicholls and Lovelace were organizing the government of the colony, the English and Dutch were engaged in drawing up a treaty by which all claim to the territory in question would revert to England. The Treaty of Breda, signed on July 31, 1667, formally gave the English the Dutch claims in North America.

The government of New York, as New Amsterdam was now known, adopted "Resolutions and directions for the settlement of a garrison on the Delaware" on April 21, 1668. The English placed confidence in Peter Kock (or Cock as they called him), Israel Helm and Peter Rambo, all leaders among the Swedes and Finns, by making them counsellors to assist the governor. Before the arrival of Penn all the offices of justice of the peace in the Delaware section were held by Finns and Swedes. Between the year 1668 and 1670 some tracts of land within Chester County, particularly the Upland section, were confirmed as belonging to persons holding them under Dutch titles. Governor Lovelace must have had some trouble in the matter of land titles, for in 1670 he issued a renewal of the order of 1666 for the repatenting of lands. In the previous year, 1669, a tendency to rebel against the government was sensed among the Finns and Swedes. Seditious speeches were said to have been made by Marcus Jacobson, or Konigsmark, better known as the "Long Finn," who came into the colony probably from Europe. He had for his accomplice a Finnish farmer, Henry Coleman, and Armgard Printz is said to have lent her aid to the cause. Anything that might have occurred was forestalled by the arrest of the "Long Finn." He was taken to New York, tried and condemned there on January 26, 1670. It was ordered that the letter R, signifying his part in the rebellion, was to be branded on his face, and other letters put on his breast, or he was to be whipped publicly and sold into slavery in the Barbadoes Islands. The last part of the sentence at least was carried out. Coleman disappeared for a time, and it is likely that he lived with Indians until the affair was forgotten. More than 70 persons who were said to have been involved in plans for an insurrection were fined.

George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, visited Tinicum, Christina and New Castle in 1672. In that same year the English became engaged in another war with the Dutch. The latter nation watched for an opportunity to wrest their old colonies from the English, and on August 6, 1673, a Dutch fleet appeared in New York and obtained its surrender after slight resistance. Governor Lovelace was at New Haven at the time, and the Dutch made Captain Anthony Colve governor of the territory now

embraced by New York, and New Jersey. Representatives from the Delaware section submitted on September 12th, and Peter Alrichs became commander and schout, while Walter Wharton was made surveyor. This was the last period of Dutch dominion in North America, and it was short-lived. The English came into control again in February 9, 1674, and on July 15th Major Edmund Andros was appointed governor. He reached New York before November 9th, and on that date issued a proclamation by which all former grants, rights and privileges were confirmed, and the Duke's Laws re-established. Governor Andros sent Captain Edmund Cantrell to take charge of the Delaware territory, with headquarters at New Castle. William Tom was to assist him at the fort there.

On the Upland part of the much discussed estate of Armgard Printz was the home of Robert Wade in 1675. The latter was a member of the Society of Friends, and there must have been other adherents nearby then, for meetings were held at Wade's home. John Fenwick and some followers resided at Salem. This group with the scattered residents at Upland formed the nucleus of a religious organization that has slowly and steadily influenced the life of the state and nation, until today, although its actual members are few in number, its principles have become the fundamentals of modern thought and action. It is estimated, from a study of tax lists of the year 1678, that between 500 and 600 persons lived in Upland. Of these less than 200 lived within the confines of the present Delaware County. The taxable residents of Upland numbered 136. The population was increased about 1678 by the arrival of 3 vessels from England, bringing members of the Society of Friends who desired to settle here. William Clayton, Morgan Drewett, William Woodmancy, Henry Hastings and William Oxley were among those who arrived then.

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William Penn was given the patent to the land including the Chester County section of Upland on March 4, 1681. The grant was made in part payment to the Penn family for assistance given the crown. The English gradually came into the section and followed the example set by the Swedes and Finns in choosing sites for their homes along streams of water. William Markham received the commission of deputy governor of the territory owned by Penn, on April 10, 1681. A court had been established at Upland under the Duke of York's administration, and it convened for the last time on June 14th. On September 13th of the following autumn, the first court under the regime of William Penn was organized by Markham, and self-government was established. At that time Upland County extended north to the neighborhood of the present city of Trenton.

William Penn left Deal for his province on the ship "Welcome" on August 30, 1682, with about 100 persons in his company. The voyage was a rough one during which much illness was experienced, and many deaths occurred. Only two-thirds of the original number arrived at New Castle with the proprietor on October 22nd. Several days later Penn reached Upland. In a short time the name became Chester and there are several theories advanced as to why that name was adopted. In A. Howry Espenshade's "Pennsylvania Place Names" the following explanation, which seems



the most reasonable, is presented: "The report for the year 1704 of the vestry of St. Paul's Church, Chester, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, contains the significant statement: 'The people of Chester County showed very early zeal to have the Church of England worship settled among them. This county is so called because most of the inhabitants of it came from Cheshire in England'." The county of Upland was divided into three counties. They are the present Chester, named for Cheshire, England; Bucks, abbreviated from Buckinghamshire; and Philadelphia, named after the county seat which bears the name of a Biblical city in Asia Minor. More than 1,000 people were brought from England in 23 vessels during 1682. Most of these people settled in Chester County, and quickly outnumbered the old population. The original estates were much larger than those taken up by the new arrivals though, and the General Assembly that met at Chester on December 4, 1682, was composed principally of Friends or Quakers as they are commonly called. The English became the dominant factor in the territory for which the Swedes and Dutch had struggled.

Thomas Paschall, an Englishman who resided in Chester County, in a letter to friends in England described the living conditions here in 1683. Part of his account follows.

"The River is taken up all along by the Swedes and Finns and some Dutch, before the English came, near eight score miles, and the Englishmen some of them, buy their Plantations, and get room by the great Riverside, and the rest get into creeks, and small rivers that run into it, and some go into woods seven or eight miles—I have hired a house for my family for the winter, and I have gotten a little house in my land for my servants, and have cleared land about six acres; and this I can say, I never wish myself at Bristol again since my departure. I live in the Schuylkill Creek, near Philadelphia, about 100 miles up the River. Here have been 24 ships with passengers within this year, so that provisions are somewhat hard to come by in some places, though at no dear rate, there is yet enough in the River, but it is for to fetch, and suddainly there will be an order taken for continual supply. Now I shall give you an impartial account of the country as I find it, as followeth. When we came into Delaware bay we saw an infinite number of small fish in sholes, also large fish leaping in the water. The River is a brave pleasant River as can be desired, affording divers sorts of fish in great plenty, it's planted all along the shore, and some creeks, especially in Pennsylvania side, mostly of Swedes, Finns and Dutch, and now at least, English throng among them, and have filled all about 160 miles up the great River; some English that are about the Rivers and creeks a great way in the woods, and have settled the falls, have sowed this year 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, and have great stocks of cattle. Most of the Swedes and Finns are ingenious people, they speak English, Swedish, Finnish, Dutch and the Indian. They plant but little Indian corn, nor tobacco; their women make most of the linnen cloath they wear, they spin and weave it and make fine linen, and are many of them curious housewives. The people generally eat rye bread, being approved of best by them, not but that here is good

wheat, for I have eaten as good bread and drank as good drink as ever I did in England, as also very good butter and cheese, as most in England. Here is three sorts of wheat, as Winter, Summer and Buck Wheat: the Winter Wheat they sow at the fall, the Summer Wheat in March, these two sorts are ripe in June; then having taken in this, they plow the same land, and sow Buck Wheat, which is ripe in September. I have not given above 2 s. 6 d. per skipple (which is three English pecks) for the best wheat and that in goods which cost little more than half so much in England, here is very good Rye at 2 s. per skipple, also barley of 2 sorts, as Winter and Summer, at 4 guilders per skipple; also oats, and 3 sorts of Indian Corn, (two of which sorts they can make good beer of as of barley), at four guilders per skipple, a guilder is four pence halfpenny. I have bought good beef, pork and mutton at two pence per pound and some cheaper, also turkeys and wild geese at the value of two or three pounds of shot apiece, and ducks at one pound of shot, or like value, and in great plenty: here is great store of poultry, but for curlews, pigeons and pheasants, they will hardly bestow a shot upon them. I have venison of the Indians very cheap, although they formerly sold it as cheap again to the Swedes; I have four deer for two yards of trading cloth, which cost five shillings, and most times I purchased it cheaper. We had bearflesh this fall for little or nothing, it is good food, tasting much like beef. There have been many horses sold of late to Barbadoes, and here is plenty of rum, sugar, ginger and molasses. I was lately at Bridlington-fair, where were a great resort of people, with cattle and all sorts of goods, sold at very reasonable rates.

"Here are gardens with all sorts of herbs and some more than in England, also gooseberries and rose-trees but what other flowers I know not yet. Turnips, parsnips, and cabbages, beyond compare. Here are peaches in abundance of three sorts I have seen rot on the ground, and the hogs eat them, they make good spirits from them, also from corn and cherries, and a sort of wild plums, and grapes, and most people have stills of copper for that use. Here are apples, and pears, of several sorts, cherries both black and red, and plums and quinces; in some places peach stones grow up to bear in three years."

The English who came to Pennsylvania with Penn, and in the first years of his proprietorship usually took up land to the north and west, just beyond the outposts of the Swedish settlements. As the land was surveyed and prepared for cultivation other groups of settlers moved beyond, and thus gradually filled the section of Chester County that has become Delaware County. Townships such as Birmingham, which was divided so that one part fell within the jurisdiction of Chester County, and the other within Delaware County after 1789, was surveyed as early as 1684. It became a municipal district two years later. But this township formed part of the frontier of the older Swedish settlements so that with the sudden increase in European population it was rapidly occupied. A majority of the surveys which resulted in township formations in the present Chester County were not made until the early years of the 18th Century. By that time the land to the east had become reasonably well populated. The earliest settlers

within the bounds of the present Chester County were predominantly English. Undoubtedly there were some Scotch-Irish among them, but the similarity in language and names makes distinction difficult. These English were members of the Society of Friends and Episcopalians for the most part. Many of them took up land and became farmers. Others developed mill sites and became important business men of the period. In each township a few artisans resided who followed crafts they had learned in Europe. Among those whose names were listed in early assessment lists representatives of the weaver's art seem to have been in the majority. The presence of Scotch-Irish among the English, early in the 18th Century is evidenced by the Presbyterian churches that were established. In the southeast, south and central part of the county the English became strongly entrenched as settlers. The Chester Valley and land south of it was settled almost exclusively by them.

Part of the 40,000 acres that made up the Welsh Tract extended into townships in the northeastern part of the present county. Tredyffrin and Uwchlan Townships were distinctly Welsh, as their names indicate, for they were included in the tract. Other townships in which both Welsh and English settled were, Charlestown, East Nantmill (Nantmeal), East Nottingham, Easttown, Goshen, London Britain, Whiteland and Vincent. The western boundary of Whiteland served as the boundary of the Welsh lands on the West. Changes have been made in township names and boundaries. They will be referred to in a separate chapter.

Although the English and Welsh were early residents of the present county, the great German migration of 1709 brought with it a new element that was to affect the character of the population. William Penn admired the German residents of the Palatinate and visited them, for the purpose of urging them to migrate to Pennsylvania. He knew that many of them were dissatisfied with political conditions in Germany, and that they had many qualities that would make them desirable settlers. Aside from their thrift and knowledge of highly specialized agriculture for that period, they had much in common with Penn, intellectually. They were Pietists; members of that great religious movement that developed as a result of the Protestant Reformation, in which they discountenanced form in worship to much the same extent as did the English Quakers. Indeed they have been frequently called German Quakers. Many of these Pietists conformed to the religious principles of Menno Simon, and thus came to be known as Mennonites. Like the Moravians, who settled in the Tulpehocken region, which was part of Chester County until the formation of Berks in 1752, some of their leaders were learned men who had been students in the great German Universities. Germany was not unified at the time of their migration, but was made up of hundreds of minor principalities and duchies. The upheaval in social, economic and political conditions that came as a result of the Reformation caused constant migrations from one section of Germany to another. The Palatines who came to this country were influenced by the migration, for few, if any, of them were distinctly representative of one section of Germany. The Palatinate, in the western section of Germany, was in proximity to Alsace,



on the Franco-German frontier; to Switzerland on the southwest, and to the Italian states on the south. Hans Herr, one of the leaders in the migration to Pennsylvania, who settled in western Chester County, south of the present city of Lancaster in 1709, was of Swiss ancestry. One of his forbears was a lecturer in the University of Geneva early in the 16th Century. Many of this leader's contemporaries had similar backgrounds. Among the leading citizens of Chester County are to be found descendants of these German Mennonites and the English Quakers.

The German migration of 1709 made settlements in the western part of Chester County which became Lancaster in 1729. Conestoga Township, first mentioned in the assessment lists for Chester County in 1718, was one of the strongholds of their settlement. In 1729 this township fell within the limits of Lancaster County. The present township is located on the Susquehanna River and the settlements there were known as Conestoga and Pequea. As the land was taken up incoming Germans spread to the north and east, taking up the fertile valleys along the Conestoga and Cocalico Creeks. Some of them filtered into the northern part of the present Chester County. These latter probably belonged to the Dunkard group which migrated from the duchy of Cleves between the years 1719 and 1723. They settled chiefly in Coventry Township, which has since been divided, and formed the bulk of the population there. In the original townships of Whiteman and Vincent they took up land among the Welsh and English. In Pike-land Township along the Schuylkill River in the northeast, their lands and those of the English settlers adjoined. In West Caln Township, in the western central part of the county, along the Lancaster County boundary, they also mingled with the English.

The assessment lists for Chester County that were made in 1765 show that the land was well settled, although in some townships more sparsely than others. The largest farm in Birmingham then was one of 530 acres, which was owned by Edward Brinton. In Coventry John Potts owned 359 acres and Michael Helligass, 350. In East Caln, Jos. Downing was the owner of 560 acres then. Samuel Flower had the largest estate in East Nantmill (Nantmeal). It included 2,500 acres of land and 22 horses and 13 cattle in stock. Seven servants were employed by Flower. This was an unusually large number for that period, because free labor was difficult to employ. In East Nottingham, Rowland Rogers had 410 acres of land in 1765. The population of this township was greater than most of the others in the county at that time. George Ashbridge of Willistown owned 1,012 acres of land in Goshen according to the 1765 lists. In Kennett Township Amos Hopes (probably Hoopes) owned 348 acres of land, the largest farm in the section. In Oxford Township Job Rushton was the leading land owner with 800 acres. Among the land owners in Pikeland, Samuel Lightfoot owned 400 acres and Valentine Hines, 250 acres of land. In Sadsbury James Williams and William Clark each were assessed for 300 acres of land. The Welsh settlers of Tredyffrin included James Davis, owner of 420 acres; Isaac Davis, owner of 368 acres; Josh. Walker, 360 acres, and John Havard, Sr., 300 acres. Josh. and John Phipps were leading land own-

ers in Uwchland (Uwchlan), where they held 940 and 380 acres respectively. George & Myrick Davis had 1,200 acres of land in Vincent Township. Henry Hethrinton owned 700 acres of land and one horse in West Fallowfield. The Widow Gibson was assessed for 750 acres in West Nantmill (Nantmeal), besides horses, cattle, and sheep. The names of a few descendants of the early Swedes appear in the assessment list for Willistown. One of these was Moses Mattson, owner of a horse and a cow. The English predominated though, and among their largest land owners were Franc's and John Smedley who had 440 and 400 acres respectively. Possibly a few descendants of the Swedish settlers occupied land in London Grove. William Jackson was the largest land owner there in 1765 when he was assessed for 426 acres.

There was little change in the character of the population of the county during the Revolutionary period. In Whiteland Township members of the Jacobs family were leading land owners in 1763 and in 1780. The assessment lists for 1765 and 1780 in the various townships include the following names in both instances: Charlestown, Moores and Buckwalters; East Caln, Harts and Downings; East Marlsborough, Pennocks; Easttown, McKeans or McCains; Goshen, Hoops and Ashbridges; London Britain, Evans; London Grove, Jacksons; New Garden, Millers; New London, Johnsons and Corrys; Oxford, Rushtons and Luckys; Pikeland, Lightfoots; Sadsbury, Moores; Tredyffrin, Havards; Uwchlan, Phipps; West Caln, Dawsons; West Marlborough, Pennocks; Westtown, Gibbons; Willistown, Smedleys.

The activities of the Revolutionary War served to unite the residents in a common interest. Although, as a whole the population was opposed to bearing arms, they supplied foodstuffs and stock to the Continental Army. The counties of York and Cumberland were formed in 1749 and 1750, so that new settlers moved west, and the population of the older counties remained almost unchanged. In fact the only changes that came about were those caused by intermarriage between the various racial stocks, a condition that was not always encouraged, but was inevitable. The predominance of agriculture as a leading occupation was not inviting to South Europeans, who have made up much of our recent immigrations. Coatesville and Phoenixville with the development of industries have become the homes of the majority of those who came to America recently. The negroes who make up a part of the population and in a few instances descendants of house servants owned and employed by the settlers a century and a half ago. Most of them came during the years just before the Civil War when the Underground Railroad had stations in the county. Their coming will be treated in another chapter.

## CHAPTER IV.

### COLONIAL GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF PENN.

THE difficulties involved in the government of the American colonies are well illustrated in the experiences of Sweden and Holland. After three centuries of improvement of transportation facilities, as well as in other phases of activity, the difficulties of the past are often overlooked. All of the colonies had several common problems. One was the distance from Europe, and the centers of government there. Another was the necessity of waiting upon favorable winds before sailing. Under the best conditions at least a half year elapsed before vessels leaving colonial ports could complete the voyages to the home country and return. Indeed, if any round trip voyages consumed so little time they were rare, because the captains of colonial ships were bent more upon trade than speed, and the usual route to America from European ports included calls at the Canaries, and many islands in the West Indies. Then too, knowledge of the geography of North America was extremely limited so that European monarchs and trading companies had no means by which to ascertain boundaries limiting territories they claimed.

The section in which the present Chester County is located was claimed by the English, Dutch and Swedes. The English based their claims to ownership of all the land along the Atlantic coast upon the discoveries of John Cabot. Later they supported their claims by actual settlement. During the 17th century, Boston, Plymouth, New Haven and Providence became the centers of English settlement in New England. Further south settlements were established in Virginia and Maryland, while the land between the New England and southern colonies was granted to various persons, noblemen in some cases, who were unable to justify their claims by actual colonization. Meanwhile, England was involved in wars, and the Dutch and Swedes laid claims to the land now including New York, New Jersey, Delaware and southeastern Pennsylvania.

The Dutch based their claims to ownership of the land along the Hudson and Delaware River valleys upon the explorations of Henry Hudson. The Netherlands had been under the dominion of Spain at an earlier period, and when the yoke of subjection to that country was overthrown, the Dutch claimed to have gained the right to some Spanish territory in America. Since the discoveries of Christopher Columbus formed the basis of Spain's claim in America the Dutch pretensions were weak on that point. But they substantiated their claims by actual purchases from the Indians. In 1626 representatives of the Dutch West India Company bought the island of Manhattan, that has since become the metropolis of New York, for \$24.

The Swedes had the least effective reasons for acquisition of territory as far as the matter of discovery was concerned. But they did effect settle-



ments in the Delaware region, and also made purchases from the Indians of the land they occupied.

Purchases of land by Europeans from the Indians have received both commendation and disapproval. It is generally believed that the white men fared better in the trade, and that the red men were defrauded again and again. Doubtless this is true in many instances, but when one considers that in the Delaware River Valley the same land was granted to the Dutch, Swedes and English by Indian sachems, and that the latter returned again and again for gifts, it is possible to conclude that not all of the shrewdness and wariness in business matters lay with the doughty Europeans. The Indians were not interested in the claims of any particular group of white men. Those who gave most freely and had the capacity for bluff, or could really show strength in numbers of people, ships, arms, and articles of trade, received the allegiance of the savage. The Dutch, Swedes and English, according to their varying fortunes or evident power, were sure to gain the approval and support of the Indians. It has been stated in a previous chapter that the Indian had no conception of personal ownership of property. When Europeans came to America, most of the Indians lived in tribes and led nomadic lives, wandering from place to place according to their needs. They expected the newcomers to enjoy these same privileges with them, and did not intend to give up land completely. They were justified in their hopes for a time, while the Dutch established trading posts, and showed little inclination to move inland and engage in agriculture. Later when the Swedes introduced agriculture the Indian sensed the possibilities of permanent aggression but maintained a friendly attitude toward them. That was due in a large degree to the character of the Swedish settlers who showed an inclination to remain peaceful and attend to their own affairs. Many experiences with the Indians in the matter of land purchases seem to have been necessary before the Europeans realized that they lacked the necessary background of civilization to be dealt with on a basis of equality. The early history of the Delaware Valley reveals many instances in which the same land was sold and re-sold to Dutch, Swedes and English by one and another group of Indians professing to represent all of the tribe.

The failure of Sweden to retain a definite hold on the settlements in North America is easily explainable. Many of the necessary elements for permanent colonization were lacking. Sweden itself was not over-populated, so there was no pressing need for more land in which to expand. Religious and political controversies, contributing causes to the removal from one land to another, did not exist in the Sweden of this period. On the other hand, the colonists who came, aside from the soldiers and representatives of the New Sweden Company, were good material for colonial settlement. They were peaceful farmers, for the most part, supplemented by some artisans. But they were few in number, and could not hope to cope with the great throngs of English similarly prepared for settlement, who eventually took over the colony.

In the Netherlands similar conditions existed, making permanent, aggressive settlements impossible. The Dutch were inherently traders, and had done much of the carrying trade of Europe for generations. They be-

came engrossed in building up trading centers, and were less interested in agriculture, although their patroon systems were established to further it. Since the fur trade formed so much of their business in North America it can be understood that they were not anxious to drive the Indians and game too far inland, by clearing and settling the forest land. They were accustomed to city life, although many small truck and dairy farms were maintained in the Netherlands. The element of the population that came to America was representative of the city stock who were experienced traders. The political situation at home was agreeable to them, so that there was no tyrannical, oppressive government to drive them to new lands.

In England conditions were very nearly the reverse of those in Sweden and the Netherlands. There were continual disorders, economic, political and social. There was an excess of population with an individualism and capacity for adaptation and self-government that was bred of long controversy between feudalistic orders in agriculture, state and church. Their adaptability to new conditions is characterized by the development of plantation and small farms in Virginia, and by the contemporary development of towns in New England. The combination of trading centers and farms became the basis for the permanent occupation of the land.

On the eastern shore of the Delaware River near the present site of Gloucester, New Jersey, in a section called Teechaacho by the Indians, Captain Cornelis Jacobsen Mey erected Fort Nassau in 1623. This fort represented the southern limit of Dutch activity while Fort Orange, constructed about the same time near Albany, New York, served as the northern outpost. Fort Nassau was the first European post in the Delaware River section. Eight years after its establishment, in 1631, a Dutch patroonship was organized on the Lewes River in Delaware by Captain Peter Heyes who arrived on the ship "Walvis" and left Gillis Hossett in command. The patroonship received the name of Zwaanendael. Its existence was short-lived, for when deVries arrived on December 6, 1631, he found the place deserted. Fort Nassau was also deserted by the Dutch for a time, and Indians made it a rendezvous until Sweden became interested in colonial ventures and the Dutch recognized possible competition.

In 1638, fifteen years after Fort Nassau was established, Peter Minuit and his followers of the New Sweden Company sailed up the Delaware River in the ships "Kalmar Nyckel" and "Vogel Grip," and built Fort Christina at Wilmington, Delaware. Minuit sailed away, never to return, and in 1640 Klas Fleming in Sweden appointed Peter Hollandaer governor. Both the Dutch and Swedish settlements were indirectly governed by the trading companies to which they were responsible. But the Dutch headquarters were on Manhattan, while the Swedes managed to get along somehow through the direction from the home government in Sweden. It is likely that little was accomplished in the matter of government though, because there were few people to be governed and they were either soldiers or servants of one company or another.

The first actual government to become effective in Chester County was put into practice under Johan Printz, one of the most picturesque figures

in American colonial history, who arrived at New Sweden on February 13, 1643 to serve as governor of the New Sweden colony. Printz immediately explained his duties to the colonists. He was to maintain friendly relations with the Dutch and at the same time undersell them in trade with the Indians. All invaders were to be driven off, although the native Indians were to receive fair treatment and protection from violence or injustice of any sort. At the same time these Indians were to be converted to Christianity and to the advantages of trade with the Swedes. Swedish claims to the west shore of the Delaware were to be definitely established. The governor was to encourage and supervise the growth of tobacco, the establishment of stock farms, the cultivation of grapes and silk worms, the manufacture of salt, the cutting and exportation of lumber, establishment of fisheries and explorations for minerals. In addition to these responsibilities he was to govern the colony and administer justice according to the laws of Sweden by punishing the offenders. He was to instruct all men in the Christian religion according to the Augsburg Confession or the Swedish Lutheran Church, and monopolize the fur trade on the Delaware River. Obviously Johan Printz had a colossal combination of tasks to perform. If physical size had any effect on his responsibilities few men could have been more suitable for the work. Printz was a colossal man, said to have weighed four hundred pounds and over. What an impression he must have made upon the Indians when they first saw him! The company provided Printz with assistants. They were a commissary, a secretary, a barber-surgeon, a head-guard, a gunsmith, a trumpeter, a drummer, an executioner, four lieutenants, two chaplains, two gunners, twenty-four soldiers and fifty men to do the work of the colony.

The governor went about the work of establishing Swedish claims in 1644 when he caused Fort Elfsborg to be erected on the New Jersey side of the river, and Fort New Gothenburg on Tinicum Island, later Chester County. Fort Elfsborg was constructed of earthwork with three angles. It was defended by eight twelve-pounders of iron and brass, a mortar and manned by a gunner, drummer, chaplain and thirteen soldiers. Lieutenant Sven Schute (Skute) was made commander, and Gregorius VanDyck, the wachmeister. Fort New Gothenburg was built just after Fort Elfsborg was begun. Printz made it his seat of government and established his residence, Printzhof, there. The fort was built of logs, laid horizontally, and was defended by four small copper cannon. The personnel under Printz were a secretary, two gunners and eight soldiers. Printzhof was the seat of the finest residence between New Amsterdam and Virginia. The house was two stories in height. The exterior was built of hewn logs while the interior was finished in sawn lumber. Glass, a luxury in colonial houses, was used for the windows, and bricks from Sweden or Holland formed the fireplaces and chimneys. At Upland, now Chester, and at Schuylkill, where that river joins the Delaware, blockhouses were constructed. Nor was Fort Christina overlooked. The principal storehouse was centered there, and the fort was repaired. Lieutenant Johan Pappegoya, Printz's son-in-law commanded Fort Christina, and Hendrich Huygen, the commissary, was quartered there.



They were assisted by the barber-surgeon, the executioner, the trumpeter and a blacksmith.

After providing for the defense of the colony, for his own comfort, and assigning the duties to his assistants, Printz attended to his other responsibilities. He saw to it that land was prepared for cultivation, and that trade with the Indians, Dutch and English was encouraged. He reorganized whatever government may have been in effect before his arrival, by assuming full administrative, legislative and judicial powers. In discharging these duties it was understood that he was to be assisted by the "principal and wisest inhabitants of the colony." His character and the conditions of the settlement were such that it is unlikely that he took much counsel. In fact he had more authority in government than any other colonial governor of the American colonies. All punishments for misdemeanors of any sort were decided by him, so he could levy fines, order imprisonment or death. The Swedish Common Law made the basis for his decisions. Many of the cases that were prosecuted by Printz were simple ones, common to any small community. All of his decisions were to be made, and all of his acts of administration done "in the name of Her Majesty and the Crown of Sweden." It is not difficult to understand why Printz had such elastic powers in government. No one in Sweden was in a position to know what conditions had to be met, what adaptations had to be made, so it was natural to fall back on the Swedish Common Law and the discretion of Governor Printz. Of course grave offences were to be punishable by imprisonment and in extreme cases by death. But in Printz was vested the authority to determine the importance of the crime, and the proportional punishment necessary to the offender. In instances when the governor was of the opinion that the death penalty should be exacted he had the authority to demand it only "after having sufficiently considered and examined the affair with the most noted persons, such as the most prudent assessors of justice that he can find and consult in the country." The Dutch colonists who came over with Pete Hollandaer several years before Printz, were permitted to worship according to the doctrines of the Reformed Church. All others were expected to adhere to the principles of the Swedish Lutheran Church. The Dutch colonists who had settled twenty miles above Fort Christina had their own government, and did not interfere with the Swedes. Most of them departed for New Amsterdam, or disappeared before the arrival of Printz. The government under Printz met the approval of Sweden, but the reports of the colonists reveal their attitude toward him. The New Swedish Company reserved all rights to trade directly with the Dutch and Indians. Thus the colonists, with a few exceptions, were required to buy all their wares from, and sell all their products to the Company. When colonists overstepped their bounds and traded directly with the Indians or anyone else they were generally punished. On the other hand, Printz himself sold goods directly to the Indians and traded with the Dutch and English. In his treatment of the Indians Printz did not exert much energy in converting them to Christianity. With a few exceptions, of which the Moravians will always stand out as shining examples, the colonists, although

directed in almost every case to carry Christianity to the Indians, devoted most of their time to enforcing the articles in their charters that referred to trade. So on this point Printz was not unusual. Mentally he must have exterminated the Indians many times. He wrote to Sweden in 1644 and asked for several hundred soldiers to carry out his idea on this score, but Sweden did not reply to his request. Many colonists deserted to the colonies of Maryland and Virginia by 1653, and on July 27th of that year more than twenty of the residents presented a petition concerning their grievances to Printz. They stated that they felt that their lives and property were always insecure; that although they were prohibited from trading with the Indians and people from other colonies, the governor did as he pleased. They characterized him as brutal and avaricious, and complained that he often ignored decisions of the jury in court trials and made other decisions that would benefit himself. The colonies asserted that the governor forbade them from grinding their flour at the mill; obtaining fish from the streams; cutting trees in the woods; using grass on the ground and clearing the land for farming. When the governor received this list of grievances from the colonists on August 1, 1653, he was enraged. But he must have feared investigation, possible uprisings in the colony, the constantly increasing power of the Dutch, or he may have tired of life in America. Any one or all of these reasons may be applied to his decision to return to Sweden in October, 1653. Christopher Ward, author of the "Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware" presents one of the most vivid, sympathetic, human pictures of Printz that has ever been drawn. A tyrant of the old school, Printz's intrigues, political cunning and his judicial decisions reflect an almost autocratic power savoring of the activities of Roman Colonial Governors. But the New World was not to retain Printz, nor did it want to. Perhaps the opposition voiced against his policies was symbolic of that greater opposition expressed a century and a half later in the American Declaration of Independence. Life in the American colonies bred a fearlessness in the citizens, a necessity to think for themselves in varied situations, and a capacity for adaptation and individual activity that eventually defied all the regulations and edicts of distant monarchs.

In 1652, during the reign of Queen Christina, the Swedish responsibilities for the colony on the Delaware were transferred to the College of Commerce. Accordingly in May, 1654, Johan Rysinge, secretary of that body, arrived in America. Eric Oxenstiern, son of the former chancellor, was general director of the College of Commerce. He became interested in the affairs of the colony, and since information on conditions there was lacking, Rysinge was sent to act as assistant or commissary in case Printz was still governor. Printz had sailed several months before Rysinge's arrival, so that the latter, under instructions from his superiors, took the position of Director of New Sweden. Sven Schute was retained to command the militia, and Johan Pappegoya was made civil assistant. One of the evidences of the growing power of the Dutch on the Delaware was the erection of Fort Casimir, at the present site of New Castle, Delaware, during the administration of Printz. Fort Elfsborg, across the river, was rendered useless then,

because the purpose of both forts was to check the commerce on the river. The Swedes checked the Dutch, and the Dutch checked the Swedes, so conditions had changed materially. Rysinge fired on Fort Casimir on his way up the river in May, 1654, after conferring with the Dutch commander, Becker, who reported that they had no ammunition with which to defend their position. So Fort Casimir became Fort Trinity, and the Swedes again controlled the western shore of the river. Rysinge announced to the colonists that he had instructions to promote prosperity; occupy and clear more land; plant tobacco, grain, hemp and linseed; cultivate vineyards and orchards; grow ginger, sugar cane and silk worms; erect cities; select harbors, and engage in commerce, and monopolize all the trade on the river; establish tanneries, saw-mills, rope walks, tar-burneries, and factories to manufacture wooden ware; fortify the colony against attack but maintain peace with the Indians, Dutch and English; bar out undesirables, but increase the population; enact laws for the conservation of game and timber; establish regulations concerning trade and agriculture; open commercial relations with Africa; transport game, beer, bread and brandy to Spain, and lumber to the Canary Islands; prospect for minerals; prevent the Finnish residents from poaching and burn-beating; serve as treasurer of the colony; supervise the merchandise; keep the accounts; provide methods for raising funds whenever necessary, and appoint judges. With all these responsibilities and privileges the new director set to work. His presence was welcomed by the settlers and their morale was greatly improved. Rysinge opened trade for all, thus ending the monopoly of the company, although there was a tax of 2% on exports. Land was available for purchase in fee simple from either the company or the Indians. Sweden would continue to assist the colony. Rysinge established laws regulating land ownership and the development of agriculture and lumbering. The legal status of the soldiers, servants and freemen was defined. The forts were repaired and strengthened, and the engineer, Lindström, laid out the streets of the future Wilmington, north of Fort Christina. Cattle that had been sent over by the Company were given to the farmers and more stock was obtained from Virginia.

In the first year of Rysinge's directorship the colonists, of whom there were more than 350, cleared the land in Swedish fashion, by felling the trees, allowing them to lay for a year, and then removed the finest timber for building and exportation. The branches were burned and rye was planted in the ashes. In the next year the land was ready for the plow. The fields were fenced in, and roads were laid out. The colony was not completely self-supporting though. Meat and other commodities were purchased from the Indians and the English. Rysinge had sent the petition of grievances against Printz to Sweden, and in addition requested full authority on judicial matters. He issued a constitution for the colony on January 11, 1655, but in that year the Dutch took over the colony. Under the Swedish dominion the colony had prospered, the population had increased, land was cleared and substantial houses were built.

When the Dutch in New Amsterdam learned of the surrender of Fort Casimir to Rysinge in 1654, Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of the Dutch



colony, reported the event to the Dutch West India Company's headquarters in Holland. News travelled slowly of course, but the Directors in Amsterdam made immediate preparations to drive Sweden from the Delaware. One armed vessel was sent from Holland with two hundred soldiers on board, and it reached New Amsterdam in August, 1655. Stuyvesant obtained the services of six other vessels in the New Amsterdam harbor, and after prayer and fasting, set sail in the direction of the Delaware Bay. Rysinge learned of the Dutch plans through Indians, although Stuyvesant had hoped to surprise the Swedes. The Swedish director made immediate plans to fortify and defend Fort Trinity (Casimir). Sven Schute, the commander, surrendered to the Dutch without a conflict, and Fort Trinity again became Fort Casimir. Rysinge was at Fort Christina, and although he was advised of the overpowering numbers of the Dutch, sent about a dozen men to re-enforce the Swedish garrison at Fort Trinity. Needless to say they were of little use, several of them having been captured en route. Fort Christina was the next center of Dutch attack, and it was besieged for twelve days before Rysinge and Stuyvesant reached an agreement. Stuyvesant was anxious to bring his Delaware campaign to a close because news had reached him from New Amsterdam detailing attacks by Indians upon that town and the surrounding country that had taken place in the governor's absence. After conferring with Rysinge, to whom he offered to return Fort Christina so that he could hurry back to Manhattan, it was finally decided that the Swedish director should return to Europe. Colonists who desired to go with him could do so, and those who preferred to remain in America were required to swear allegiance to the Dutch.

John Paul Jacquet became permanent vice-director and magistrate of the Delaware section of the New Netherlands, and served from 1655 to 1657. Andreas Hudde was appointed secretary and had the duties of sheriff too. Elmerhuysen Klein served as commissary. Jacquet was authorized to have supreme command over all persons on the river. He was expected to maintain order; concentrate the citizens in villages of from 16 to 20 persons; establish a town south of Fort Casimir; levy taxes on the land at the rate of 24 cents for each two acres, yearly; levy an excise on brandy, wine and beer, except that which was distilled for domestic consumption; and to treat the Indians of the surrounding country kindly. The government of the territory was to be effected through a council composed of Jacquet, Hudde, Klein and two sergeants, except in civil cases when two freemen were to be called in instead of the military officials. A policy of free trade was adopted temporarily, but after a year it was abandoned and fixed prices again became the vogue.

While the Dutch took over the Delaware River settlements, the Swedish ship "Mercurius" was on its way from Sweden to America with 110 passengers. The Dutch success was not known in Europe at the time the vessel left port. After some controversy those on board disembarked at Tinicum and made their homes among their friends. For several years there had been a marked difference between the Swedish settlement north of Fort Christina and the Dutch settlements south of it. More than 200 Swedes and Finns resided in

the vicinity of Upland, and among them lived such leaders as Gregorius Van Dyck, Captain Sven Schute and Lieutenant Elias Gyllengren. Evidently the Dutch government was ineffective among them, for they disregarded it and set up an organization of their own. Schute was the captain; Anders Dalbo, lieutenant; Jacob Swensson, ensign; Olof Stille, Matts Hansson, Peter Rambo and Peter Cock, magistrates: Gregorius Van Dyck, sheriff. Stuyvesant was shrewd enough to recognize them when they sent their representatives to him for instructions as to their duties. They suggested that they needed an officer to serve writs so that laws could be enforced, and asked that they might be permitted to go to Fort Altena, as Fort Christina was now called, for military aid in case the necessity arose. Although other representatives of the Dutch government opposed him, Stuyvesant fulfilled the petitions of the Swedes and Finns. The Dutch in the vicinity of Nieuer Amstel (the town that had been laid out near Fort Casimir) continued to fear Swedish uprisings, and made repeated efforts to center them in villages, but to no avail. The Swedes cooperated with the Dutch and later with the English, although under the Dutch regime they begged permission to remain neutral in case of war, and Stuyvesant, to the consternation of the Dutch officials in Amsterdam acquiesced in the matter. Inter-marriage was an important factor in promoting cooperation.

The city of Amsterdam became the owner of the land south of the Christina River in April, 1657. The Dutch West India Company had not been successful in meeting its financial obligations, so Amsterdam, in lieu of the debts, took over a portion of the Delaware River colony. The territory in the vicinity of the present New Castle became known as Nieuer Amstel, and was the City's Colony, while Fort Altena and the Swedish settlements north of it remained the property of the Company. For the six years of divided ownership that followed many sharp controversies arose as to which officials had chief jurisdiction over the colonies. Jacob Alrichs, director of the City's Colony, deferred to Governor Stuyvesant frequently concerning conditions in Nieuer Amstel. Jacquet remained in charge of the northern section only, and in a short while Andreas Hudde was appointed commissary and took over Jacquet's duties at Fort Altena, the center of the Company's colony. Hudde found his tasks light, because the Swedes and Finns were accustomed to handle their own affairs, so he frequently assisted Alrichs at Nieuer Amstel. Hudde's absences from Fort Altena resulted in a marked diminution of fees in furs and other exports. Peter Stuyvesant visited the Delaware and decided to appoint William Beekman, a substantial Hollander from New Amsterdam, as the Company's vice-director, and commissary. Beekman's authority extended into the Upland section of our county. He was directed to provide defences for the public safety, administer laws and look out for the best interests of the Company. It was expected that he would make regular trips to Nieuer Amstel to look over the cargoes of incoming and outgoing trading vessels to see that they had been properly evaluated and taxed. His presence at Nieuer Amstel was questioned there, because the city of Amsterdam was in authority. Much confusion arose over the relative positions of the two Dutch colonies, one authorized by the States-General

of Holland, and the other by the authorities of the city of Amsterdam. This controversy has little bearing on our history because that section of the Company's colony with which we are concerned managed its own affairs admirably. There were about 130 men of military age in the Company's colony in 1659, and most of them were Swedes or Finns. They were eminently respectable, peace-loving, thrifty people, whose farms were gradually extending to the west, north and south. They were decidedly more prosperous than the City's colony at Nieuwer Amstel, where the marsh land which surrounded it bode evil for the health of the inhabitants. Malignant epidemics of fever spread through Nieuwer Amstel in 1657, 1658 and 1659. To add to the discomforts of the afflicted there, the crops were extremely poor in the latter year. Discouraged, many families moved to Maryland and Virginia. As if their troubles were not enough, representatives from the Maryland colony came to Nieuwer Amstel with the explanation that Lord Baltimore rightfully owned the section, and the remaining citizens registered much concern. Alrichs died in December, 1659, and a sort of reign of terror became effective at Nieuwer Amstel and its environs when his successor, Alexander D'Hinoyossa came into power. The latter's influence was felt at Fort Altena, in New Amsterdam, and even in Holland. He was tyrannical, domineering and unscrupulous, protecting the guilty in extreme criminal cases. Beekman was unable to work with him, and refused when the situation arose, to work under him. The Company lost its control on the Delaware in 1663, and D'Hinoyossa, who had gone to Holland to urge the city of Amsterdam to get complete control of the Company's colony, returned as director. Stuyvesant was no longer looked to as a superior and Beekman, had he remained at Fort Altena, would have been subjected to the bullying of D'Hinoyossa, no longer in the position of colleague, but a superior officer. But Beekman, who was a likeable man, sincere and humane in his efforts for the Company, begged Stuyvesant to transfer him to another post. Stuyvesant sent him elsewhere as a commissary, and Beekman lived to become an outstanding citizen of New York, while many of his descendants have become prominent in the professional and social life of America. The new combination of City and Company was displeasing to the Swedes and Finns of the Company's colony. Although D'Hinoyossa tried repeatedly to extend his authority over them they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government. Their refusal, aside from the general dislike of D'Hinoyossa, was based upon trade regulations which he tried to establish. These regulations forbade private trade in furs and tobacco, and were to become effective one year and six weeks after D'Hinoyossa's return from Holland. It was the good fortune of the colony, for such it must have seemed to them, that D'Hinoyossa's sun was setting. A new era was at hand in which Dutch jurisdiction in America was brought to an end.

For some time New Netherland had been thriving on English trade. This was a violation of the English Navigation Acts which expressly provided that English vessels, whether from England or from the English colonies in America should buy all articles of trade from English merchants, and sell all produce to them. Many vessels from the English colonies formed



the habit of trading at New Amsterdam, and thus incurred the resentment of the British lords of trade and the crown. It was decided to put a stop to such activities, so James, Duke of York was granted the territory, including the present New York and New Jersey, by the king. There were other reasons for the grant too. The Hudson and Mohawk Rivers were the gateways to the fur trading sections of the north and northwest, and London saw hopes of rivalling Paris as the fur center of the world. The Duke of York planned to create a crown colony from New Netherland, but at first made no plans to take over the Delaware section because of the indefinite claims of Lord Baltimore. Thus in the summer of 1664 an English fleet appeared in the harbor at New Amsterdam from Boston, where they had made an extensive visit. Stuyvesant, who knew of the presence of a British fleet on this side of the Atlantic was misled by the protracted stay in Boston, and was at Fort Orange (Albany) when news of the arrival of the fleet reached him. He hastened home, and gathered all the available men together for the defense of the colony. There were about 400 men in all, and although there was little powder and few guns, they warded off the British for ten days. By that time the citizens were urging Stuyvesant to surrender, and he finally acquiesced. The articles of capitulation were signed on September 6, 1664, and Fort Amsterdam became Fort James, and New Amsterdam, New York. The English guaranteed the Dutch residents liberty and property; free trade with England; liberty of conscience; the choice of leaving the colony or remaining there after taking the oath of allegiance to England; and the right to choose their own inferior officers and magistrates. None of the provisions were oppressive, and the new governor, Colonel Richard Nicholls, was a sympathetic, able administrator. The majority of the citizens remained because they received courteous treatment and were assured of protection to a greater degree than under the Dutch. The grant of land made to the Duke of York extended only along the eastern side of the Delaware River, but it was decided that if Maryland made no definite claims to the settlements of Dutch and Swedes on the west shore the Duke's authority could extend over it also. Nicholls sent Sir Robert Carr to the Delaware with directions to stipulate the following with regard to surrender to the British: All munitions of war were to be turned over to England; the residents were to be permitted to exercise liberty of conscience; in the future their trade was to be carried on according to the regulations of the English Navigation Acts; the citizens were to be guaranteed protection of life and property; existing laws governing civil rights would continue to be effective; and the Swedish and Dutch magistrates then in power were to remain at their posts for a period of six months provided they swore allegiance to Great Britain. With these instructions Carr and his two vessels appeared in the Delaware Bay. They sailed up stream to the Swedish settlements in Upland with the purpose of obtaining their allegiance so there would be no possibility of the Swedes aiding the Dutch in resistance. The Swedes acquiesced at once, but D'Hinoyossa resisted. In the struggle that ensued 3 Dutchmen were killed and 10 wounded. The English then looted the town, destroyed property, and sent the remaining Dutch soldiers to Virginia where they were

sold as servants. In these matters Carr did not follow Nicholl's directions, and although he and his subordinates confiscated property for themselves, Carr was shortly afterward removed from command. Robert Needham and Colonel Francis Lovelace served on the Delaware from 1664 to 1668, and Captain John Carr served from 1668 to 1673.

The Dutch and English, who had been at war, signed a treaty of peace at Breda in July, 1667. It was not long however before hostilities were resumed and affected New York for a short time. Admiral Evertsen and a fleet of Dutch vessels arrived at New York on August 7, 1673. Two days later the English had surrendered and New York became New Orange. Nieuwer Amstel submitted to the return of Dutch authority under which the people were permitted to retain their property; were granted liberty of conscience; freedom to trade with anyone; and exemption from the payment of ground taxes or excises on liquors until May 1676. All of the privileges were subject to the submission of the residents to the Dutch allegiance. Plans were made for the establishment of courts at Nieuwer Amstel and at Upland. The citizens of those districts were to choose eight magistrates for each. Peter Alrichs, a nephew of the late director, Jacob Alrichs, was made commander and sheriff of the Delaware section under the authority of Anthony Colve, Governor of New Netherland. This state of affairs continued for less than a year and the English returned and took over the Dutch colonies, directing their activities for the next century.

With the reappearance of the English, and the restoration of English control, all English officers who had held positions in the colonies under the first period of their dominion, were returned to their posts, except the governor of New York who was replaced by Sir Edmund Andros. The Duke of York granted the present New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret and in 1665 Philip Carteret, brother of the proprietor, arrived to govern the colony. Some question arose as to the extent of his jurisdiction, but it had little effect upon the Swedish communities in Upland. Andros recognized the authority of the court there, and on September 23, 1676, six residents were commissioned justices of the peace with jurisdiction of the Delaware River for the period of a year. The term, jurisdiction of the Delaware River, referred to the settlements north of Christina Creek only. These magistrates included, Peter Cock, Peter Rambo, Israel Helme, Lars Andriesson, Wuolle Swain (Swensson), and Otto Ernest Cock. Any three or more of these officers could act as a Court of Judicature, and were empowered to decide all matters involving amounts less than twenty pounds without appeal. When more serious cases arose, such as those involving life or banishment, they were to be presented before the Court of Assizes in New York. Unless the Court of Judicature decided otherwise the oldest justice of the peace was expected to serve as president. In small cases, involving matters less than five pounds, the court could make decisions without a jury. The court could also enact local laws, provided that they coincided with the law of the colony, or the Duke's Laws as they are more commonly known. All records were to be kept in English, and the name of a man to serve as secretary was to be presented by the court to Governor Andros for his

approval. All levies made by the court had to be passed upon by the governor before they could become effective, except in extreme cases. The court was expected to keep records of all public expenses and revenues, and reports were to be made yearly at the General Court of the Delaware River. The financial report was then to be submitted to the governor. The Court of Judicature was made the center at which applications for land warrants could be made. Only 50 acres per head could be granted except in special cases. A surveyor was provided, whose duty it was to survey new warrants of land upon the order of the court. Then the governor affixed his signature to the warrants. The court was to convene once a month, and more often if necessary.

Captains John Collier and Edmund Cantwell were the English commanders of the Delaware section. On November 14, 1676 they administered the oath of office to the six Upland justices of the peace whose names appear above. Ephraim Herman was appointed clerk. This first court under the Duke of York's dominion heard various cases. Assault and battery, attachment of goods for debt, disputed land titles, destruction of property, Indian affairs and cases involving indentured servants were among those tried. Captain Collier sat as judge in this court and he was reprimanded for assuming that capacity by Governor Andros on July 8, 1677. Evidently the governor was anxious to encourage self-government among the Upland residents, as far as it could be carried out without affecting his position and powers. Captain Christopher Billop received the appointment of commander and sub-collector of customs on the Delaware on August 13, 1677. At the same time Andros ordered that all land owners should make reports of the location and condition of their holdings, whether cleared for farming or not, and how many buildings and roads had been constructed on them. Definite information on these matters was necessary before new patents for land could be granted by the governor. Moreover, land holders who could not present patents were assured that they could obtain them by reporting to the governor's office. Many controversies arose, and it is thought that in many cases the influence of Englishmen who wished to take over the well-developed Swedish holdings, was felt in the decisions of the governor.

The court of Upland met again on November 13, 1677. Neels Laersen at whose house the court met was allowed 200 guilders for the meals of the justices and the other officers. By this time many Englishmen had arrived in the neighborhood, and with the increased population many problems arose. It was decided that the public debt should be paid by taxes levied on each of the 136 taxable inhabitants who were to pay 26 guilders apiece. The taxes were payable in wheat, valued at 5 guilders a scipple or bushel; rye and barley, at 4 guilders a scipple; Indian corn at 3 guilders a scipple; tobacco and pork at 8 stivers a pound; bacon at 16 stivers a pound, or in wampum and skins at current prices. Captain Cantwell, who was the high sheriff, was authorized to receive or collect the tax from which he was to have 5 shillings per pound for his work.

The responsibilities of the court became so great, and the number of cases to be tried increased to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to find a



more suitable place of meeting, one that could be devoted exclusively to the use of the court. A blockhouse, built in Upland while Lovelace was governor under the first period of English control, was chosen by the court, and put in readiness for the meeting held on March 12, 1678. At this session warrants for 2,100 acres of land, mostly on the Schuylkill River, were recorded. Two cases, involving slavery or indenture, were prosecuted. Later courts took up similar matters. When the court convened on June 18th and 19th in 1678 it was deemed necessary to provide an asylum for insane patients. A blockhouse at Amesland was constructed to care for the mentally ill. On November 12th of the same year, at its meeting, the Upland Court ordered every resident within its jurisdiction to build roads and bridges on his property in such a manner that definite means of communication could be established from one farm or estate to another. This requirement had to be fulfilled within two months after the meeting of the court, or the property owners who failed to comply would become subject to fines of 25 guilders. Upland became generally known as Upland County, and the region around Nieuer Amstel, or New Castle, was called New Castle County. The boundary between these two counties was set at the north side of Stone Creek in a bend of the Delaware River to Oldman's Point on the eastern side of the river. Christina Creek had been the old line of division. Town lots were, also laid out and sold in Upland County. The Upland Court could not convene in the summer of 1679 because of an epidemic that was prevalent in the county.

Governor Andros issued new commissions for magistrates on June 8, 1680. Two sons of Peter Cock, Otto Ernest Cock, and Lass Cock, were among them. The others were Israel Helms, Henry Jones and George Brown. Although Otto Ernest Cock succeeded his father as president of the court, the presence of the two Englishmen among those chosen as justices of the peace is evidence of the changed conditions on the river. The first court at which these new justices of the peace sat had few cases. Among other things, it was decided that the expenses of the court should be met by an assessment of 5 guilders or one scipple of wheat on each taxable resident. In a short time Kingsessing was chosen as the seat of justice because of the great growth of the population. Erick Cock, another son of Peter Cock, was appointed constable to supplement the work of other similar officials who felt the need of assistance in their greatly increased duties. Before another decade passed the character of the population along the Delaware changed. William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania on March 4, 1681, and under his administration thousands of Englishmen flocked to the Delaware, and the old Swedish and Finnish settlers were assimilated.

Before the influx of English colonists under Penn the present Chester County was unsettled. But for more than one hundred years after Penn's arrival Delaware County remained as part of Chester and was more thickly populated for much of that time.

## CHAPTER V.

### CHESTER COUNTY UNDER THE PENNS.

AFTER William Penn became proprietor of Pennsylvania on March 4, 1681, the history of Chester County became essentially the history of Pennsylvania. The period of government from the date of the signing of the charter by King Charles II through the Revolutionary War has received so much attention in earlier volumes that it will be but briefly reviewed here. Admiral Penn, father of the proprietor, had given extensive financial aid to the crown, and it was in payment of the crown's obligations that Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn. The latter was an idealist, who had suffered much for the cause of the Society of Friends, and saw in the ownership of an American colony an opportunity to make practical demonstrations of his principles. He was destined to make frequent deviations from his original plans, and the type of government that was finally evolved under the proprietary differed from that originally planned.

The boundaries as defined in the charter were the Delaware River on the east, from a point twelve miles north of New Castle up the river to the 43rd degree of north latitude, providing of course that the river extended to that degree, and if not, beyond the source of the river along the meridian line to the 43rd degree of northern latitude. The western limits were set five degrees of longitude from the eastern boundary. The southern boundary, which involved Chester County, was to be a circle drawn at a radius of twelve miles northward and westward from the center of the town of New Castle to the 40th degree of northern latitude and then along it to the western boundary.

The inhabitants of Pennsylvania, most of whom resided in the present Chester and Delaware Counties, received a declaration issued by King Charles II, on April 2, 1681, informing them of the grant made to Penn, and asking for obedience to the wishes of the proprietor. Penn, who was unable to come to the province at once, sent a letter to the citizens through the agency of his cousin, William Markham, whom he had designated deputy-governor. The letter, dated April 8, 1681, follows:

"My friends.—I wish you all happiness, here and hereafter. These are to let you know that it hath pleased God, in his providence, to cast you within my lot and care. It is a business that, though I never undertook before, yet God has given me an understanding of my duty, and an honest mind to do it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at your change, and the king's choice, for you are now fixed at the mercy of no governor that comes to make his fortune great; you shall be governed by laws of your own making, and live a free, and, if you will, a sober and industrious people. I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person. God has furnished me with a better resolution, and has given me his grace to keep it. In short, whatever sober and free men can reasonably desire for the security and improvement of their own happiness, I shall heartily comply with and

in five months resolve, if it pleases God, to see you. In the meantime, pray submit to the commands of my deputy so far as they are consistent with the law, and pay him those dues, (that formerly you paid to the order of the governor of New York), for my use and benefit, and so I beseech God to direct you in the way of righteousness, and therein prosper you and your children after you. I am your true friend.

WILLIAM PENN.

London, 8th of the month called April, 1681."

Markham received his instructions as deputy-governor on April 10th of the same year and was empowered to carry out the following instructions for governing the province. A council of nine members was to be called over which the deputy governor was to preside. Penn's letter to the colonists was to be read to them, as was the king's declaration. Each resident was then to give his affirmation to the authority of Penn. Markham was to definitely establish the boundaries of Pennsylvania; set out, rent or sell lands; erect courts, appoint sheriffs, justices of the peace and other local officers, so that the government might function effectively at once. He was also authorized to call upon any citizens for assistance in suppressing riots, the apprehension and conviction of persons guilty of crimes, and indeed accomplish whatever was lawfully possible for the peace, safety and welfare of the residents. The records of the Upland Court, kept from the date of the Duke of York's establishment of his regime, were officially closed on June 21, 1681.

Markham must have come to America from Europe immediately after his appointment. Although there is no record of his arrival, he was in New York in June, 1681. He selected a council of nine men at Upland on August 3rd of that year. They were Otto Ernest Cock and Lasse Cock of the older Swedish residents; Robert Wade, the celebrated Quaker; Morgan Drewet, William Woodmanse, William Clayton, William Warner, Thomas Fairman and James Sandilands. The latter is said to have been influential later when Penn chose the site for his center of government. One year later, on August 30, 1682, Penn and a party of about 100 friends left Deal, England on the ship "Welcome" for Pennsylvania. After a journey of two months, during which an epidemic of smallpox developed on board and nearly one-third of the voyagers died, they arrived at New Castle. Penn made his initial appearance there on October 27th, and immediately produced two deeds made to him by the Duke of York for "the town of New Castle and twelve miles about it, and also for the two lower counties." The next day two representatives of the Duke of York made the official transfer of the territory. The ceremonies included the delivery to Penn of the Fort at New Castle, and the "delivery of turf and twig and water and soil of the River Delaware." The residents of New Castle and its environs then acknowledged the new proprietor and promised to bear allegiance to him. Later on the same day the "Welcome" moved up the Delaware to Upland. There Penn entered the present state of Pennsylvania near Essex House, the home of Robert and Lydia Wade, about 200 yards from Chester Creek, near the Delaware River. Markham was there to greet the proprietor, and delivered



a letter, which referred to the boundary line, to Penn from Lord Baltimore. Much of Markham's time during the year previous to Penn's arrival had been spent in conferences with Lord Baltimore and his agents.

After several weeks spent in Upland, Penn left for New York and after his return spent the remaining weeks of 1682 and the winter of 1683 at the Boar's Head Inn, Chester. The most logical reason advanced for the change in name of Upland is that many English who became residents of the vicinity at this time were natives of Cheshire, England. The site of Philadelphia was chosen for the center of government during this winter too. Penn originally hoped to establish his capital at Chester, but when Markham arrived it was already a town, and the surrounding lands were under cultivation. The fact that a town was already in the process of development might have been a good reason to choose it for the capital. But Penn was not absolutely certain of his title to the land, since Lord Baltimore claimed that by his grant from King Charles I in 1632 the northern boundary of Maryland was to be that part of the Delaware Bay along which the 40th degree of north latitude ran. An error in geography disclosed the 40th degree of north latitude as extending along a line far north of the bay, indeed north of Philadelphia. Baltimore's heirs could not press their claims while the Duke of York was owner of the disputed territory because he was the brother of the king, but when its title was transferred to Penn a better opportunity presented itself. Since Chester lay below the 40th degree of north latitude, and within the disputed area, it is likely that Penn decided to establish his capitol elsewhere. Thus the site of Philadelphia was chosen. The boundary was not definitely fixed until just before the Revolutionary War. In 1767 King George III ratified the claim of Penn's heirs.

Penn directed all of the sheriffs of the colony on November 18, 1682 to inform the freemen in their districts that an assembly would meet at Chester on December 6th. Some time just before the meeting of the assembly the settled area in present Pennsylvania was divided into the counties of Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia. When the assembly met, the most important activities were the annexation of the three lower counties, now comprising the state of Delaware; the naturalization of the resident Swedes, Finns and Dutch; and the discussion of 90 bills, drawn up by Penn, from which more than 60 chapters of the great body of laws, later effective in the colony, were taken. The assembly sat for four days, and the men who constituted its membership were English Quakers for the most part. Liberty of conscience was established as the primary right of all settlers within the bounds of Pennsylvania, but office holders and voters were to acknowledge a belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ. The penal laws, which have become famous in the history of public welfare in Pennsylvania, had their origin at this meeting. Prisons were to be conducted as workhouses, so that those incarcerated would have an opportunity to overcome the difficulties that forced them to retire from active contact with their fellowmen. Trial by jury was provided for, although in accordance with the practices of the Society of Friends, no oaths were to be administered. Murder was punishable by death, and provisions were made against minor crimes, such as theft, while swearing, drunkenness,

card-playing and scolding were also subject to fines of various sorts. Another law required the usage of the Friends' terms for days of the week and months of the year. Thus the week days beginning with Sunday were designated 1st, 2nd, 3rd day etc., while the months of the year beginning with March were denoted 1st month, 2nd month etc. This government underwent changes at Chester on March 19, 1683 when the Act of Settlement was adopted by the general assembly. The assembly which had consisted of all the freemen during the first year was to number 36 men or 6 from each county. A second Frame of Government was drawn up and adopted on April 2, 1683, by which the number of councilmen could not be reduced to less than 18, or enlarged to number more than 72 men. The assembly was limited to no less than 36 members and could be increased to number no more than 200. The powers of the governor were curtailed, and here is evidence of the beginning of the long struggle for power between the assembly, council, governor and proprietors. The governor was prohibited from having three votes in the council as had originally been planned, and he could do nothing without the consent of the latter body. One-third of the members of the council were designated the Standing Council. In case of the death of the proprietor while his direct heir was a minor, the guardian of the heir was to govern the province. The proprietor had the absolute right to appoint officers during his lifetime, and although the right to land was guaranteed the owner if he could prove his claims, the proprietor could exact rent or service if he desired. The citizens were permitted to hunt and fish at large, except on private property or on manors owned by Penn and his friends.

In 1683 the population of Pennsylvania was centered at Chester, Marcus Hook, Darby and Haverford. The 23 boatloads of English settlers who came here during the first year of Penn's regime rapidly changed the character of the inhabitants, so that the centers of population were notably Quaker. In the northern part of the then Chester County, a group of Welsh immigrants acquired a tract of 40,000 acres of land which came to be known as the Welsh Tract. These Welsh were Quakers too, and had hoped to settle along the Delaware River. But upon their arrival they found Philadelphia established, so they selected territory west of it.

The Council met 57 times in 1683 and Penn made purchases of land from the Indians. Other tracts were purchased in 1684 and they included the land between the Schuylkill River and Chester Creek; and the land as far south and west as the Chesapeake Bay and the Susquehanna River. The Indians received the following articles in payment for the former tract: 150 fathoms of wampum; 14 blankets, 15 guns, 3 great kettles, 15 small kettles, 16 pairs of stockings, 7 pairs of shoes, 6 caps, 12 gimlets, 6 drawing knives, 15 pairs of scissors, 15 combs, 5 papers of needles, 10 tobacco boxes, 15 tobacco tongs, 32 pounds of powder, 3 papers of beads, 2 papers of red lead, 15 coats, 15 shirts, 15 axes, 15 knives, 30 bars of lead, 18 glasses, 15 hoes and a quantity of yard goods. While Penn was in England in 1685, on matters pertaining to the boundary dispute with Lord Baltimore, Lasse Cox suggested to the Council that they purchase another section of land from the Indians. This was accomplished, and the land from Duck

Creek to Chester Creek along the west shore of the Delaware River, and inland as far as a man on horseback could ride for two days, was transferred to them by the Indians who received many articles similar to those above mentioned, and 100 Jews Harps. One is inclined to comment upon the variability of Indian desires. The guns, powder, beads, etc., can be understood, but the payment of Jews Harps offers food for thought.

Meetings of the Assembly were held in Philadelphia after 1683. The Council defined the boundaries of Chester County at their meeting there on April 1, 1685, as follows: "The County of Chester to begin at the mouth or entrance of Bough Creek upon the Delaware River, being the upper end of Tinicum Island, and soe up that creek dividing the said Island from ye Land of Andros Boone & Company; from thence along the several courses thereof to a Large Creek called Mill Creek: from thence up the several courses of the said Creek to a W. S. W. Line, which line divided the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia from Several Tracts of Land belonging to the Welsh and other inhabitants; and from thence E. N. E. by a line of Marked Trees 120 perches, more or less; from thence N. N. W. by the Herford (Haverford) Township 1000 perches, more or less; from thence E. N. E. by ye Land belonging to Jno. Humphreys 110 perches, more or less; from thence N. N. W. by ye land of John Eckley 880 perches, more or less; from thence continuing the said Course to the Scoolkill River, which said Scoolkill River afterwards to be the natural bounds."

In 1686 Penn changed the executive government to one of five commissioners. Two years later Captain John Blackwell was appointed governor. He was not a Quaker and had continued quarrels with the Council. He was succeeded, upon his return to England in 1690, by Thomas Lloyd, who as president of the Council, found the many affairs of the government on his hands. At this time France and England were at war both in Europe and in America. James, the former Duke of York, was driven from the English throne in the Revolution of 1688, and was succeeded by William and Mary. England asked the colony for financial assistance in her efforts to defray the expenses of the wars. This was in opposition to the doctrines of the Society of Friends, so the Quakers who were in the majority in Pennsylvania, refused aid. The Swedes and Finns, however, volunteered assistance. Penn in the meantime had come into disfavor with the new king and queen. A friend of James, the former ruler, he was looked upon with distrust. On several occasions the proprietor was summoned to appear before the Privy Council, and eventually had to go into retirement because of rumors that he was a sympathizer with the Papists. In 1691 a struggle for supremacy within the colonial government between Quakers and Non-Quakers came into prominence. The six members of the Council who represented the lower counties, now the state of Delaware, withdrew, formed their own Council and assumed their own executive powers. Penn's position with relation to the crown was so insecure that on April 26, 1693, Pennsylvania became a crown colony, when the commission to Governor Benjamin Fletcher of New York, was read in Philadelphia. Fletcher was to govern the Quaker colony with New York, while William Markham was assigned



the post of Lieutenant-Governor. The upper and lower counties again united, while the Assembly steadfastly refused to contribute money for military protection against the French and Indians. Fletcher had required the members of the Council to take the oath of allegiance to his government, a request that Thomas Lloyd refused to fulfill. William Markham and Lasse Cox (Cock) were among those who acquiesced. Pennsylvania continued as a crown colony until March 26, 1695 when Penn was again recognized as proprietor. The latter retained Markham as deputy-governor, and in 1696 a new government, more expressive of the will of the people, was effected. Markham and the Assembly were its sponsors, and according to its provisions legislation could originate in both Council and Assembly. The Assembly was also empowered to decide upon its own adjournment. The governor was not permitted to perform any public act without the consent of a majority of the members of the Council.

Penn made his second visit to his colony in 1699, when he remained here with his family for two years. An epidemic of yellow fever spread through the colony at this time too, and because of its severity Chester Court was forced to adjourn. Parliament again took up the matter of abandoning proprietary colonies in America and establishing crown colonies in their stead. On November 1, 1701 Penn returned to England to support his claims, and never came to the colony again. Before he went to England he established a Council of State with 10 members, of whom Caleb Pusey and John Blunston represented the Chester County section. An unpopular law was enacted at this time also. All land that had been taken up, irrespective of time, had to be re-patented. A warrant was granted to run the circular boundary line, that separates Delaware from Pennsylvania, in 1701, between the counties of Chester and New Castle. It had been the subject of much controversy, and although it did not establish the boundary between Lord Baltimore's colony and Penn's it divided the two sections whose interests had begun to differ. One of the problems most agitated in the boundary controversy was that referring to payment of taxes. Some land holders within the questioned territory were in doubt as to whom they should favor in paying them. The two counties assumed the expense of running the line "on the South by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westwards unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westwards to the limits of longitude above mentioned." Although the boundary was run in 1701 the legislature of the colony did not confirm it until 1715.

The population of the county steadily drifted westward, and by 1702 Welsh residents of the northern part of the present Delaware County had extended their holdings into what is now Chester County. Courts in this period tried various cases, that were the result of the increased complexities of society. Decisions in some cases of the year 1703 recommended imprisonment as punishment. Such instances were rare in the early annals of the colony. A servant, found guilty of the theft of a horse and its trappings from a man not his master, was sentenced to seven years of additional labor under the master and the plaintiff. In order to impress society with the severity of

his crime he was also required to wear the letter T, implying theft. Most of the early laws relating to apprenticeship carried with them the stipulation that a master should teach the apprentice how to read and write. In 1703 one apprentice called the Court's attention to the fact that his master failed to fulfill his obligations in those matters. The Court ordered the master to send the apprentice to school for a month, and instruct him himself for another month. When licenses for inns or taverns were to be granted the names of acceptable persons were recommended by the Court to the governor, who then acted upon them and issued the licenses. Changes in the jury system became effective in 1705. The Grand Jury had previously served for a year. By the changed methods Grand Juries were to be impanelled anew for each term of Court. At this time Chester communication facilities were increased with the construction of a bridge over Chester Creek. The first act to be passed in Pennsylvania that referred to the prohibition of negro slavery was that passed in 1712, when the importation of Indians and negroes into the colony for involuntary servitude, was forbidden. The act was later repealed for commercial reasons at the instance of the crown. The death of Queen Anne in 1714 made it necessary for the officials of the colony, who held their commissions indirectly through the influence of the crown, to renew them. Penn's death occurred in England on July 30, 1718. The years that followed until the American Revolution were colored with constant quarrels between his heirs, the governor and the assemblies.

In 1728 some members of the assembly, infuriated because of their treatment by citizens of Philadelphia, while attending to the affairs of the colony in the capital city, recommended that Chester be made the seat of the government. Although a bill was drawn up for that purpose, it failed to muster enough votes to gain passage. James Mather of Chester, and Henry Hockley, Henry Finney and Lazarus Finney of Chester County, enlisted the services of 58 indentured servants in a military expedition against the Spanish West Indies in 1738 and 1739. The masters of these servants, petitioned the colonial government for redress in the loss of labor of these men. Eventually the colony's loan office paid £515, 11s, 9d, to the masters in 1741.

Although the county was fairly well settled early in the 18th Century and Indian attacks were experienced by outposts on the frontier to the north and west, visiting Indians constituted problems. In the first half of the century frequent parleys were held between sachems of the various tribes and colonial representatives in Philadelphia and other settlements. The Indians who attended these conferences frequently came from their western settlements through Chester County and returned the same way. In 1727 Richard Thomas, who was a resident in Whiteland Township was the host to a group of Indians who made the vicinity of his home their resting place for several days upon their return journey from Philadelphia. They visited his property in July, 1727, and on November 3rd of that year George Aston of Caln Township wrote to Governor Patrick Gordon concerning the expense that was incurred as a result of their visit. Aston reported that the Indians, who were representatives of the Five Nations, remained near Thomas' residence about "fore days and nights together." Thomas and

other white settlers of the neighborhood supplied them with food. They were not satisfied with the viands given them and killed one of Thomas' cows to eat. Before the latter could ascertain that they carried letters of credit from the governor of the colony they left and were difficult to trace. The letters of credit were effective throughout the colony where all persons applied to were "to supply them with what they wanted." Thus Aston appealed to Governor Gordon on behalf of Thomas for redress to the extent of £ 4 for the loss of the cow.

During the same years an Indian settlement existed at the headwaters of the Brandywine Creek. On June 24, 1729, Checochinican, one of their number, complained to Governor Gordon of the encroachments of white settlers upon Indian lands. Checochinican claimed that when Penn purchased land from him and his friends the latter had reserved the right to the Brandywine Creek and land along it for one mile inland on either shore. Later they had sold part of their reserved lands along the lower Brandywine to Abraham Marshall. In 1726 Nathaniel Newlin purchased some of the land and, according to the Indians, gave them a promise in writing that no one would molest them. Checochinican claimed that Newlin's promise had been broken, and that some of their land had been sold; that they had been forbidden to use timber from their property for building cabins; and that their town at the head of the Brandywine fell within territory surveyed to James Gibbons. He concluded his complaint to the governor by stating that James Logan, who was later president of the Provincial Council, had promised them that James Gibbons should not have confirmation of their land, "nor any other Person within our claim." Unfortunately for Checochinican and his brethren, they admitted that Newlin's written promise, referred to, had been lost.

In 1732, Sasoonan and other Indian sachems, gave the land between the branches of the Delaware and the Branches of the Susquehanna to John, Thomas and Richard Penn. Some Indian lands farther north were included in the same gift.

Perhaps one of the most serious problems met by the settlers in counties in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania was that involved in obtaining clear titles to land. In Chester County, particularly, so many European governments and their representatives had made grants of land to different people over a period of nearly a century that much difficulty was experienced in establishing claims. The Indians, Swedes, Dutch and English had all owned and sold or granted land within this section. The Welsh Tract of 40,000 acres, that lay within the present counties of Montgomery, Delaware and Chester, was not all taken up by the Welsh Friends in 1690. As a result other people, not members of the Welsh group, settled on the unseated lands. A controversy arose between the proprietors of the colony, the Welsh, and the other settlers. Much of the difficulty was due to the fact that before the arrival of the Welsh some of the land included within their tract had been converted into farms from which the residents were loathe to be removed. There was so much unoccupied land to the west that the first settlers could not understand why the Welsh insisted upon remaining within



a specified area. On October 25, 1690, a commission appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the solution to the problem, asked the Welsh to "show cause why the land not laid out or not seated & improved, according to regulation, may not be disposed of as other lands within this province."

Until 1752 the land within the present Berks County lay within the jurisdiction of Chester County. One of the difficulties experienced there was that of obtaining taxes and rents for absentee landlords in the Tulpehocken section. This experience was common. The proprietors often granted large plantations, such as the one in the Tulpehocken section of 10,000 acres, to friends in England, who had no intentions of occupying them themselves, but were more interested in rents and bounties that might be collected than in anything else. Although agents of the absentee landlords tried to exact the required fees from settlers, communication was difficult and the settlers arrived so rapidly, took up the land frequently with the knowledge that to be in possession was an important argument in establishing ownership, so that to resort to legal measures on the part of the absentee landlord was futile. Some of the settlers bought the lands from the agents, but a great many of them merely established their residences and then obtained title because of improvements they made.

More than eighty-five years passed between the time that William Penn became proprietor of the new colony of Pennsylvania in 1681, and the final settlement and recognition of Pennsylvania's claims with reference to the boundary that separates it from Maryland on the south in 1767. Innumerable conferences were held between representatives of the two colonies throughout that period. Maryland bounds Chester County on the south. But it was not this line of division that drew Chester Countians into the boundary dispute. Although the county of Lancaster was created in 1729 the land west of the Susquehanna River, and above the present Maryland boundary was then claimed by that colony. A number of attempts were made to attract citizens of Chester County to take up land, claimed by Maryland. Among residents of this county who were urged to become citizens of Maryland west of the Susquehanna, the following made depositions, which appear in Volume I, of the First Series of *Pennsylvania Archives*: John Coats, Jeremiah Star, William Miller of New Garden Township, Henry Munday, John Star and William Downard, both of London Grove Township, George Aston, Robert Anderson and John Montgomery. The depositions of these residents of the county, center about the activities of one Thomas Cresap, who with the authority of the Governor of Maryland, was endeavoring to attract settlers to the land claimed by Maryland west of the Susquehanna in 1736. Cresap and other representatives of the Maryland Governor visited some of the aforementioned deponents in Chester County and sought to attract them to migrate westward. Henry Munday, one of the local residents involved, became interested in the plans and attempted to influence friends and acquaintances to investigate the scheme. Munday stated in his deposition, which was made on November 24, 1736, that the Governor of Maryland promised him clear title to any land he might take up in the disputed area. Munday invited John Coats to cross the Susque-

hanna with him, and take up 8,000 acres of land about seven miles inland from the west bank of the river under the jurisdiction of Maryland. Coats stated that Munday explained that the Maryland government was very anxious to have members of the Church of England settle on their territory. Coats was assured that he would need to pay only the survey fee in taking up the land, and that the government of Maryland would supply arms to defend acceptable settlers. Cresap indirectly informed Jeremiah Star, a Quaker, that he would be willing to show him Maryland lands that were available for settlement on the west side of the Susquehanna River. In his deposition he stated that "some Dutch families," who were living in the area under discussion; Thomas Thompson, cousin of Star, who had established himself at the site of a corn mill previously built; and John Star, went to see the Governor of Maryland about gaining title to the land. The governor explained plans that had been drawn up for retaining the section for Maryland. He advised Star and his associates that they would be required, in the event that they took up any of the land, to pay the survey fee and a quitrent of 4 shillings per pound. William Miller explained that he had been approached by representatives of the Maryland Government who offered him good plantation land west of the Susquehanna. John Star, a weaver, of London Grove Township, reported that through the agency of Thomas Cresap he had visited the land claimed by Maryland. According to William Downard, also a weaver who resided in London Grove Township, Cresap offered him good title to land in Maryland, west of the Susquehanna. Downard visited the land in question. While examining it he learned of the disputed ownership, and found that men from both colonies had endeavored to gain clear title by force of arms. When he told Cresap that he would have nothing to do with the land unless clear title was assured, the Maryland representative explained that the governor would be certain to grant it. George Aston, a Quaker saddler of this county, reported in his deposition of December 3, 1736, that he heard Cresap say in speaking of Philadelphia, that it was "one of the Prettiest Towns in Maryland." The rest of the conversation, as recorded by Aston, leads to the conclusion that Cresap was endeavoring to make both Pennsylvania and Maryland, Crown Colonies, and that he was sure if the people of Pennsylvania underwent such a change they would consider him a great benefactor. Robert Anderson and John Montgomery made their depositions regarding the attempts by Maryland to settle in the disputed territory, on April 12, 1737. They explained that while upon other business west of the Susquehanna, they visited the Maryland claims, and were offered bribes to apprehend settlers, and any colonial officials who laid claim to the land for Pennsylvania. When they refused to be bribed they were told by Maryland officials that they would not be allowed to return to Chester County to tell tales. They were offered several alternatives. They could put up £300 as security for non-return to land east of the river; they could go with the Maryland agents on a journey up the Susquehanna to evict settlers; they could be thrown into jail. None of the alternatives were satisfactory, but Anderson and Montgomery decided to accompany the Maryland agents with the hope that an opportunity to

escape might come. They found none until their return to the home of Colonel Rigby, at whose house they had been detained. The inhabitants of the confiscated lands were sent to Annapolis by the Maryland representatives. These experiences show the extent to which the boundary dispute affected local residents. The dispute itself was based upon misinterpretation of grants made by monarchs unfamiliar with the geography of the land in question, and upon lack of scientific data concerning the parallels of longitude. Obviously Chester Countians had some problems to consider besides the primary ones of food and shelter.

The Schuylkill River serves as a boundary between the counties of Chester and Montgomery. By 1738 this stream had become one of the highways for transportation of products from nearby farms. In addition, the fish with which the stream must have been well stocked, were a source of food and revenue. Enterprising fishermen built fish or rack dams at intervals along the stream. The racks were frame structures placed on the dams to prevent the fish from going downstream. They served in lieu of nets. A good number of them must have been constructed for they brought forth complaints and remonstrances from many farmers, who brought canoes filled with wheat down the river to market. Sometimes the racks were not evident to the occupants of the canoes, whose lives and property were endangered by impact with the partially submerged frames. Among the complaints made were those of Marcus Huling and Jonas Jones. Huling reported, according to his deposition, published in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, First Series, Volume I; "That as he was going down Schuylkill with a Canoe Loaded with wheat, that striking on a fish dam, she took in a great deal of water into ye wheat, by means whereof his wheat was much damnified, and that it was in great danger of being all lost:

"And that at another time he stroke fast on a fish dam, and should have lost his whole Load of Wheat, if he had not leaped into ye river and with hard Labour prevented ye Canoe from Swinging round, and so Suffered very much in his body by reason of ye Water & Cold:

And that another time he stroke fast on one of ye Rack dams, & with great hazard and hard Labour Escaped with his Life & Load.

"Jonas Jones Saith, That in ye month of Ffebruary it being Extream Cold, he stroke fast on a fish Dam, and to save his Load of Wheat was obliged to leap into ye River to ye middle of his body, and with all his Labour and Skill could not get off in less than half an hour. Afterwards proceeding on his Journey with ye said wet cloaths they were frozen stiff on his back, by means whereof he underwent a great deal of misery."

The canoes were laden with wheat varying from 40 to 140 bushels in weight, and formed an important source of income to the farmers. These explanations of the hazards of canoe transportation on the Schuylkill were made in 1732. In 1738, Benjamin Milliard, yeoman of Chester County, was requested by William Richards, constable of Amity Township, now a division of Berks County, to go with him and others down the Schuylkill to remove racks and other obstructions in the river. Milliard reported on April 27th of the aforementioned year that he and his colleagues were re-



strained from carrying out their orders by men who struck them with poles or staves. Milliard himself was rendered unconscious, and the number of men in the opposing group was so great that an attempt to carry out Constable Richards' plans was impossible. Great difficulty was experienced in getting downstream to Philadelphia safely. Instances of this sort were common in the lives of the early settlers of our county.

It is timely that reference be made here to an unusual organization that recently celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of its founding. The Schuylkill Fishing Company was established in 1732 as the "Colony in Schuylkill." Originally its headquarters were located on the west side of the Schuylkill River. Fort St. Davids, another company was organized about the same time, and was located at the Falls of the Schuylkill. After the Revolution the two groups merged and became known as "The Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill." Leading citizens, not exceeding 25 in number, make up the membership. The purpose of the organization is to create good fellowship and promote fishing as a sport.

Lands along the Susquehanna River and its sources were granted to John, Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by Indians on May 7, 1741. Payment was made in powder, blankets, needles, looking glasses, tobacco, and other articles commonly used in Indian trade.

The problem of road maintenance presented itself at intervals throughout the period. Petitioners from Chester County asked for assistance in keeping up the road from Philadelphia through Darby and Chester, on August 17, 1741. This road was a leading artery of travel between the colonies of the northeast and those of the south. Local residents of the townships through which the road passed had maintained it. The original survey papers were lost and the petitioners asked that new ones be issued so that the road might be improved and kept constantly in repair.

The war with the French and Indians that preceded the Revolution in America, was characterized by spurts of action extending over a period of more than a decade and a half. Chester and vicinity were too thickly populated to be affected by the attacks of bands of Indians on the frontier. On the other hand they were in close proximity to the sea and more than one vessel bearing French emblems appeared in the Delaware Bay to strike fear into the neighborhood. The English government in 1746 asked the colony of Pennsylvania to supply 400 men for service against the French and Indians in Canada. Accordingly a company of men was organized in the counties of Chester and New Castle under Captain John Shannon. They remained at Chester for a time, after which they were located at Albany, New York, for a year. They were the victims of severe hardships, due to bad weather, poor food and the lack of proper clothing. A French privateer entered the Delaware Bay in 1747 and captured several vessels. The Chester County Military Association, whose members came to be known as the "Associators," was formed in 1747 and 1748. In other counties of the colony similar organizations grew up, with the purpose of guaranteeing all possible protection from invasions by sea. The experiences gained in the activities of the "Associators" proved invaluable during the Revolution. In 1748 epidemics of sickness

prevailed throughout the colony. During the same year the "St. Michael" a Spanish privateer with 22 guns and 168 men ventured up the river as far as New Castle. The tide and unfavorable winds caused the vessel to retrace her course to the Delaware Bay where she captured several ships. Events such as this influenced the minds of the people and it is not unlikely that they served as a sort of preparation for the Revolution. In the governing bodies of the colony the Quakers and Presbyterians were at odds in 1748. Two justices of the peace in Chester County were reprimanded by the lieutenant-governor and the council for their attitude in enforcing laws among the Presbyterians.

An act of Parliament in 1751 made adjustments in the calendar by which Wednesday, September 2nd of that year was followed by Thursday, September 14th. The colony accepted the change and the Quakers at the Chester Monthly Meeting took the opportunity to make January the 1st month of their year instead of March which had been accepted as the first month in 1682. Chester County contributed 60 wagons for the use of General Braddock in the unfortunate march against Fort Duquesne in 1755. Two companies of men were recruited also, and after the defeat of Braddock in July they were stationed in Northampton County, under Captains Isaac Wayne and George Ashton, to protect the frontier settlements there from the Indians. News of Braddock's defeat deeply concerned the colony. The council received messages from Colonel William Moore on November 24th to the effect that 2000 inhabitants of Chester County were preparing to come to Philadelphia to demand that legislation be enacted for their protection. Conrad Weiser reported similar plans on the part of Berks County citizens. The governor advised all officials of the city and county of Philadelphia to prepare for the preservation of order. Sentiment against the French and Indians was bitter. The arrival at Philadelphia of three sloops on November 19th and 20th, carrying French from Acadia did not alleviate matters. The English government had attempted to force the French Acadians to take allegiance to the English crown. They refused, and their homes were destroyed, while they were taken captive and transported to the various English colonies, there to be parcelled out among the inhabitants. For a time they were not allowed to land, so great was the antagonism against Roman Catholics, but when illness developed on board the vessels, they were permitted, upon the advice of medical examiners, to disembark at Province Island. The Acadians themselves begged to be allowed to return to France, but eventually Quaker families befriended them, and did all in their power to exemplify Penn's ideals. In each county of the colony one Acadian family was to be cared for in each township. Nathaniel Pennock, Nathaniel Grubb and John Hannum were commissioned to distribute Chester County's quota of the 500 Acadians. They had no resources of their own, so they actually became public charges. There are no records to show what families became residents of our county, although when the assembly passed an act in January, 1757, for the purpose of apprenticing children of the French Neutrals, as they were called, to families in the colony, a record was made of the names of those to whom the responsibility of caring for the children was

given. In many instances this law was unpopular because the English Quakers feared the influences that might result from bringing French Catholics in contact with their families. The Colonial Records bear evidence of the problem of dealing with the Acadians, for there are references made to them from 1755 to 1761. It was estimated that up to the latter year the expense of caring for them cost the colonial government £7000. In the ensuing years they accepted their fate, and making the best of the situation, became assimilated by the English population.

The morale of the colony was improved materially in 1758 when General John Forbes made his victorious campaign at Pittsburgh. The activities of this general, for some reason, seem to have been overshadowed by the defeat of Braddock, three years earlier. Yet Forbes and his army proved victorious, and under his leadership three Chester County Companies aided in subduing the French at the "Forks of the Ohio." Captains, West, Haslet and Singleton led the local companies. During the following year 64 wagons and 256 horses were to be furnished by Chester County for the construction of Fort Pitt on the ruins of Fort Duquesne. However only part of that number of wagons and horses were supplied. The French were successfully quelled by 1763, and in the interim between that time and the Revolution, Pennsylvania, and the other colonies engaged in economic development, and in formulating political ideals not acceptable to the British crown.



## CHAPTER VI.

### COUNTY FORMATION AND POLITICAL HISTORY.

CHESTER County was one of the three political divisions of Pennsylvania that were organized by William Penn in 1682. The others were the counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. The early settlements of Swedes, Finns and Dutch along the Delaware River on the east formed the nucleus for growing towns. The present city of Chester was one of these, and because of its influential position with relation to other settlements up and down the river it became the seat of government of the county, newly created by Penn. Residents of Pennsylvania at that time were scattered north and south along the river. Within a comparatively short time the numbers of Europeans who disembarked at Chester and Philadelphia increased so that they left the older settled portions of the county and moved west and north across the Brandywine. Two years after Penn's arrival surveys were being made in the township of Birmingham which the Chester-Delaware County boundary line now bisects. In 1702, twenty years after the county was formed, surveys were made in the western end of the Chester Valley, in Caln Township, in the vicinity of Coatesville and Downingtown. With the gradual development of the frontier, and the settlement of territory farther inland, new counties were established. Lancaster was formed from the western part of Chester in 1729. Before Berks was organized out of the northern section in 1752 both York and Cumberland Counties had been formed. Thus by the time of the American Revolution, Lancaster, Reading, York and Carlisle were thriving communities. At the same time Chester County extended north to the Welsh Mountain above Honeybrook; east to Philadelphia County, from part of which Montgomery was formed in 1784, and the Delaware River; south to the Delaware and Maryland State lines; west to the Lancaster County line. Chester still remained the county seat. Situated on the Delaware River, in the extreme southeastern portion of the county, persons whose business carried them to Chester when court was in session, found the journey over poorly constructed roads, particularly in the winter and spring, an arduous and distasteful undertaking. It is small wonder then that residents living remote from the center of local government clamored for a new county seat. Naturally the citizens of Chester, grown accustomed to reap the advantages common to any county seat when court was in session, were averse to the thought of changing it. But before the Revolution the question of finding a more centrally located county seat for Chester County was discussed. Petitions for the erection of a new county seat, to be located as near the center of the county as possible, were presented to the Legislature in 1766. The intervention of the war put off the matter indefinitely. With the declaration of peace the subject was revived, and in 1784 and 1785 citizens of the county formed themselves into two parties, the Removalists and the Anti-Removalists.

Some Removalists advocated the establishment of the county seat near the Turk's Head, a tavern in Goshen Township, which has since become West Chester. The state legislature approved the plan and provided that buildings be erected there, and in the autumn of 1784 the work of construction began. Until the constitution of 1873 was adopted in Pennsylvania the legislature of the state was empowered to enact special legislation referring to many details of community life now decided by county or municipal bodies. While the buildings were under construction the Anti-Removalists gained enough influence in the legislature to bring about a repeal of the act authorizing the erection of the county buildings at the Turk's Head on March 30, 1785. Although they had attained their ends in gaining the repeal, some Anti-Removalists from Chester visited the Turk's Head, presumably to demolish the unfinished buildings. To assist them in their purpose they had acquired a "field-piece" or cannon which they set in position, pointed towards the buildings. The Removalists had been warned of the movements of the Anti-Removalists and prepared to meet them. Men, arms and cartridges were assembled, and the partly finished court-house prepared for use as a fort. The windows were boarded on each side, and stones used to fill the gaps between, with the exception of such loop-holes as were needed for the musketry. Fortunately before actual firing took place, some leading citizens of the community intervened and prevented any fatalities. Pacific relations were restored and the Anti-Removalists returned to Chester after they had visited the new buildings. That feeling on local matters could become so heated is difficult for the 20th Century citizen to understand. But the influence of the war period was still felt in the colonies. There was no central government and many of the political and economic functions of society were unorganized. Another act of the legislature on September 25, 1786 authorized the sheriff of Chester County to transfer the prisoners from the jail in Chester to the new one in Goshen Township. By November 28th of the same year court convened for the first time in the new court-house in West Chester. For three years the present counties of Chester and Delaware remained united. The struggle for the retention of the county seat in Chester subsided temporarily. The old court-house and prison there were sold in 1788. A year later, on September 26, 1789, an act was passed by the legislature that "authorized a division of the County of Chester, and the erection of a part thereof into a new county." Thus the ancient center of settlement and government in Pennsylvania fell within a new county, named for the river Delaware, whereas the old county name of Chester, assigned by William Penn, was retained by the western section of the old county.

The name Chester is a corruption of the Latin word *castra*, "a camp." It was probably introduced into England in the days of Roman control there. Many of the early settlers of Chester County came from the vicinity of Cheshire, England, and naturally applied the name of their old habitation to their settlement in Pennsylvania. This thesis is substantiated by A. Howry Espenshade in his publication *Pennsylvania Place Names*. Espenshade quotes from a report of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Chester,

to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, made in the year 1704. The quotation follows: "The people of Chester County showed very early zeal to have the Church of England worship settled among them. This county is so called because most of the inhabitants of it came from Cheshire in England."

At the time that Delaware County was formed from a part of Chester the attention of the citizens of the thirteen colonies was centered upon the new federal constitution which became effective on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. Pennsylvania was functioning under the provisions of the Constitution of 1776 which conflicted in some of the powers attributed to the state, with those assumed by the federal government. Thus the framing of a new constitution for Pennsylvania to cooperate with the letter of the federal constitution was necessary. Accordingly, delegates were chosen and the Constitutional Convention that framed the Constitution of 1790 met on November 24, 1789. They continued in session until final adjournment after completing their work on September 2, 1790.

Some of the county officials who were serving Chester County at the time of the formation of Delaware remained in office until the expiration of their terms. In some cases the change in the state constitution affected their positions. In others, some office holders were residents of the section that fell within the limits of the new county. Various adjustments had to be made.

On September 25, 1786 ten justices, who served under the Constitution of 1776, held court in West Chester for the first time. The court-house was situated with its gable end toward High Street. The entrance was on the south side from Market Street. The court room occupied the first floor. When the Constitution of 1790 became effective the old system by which a group of justices served was abolished. Instead, the state was divided into judicial districts of which the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin formed the 2nd. Under this constitution, then, the first sessions of court were held in West Chester in November, 1791. William Augustus Atlee of Lancaster was the first president judge.

Among the other county officials who served during this period when the present boundaries became effective were: William Gibbons, prothonotary and clerk of all courts, appointed by Governor Mifflin in 1791; Charles Dilworth, Birmingham Township, sheriff, on October 17, 1789; Colonel McClellan of West Chester, sheriff, on October 13, 1792; William Haslett, county treasurer, 1786-1790; John Hannum, county treasurer, 1791-1792; James Moore, a county commissioner, 1789; Nathan Schofield, coroner, October 17, 1789; Persifor Frazer, register of wills, April 8, 1786-April 7, 1792.

The officer of prothonotary and clerk of the three courts were held by one person from 1777 to 1821. From 1821 to 1824 one officer served as prothonotary and clerk of the court of oyer and terminer. At the same time another person served as clerk of the orphans' court and of the court of common pleas. The offices of register of wills and recorder of deeds were filled by one person between the years 1777 and 1824. The offices



of prothonotary, clerk of the orphans' court and of the clerk of the court of oyer and terminer were filled by one person from 1824 to 1836. The offices of clerk of the orphans' court and register of wills were combined from 1824 to 1828. In the latter year the office of clerk of the orphans' court was made a separate office and continued so until 1836. The office of recorder of deeds was made separate in 1824, and that of register of wills in 1828. After 1836 the functions of the prothonotary were confined to the activities of that office, while one clerk served for the three courts.

From 1790 until 1873 when the constitution under which the state is functioning at present became effective, the legislature was empowered to enact direct legislation on subjects now decided by county and municipal officers. Election precincts in Chester County were designated by legislative enactment. So were the functions of county officials. In 1847 a new court-house was constructed in West Chester to care for the increased business of the county officials. A legislative enactment of the state assembly relating to the removal of documents from the old court-house was signed on February 11, 1847 by Governor Francis R. Shunk. It follows in part:

"WHEREAS, The commissioners of the County of Chester are about erecting a public building, embracing a court-house and offices for said county:

"*And Whereas*, The want of room in the old offices of the prothonotary, register and clerk of the courts in said county, has caused the papers to be filed in so very crowded a manner, that many of the old files and packages require to be newly arranged and labelled; therefore,

"Section I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the prothonotary, register, recorder, and clerk of the courts of the County of Chester, are hereby authorized and required to pay the said officers, respectively, such compensation for the same as the judges of the courts of said county shall deem just and proper."

The poor directors of the county were limited to three in number by an act of legislature signed by Governor Simon Snyder on December 22, 1810. The annual salary of the directors was fixed at \$40 and provision was made to pay \$1.33 a day to any director who was "obliged to attend any suit or action where the corporation is a party, \* \* \*"

On March 27, 1819, Governor William Findlay signed a bill by which a "person or persons who shall in any way make use of coculus indicus, lime, or any poison or poisonous admixture, by throwing, or causing the same to be thrown into any stream or streams of water within the county of Chester, for the purpose of taking or catching fish, such person or persons so offending, on conviction thereof, on the testimony of one or more witnesses, before a justice of the peace of the county where such an offense shall have been committed, shall pay a fine of five dollars for every such offence, \* \* \*." The informer was to receive "one moiety" of the fine. The rest was to be

paid to the supervisors of the roads in the township where the convictions took place to be applied to funds for improving roads.

Evidently there were frequent instances in the experiences of "sheep fund" treasurers, of the various townships of the county, when more money was acquired than could be disbursed. On April 9, 1849 Governor William F. Johnston affixed his signature to a legislative act which carried the following provision relative to the "sheep fund" of East Whiteland Township:

"That if at expiration of every fiscal year, there shall remain in the hands of the treasurer of the sheep fund of said township, a greater sum than fifty dollars, after paying all orders then due it shall be the duty of the said treasurer to pay the surplus to the treasurer of the school fund of the said township, to be applied to common school purposes, therein, under the direction of the proper school directors."

Special legislation was enacted on March 23, 1854 when William Bigler was governor, by which the borough of West Chester was permitted to establish a public square. This square was to be established on land then owned or leased by local church organizations and used at the time as cemeteries and burial grounds. It was to be called Wayne Square, and the boundaries established by the legislature were New, Barnard, Wayne and Union Streets.

The present court house is located at Market and High Streets. It is east and north of the first building. On March 12, 1846 Mordecai Lee, Enos Pennock and Smith Sharpless, county commissioners, made definite plans for its construction. Thomas N. Walter was the architect who designed the building on Corinthian lines, facing High Street. William Ingram, Chalkley Jefferis, James Powell and David H. Taylor were the contractors. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1846 and the structure completed in the following year. It has been renovated and improved at intervals since it was built.

The following persons are the present officials of the county: A. M. Seldomridge, sheriff; Lewis R. Downing, prothonotary; J. Ralph Freel, register of wills; Harold S. Smith, recorder of deeds; William H. Moore, clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court; Alger C. Whitcraft, treasurer; William E. Parke, district attorney; John C. Brock, Thomas B. McAvoy, Harry Hause, county commissioners; N. C. Kane, clerk to the commissioners; H. F. Troutman, solicitor; David Balentine, Francis K. Moran, jury commissioners; Charles F. Huston, Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., Isabel Darlington, directors of the poor; Edward J. Breece, county controller; Harry K. Ellis, county engineer; Thomas G. Colesworthy, surveyor; Herbert C. Ford, coroner; J. Foreman Cox, Joseph Springer, sealers of weights and measures; George S. Dewees, W. E. Bushong, William W. Evans, Oscar W. Lumis, Humphrey Happersett, J. Lewis Baldwin, Chester C. Campbell, Joseph E. Way, and John Schrader, road viewers; Mrs. John Crossdale, Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Mrs. Virginia Galt, Mrs. Helen Pyle, Mrs. Helen T. Stott, Mrs. Mable Deininger, and Mrs. Mary P. H. Brinton, members Mothers' Assistance Fund; Clyde T. Saylor, county superintendent of schools; Boyd A. Jarrett, George R. Cressman, assistant county

superintendents. Honorable J. Frank E. Hause is president judge of the county courts and Honorable W. Butler Windle is his associate.

Much has been written of the activities of political leaders from this section of Pennsylvania in colonial times. Thomas McKean, the second governor of the commonwealth under the constitution of 1790, and a native of Chester County, will be referred to in another chapter. The activities of those leaders who have become outstanding during and since the Civil War will receive consideration here. They were notably Republican in their political affiliations. Authorities on the history of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania, such as the late A. K. McClure, refer to Chester County as a strong center of Republicanism. This contention is a true one, for in the two or three isolated instances when Democratic representatives were sent to the legislature, they served for single terms. One exception to this rock-ribbed Republicanism, is the presence on the bench of the local courts of President Judge J. Frank E. Hause, Democrat. Judge Hause was first commissioned in 1915 and has been re-elected for two succeeding terms, the present one of which will not expire until 1936. In the choice of Judge Hause, Chester County voters emphasized the importance of electing a man whose qualifications for the position and not his political preferences were paramount.

One of the remarkable impressions made upon the casual reader of the biographies of persons from this county who served in state and national legislatures, is the record of their scholastic, professional and business attainments. It is likely that citizens of no other county in the state can point to such a line of well prepared representatives in public office.

During the Civil War two men, who were residents of Chester County, became outstanding leaders in political circles of the country. They were John Hickman of Coatesville and Wayne MacVeagh of West Chester.

For more than a quarter of a century before 1860 the Democratic and Whig parties were the leading political organizations of the country. At times there were other parties such as anti-masons who influenced the life of the country for a brief period and then dissolved. The Democrats had elected twice as many presidents as had the Whigs between the time that Andrew Jackson took office and the election of Abraham Lincoln. After 1850 the latter party was divided into smaller groups representing local and sectional feeling rather than national opinion. The South was solidly Democratic and supported the institution of slavery. The North presented a different picture, where slavery and anti-slavery adherents were scattered. In 1857 the Democrats of Pennsylvania chose William E. Packer as their candidate for Governor. The Republican Party was not organized in the state, and David Wilmot, opponent of slavery extension in Congress, willingly sacrificed his political future, to bring about Republican organization. To do this, Wilmot accepted the nomination of the Union Party for the governorship. This Union Party in Pennsylvania was a consolidation of Republicans and Americans. The latter party had some strength in the state and more in the nation than the Republicans. In order to retain the allegiance of various leaders, they nominated representatives later, with the



hope of building up strong opposition to the Democrats. Among their nominees was Joseph J. Lewis of West Chester who was a candidate for a judgeship in the supreme court of the state. The Americans associated with the Union Party at their convention.

Packer organized his forces well and his campaign was marked by dignity. He was elected as his opponents expected, and Chester County gave him a majority over Wilmot. But the foundations for a Republican organization were laid. In 1858 the Democratic Party itself became divided on the issue of the LeCompton Constitution in Kansas. Anti-LeCompton and LeCompton branches of the party were formed. John Hickman, a lawyer of West Chester, was then this district's representative in Congress. He had been elected by the old Democratic Party in 1854 when he defeated Judge Broomall, a candidate from Delaware County. The Know-Nothing Party was in its ascendancy then, and secretly gave its support to Hickman. As a result the latter had a majority of 2,656 over Broomall, while the Whig candidate for governor, James Pollock, had 2,800 majority in the same district. Hickman's popularity was due to his anti-slavery views and the vigor with which he opposed the slavery policy of President Buchanan. In 1856 he was re-nominated for the lower house, and was opposed by Bowen, a Republican candidate. Many members of the latter party supported Hickman because of his excellent record and he was elected with 173 majority. The strong sentiment against the Democratic policy on slavery was evidenced in 1858. Judge Broomall was again the Republican nominee for Congress in this district. The regular Democratic party, whose members supported Buchanan's administration, nominated Manley, a Delaware Countian, who had served in the state Legislature. The Anti-LeCompton Democrats chose Hickman. The Republican Party was again divided and gave him 2,100 votes over Broomall, while the Democrats gave him 1,601 over Manley. With Hickman's return to Congress for the third term he became affiliated with the national Republican organization and in 1860 was elected as the regular nominee of that party. Hickman's experience in Congress, his ability as a public speaker, his courageous espousal of a cause he believed in, all served to inspire his constituents with confidence. Honorable Wilmer W. McElree, in his volume *Side Lights on the Bench and Bar of Chester County*, published in 1918, refers to Hickman as the "finest analyst at the Bar" and "except Judge Haines, the ablest man of his times in Chester County." In the same volume, part of the eulogy delivered by Honorable James B. Everhart after Hickman's death is quoted as follows: "\* \* \* His self reliance, his decisiveness, his indomitable will, his inspiring manner and intellectual alertness fitted him to be a leader." At the end of his career Hickman was a Republican representative in the state legislature.

Early in December, 1860, Andrew G. Curtin, newly elected governor of Pennsylvania, was one of 400 guests at a dinner given in honor of Colonel A. K. McClure, his successful campaign manager. Secession was then imminent. No other subject received nearly so much consideration among political leaders. Pennsylvania was in a difficult situation. There was much anti-slavery sentiment throughout the state. But in the great city of Phila-

delphia there were many merchants, manufacturers and bankers who depended entirely upon trade from southern plantation owners, or who had invested heavily in southern property. Colonel McClure referred to Philadelphia in his *Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania*, as the "emporium of the south." Naturally the citizens would oppose the suggestion of war, so that much tact was required to retain harmony among the guests at the dinner for Colonel McClure. All speakers were warned to make no expressions of sectional feeling. Consequently the keynote of the speeches then was the sanctity of the Union. The atmosphere must have been tense with suppressed emotion. The addresses were lengthy and it was long after mid-night when the main ones were completed. Then a young man rose in a distant part of the room and gained permission to speak briefly. McClure wrote that he expected "a sophomoric infliction was in store for us." But he was frankly surprised. The speaker was Wayne MacVeagh of West Chester, district attorney of this county, and little known beyond it. He spoke clearly and positively concerning the sectional issues at stake. He explained that the constrained speeches made throughout the evening, might be misleading. The short time during which he held the floor was adequate to impress the other guests with his eloquence and fearlessness. He was emphatic in his statement that the south was in "causeless rebellion, and that the North must meet it and declare its purpose to accept Civil War if necessary." Naturally the friends of southern prosperity who listened to him were none too happy in his speech. Nevertheless he was definitely placed among the younger leaders of Republicanism in Pennsylvania. In 1863 he was called to the important post of chairman of the Republican State Committee. Curtin was then a candidate for re-election to the governorship, and the youthful Chester Countian was expected to perfect the organization of his party so as to insure success at the polls. MacVeagh was then only 30 years of age and his youth became the source of much jest and ridicule among political opponents. He proved to be unusually able in the chairmanship, for he worked hard and developed a thorough organization. Experienced men assisted him and his contacts with political leaders were invaluable. Through his efforts every township in Pennsylvania had a Republican organization. The contest in both major parties was characterized by the great interest shown by the voters who took their responsibility of choosing the best man for the leadership of the state in this trying period seriously. After MacVeagh had thoroughly and systematically organized every county in the state he undertook a more difficult task. There were 75,000 soldiers in the field who were devoted to Curtin. The latter had made it his duty to answer promptly any inquiry that came to him from them, so that they looked upon him almost as a father, and called him the "soldiers' friend." His promise to provide through legislation for the care of any children orphaned as a result of the war, appealed to them, and inspired assurance and confidence. MacVeagh was aware of Curtin's popularity with the men in the service and made plans to influence the voters through it. Lists were prepared of all the Democratic families in the state, who had relatives in the field. The

possibility of Curtin's re-election was a chief topic of conversation about many camp-fires and it was estimated that approximately three-fourths of the men in the army wrote to their homes urging their relatives and friends to vote for him. As a result the governor was re-elected by more than 15,000 majority. From 1861 to 1862, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania was Secretary of War in President Lincoln's cabinet. He was the Republican leader of the state. Before the election of 1864 he was not extremely active, expecting the state to be carried by the Republicans without any effort. No state offices were to be filled in that year, nor were there any signs of local disturbances. However President Lincoln was a candidate for re-election. Governor Curtin was friendly to the president but not to Cameron. The latter became state chairman early in the year, and remained inactive until a few weeks before the November election. Congressmen were elected in October then. The failure of the Republican leaders to do any serious work in connection with those elections resulted in the choice of Democrats for Congress in districts that had been decidedly Republican. At the same time, though, northern armies were achieving success in the south. President Lincoln was interested in the Pennsylvania situation and after the October congressional elections, sent for Cameron, McClure and MacVeagh. The conference resulted in an agreement among the leaders by which Cameron signed an address to the people of Pennsylvania urging them to support the Republican Party in November. MacVeagh is said by McClure to have written most of the address himself. In 1880 MacVeagh was appointed attorney-general of the United States by President Garfield. Later he entered the diplomatic service as minister to a foreign country. Honorable Wilmer W. McElree emphasizes the fact that MacVeagh was a philosophic thinker and that as a lawyer he displayed much dramatic force. He was well known in literary circles of the period. Among his best friends were the poets Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes. Europeans also admired him, for McElree wrote that "Matthew Arnold found him one of the most interesting men in America." J. Donald Cameron, Simon Cameron's son, was a brother-in-law of MacVeagh. The relationship was the source of much pride to both families. The Camerons, father and son, dominated Republican political development in the state for fifty years after 1845, during twenty years of which, J. Donald Cameron was a United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

#### CONGRESSMEN.

By a legislative enactment of March 16, 1791, Pennsylvania was divided into 8 congressional districts of which the counties of Chester and Montgomery formed the 3rd. In October of that year Israel Jacobs of Montgomery County was elected to represent the district. The next year Congressmen from Pennsylvania were all elected at large. There were 20 candidates and those who received more than 2,000 votes in Chester County were as follows: Frederick A. Muhlenberg, William Irvine, Daniel Hiester and William Findley. The state was re-districted on April 22, 1794. The counties of Chester and Delaware were designated the 3rd district. In



1802 and every tenth year afterward the state was re-districted. According to an act of assembly, May 10, 1921, the counties of Chester and Delaware form the 8th congressional district. At various times since 1802 Chester has been districted with Berks and Lancaster Counties in addition to Montgomery and Delaware. The following list of congressmen with the years and congresses during which they served does not include representatives from the counties districted with Chester, unless noted.

Year elected	Number of Congress	Name	Address
1794	4	Richard Thomas	W. Whiteland
1796	5	" "	" "
1798	6	" "	" "
1800	7	Joseph Hemphill	West Chester
1802	8	Isaac Anderson	Charlestown
1804	9	" "	"
1806	10	John Heister	Coventry
1808	11	Daniel Heister	West Chester
1810	12	Dr. Roger Davis	Charlestown
1812	13	" " "	"
1814	14	Dr. William Darlington	West Chester
1816	15	Isaac Darlington	" "
1818	16	Dr. William Darlington	" "
1820	17	" " "	" "
1822	18	Col. Isaac Wayne	Easttown
1824	19	Charles Miner	West Chester
1826	20	" "	" "
1828	21	Joshua Evans	Tredyffrin
1830	22	" "	"
1830	22	David Potts, Jr.	East Nantmeal
1832	23	" " "	" "
1834	24	" " "	" "
1836	25	" " "	" "
1838	26	Francis James	West Chester
1840	27	" "	" "
1843	28	Abraham R. McIlvaine	West Nantmeal
1844	29	" " "	" "
1846	30	" " "	" "
1848	31	Jesse C. Dickey	New London
1850	32	Dr. John A. Morrison	West Fallowfield
1852	33	William Everhart	West Chester
1854	34	John Hickman	" "
1856	35	" "	" "
1858	36	" "	" "
1860	37	" "	" "
1862	38	John M. Broomall	Delaware Co.
1864	39	" " "	" "

Year elected	Number of Congress	Name	Address
1866	40	John M. Broomall	Delaware Co.
1868	41	Washington Townsend	West Chester
1870	42	" "	" "
1872	43	" "	" "
1874	44	" "	" "
1876	45	William Ward	Chester
1878	46	" "	"
1880	47	" "	"
1882	48	James B. Everhart	
1884	49	" " "	
1886	50	Smedley Darlington	
1888	51	" "	
1890	52	John B. Robinson	Media
1892	53	" " "	"
1894	54	" " "	"
1896	55	Thomas S. Butler	

Honorable Thomas S. Butler of West Chester, who served his first term in Congress in 1896 was regularly re-elected for 16 terms. He was a native of Uwchlan and became well known as a lawyer. The period of more than thirty years during which he served as congressman was one in which great national problems were debated and much important legislation was enacted. Congressman Butler became one of the senior members of the House and was assigned to many important committees. As a member of the Committee on Naval affairs he developed an interest in that branch of national defence which brought him national recognition. His death occurred after he was elected to the 70th congress.

Honorable James Wolfenden, manufacturer, of Cardington, Delaware County, was elected to fill the unexpired term of Congressman Butler. He was re-elected to the 71st congress.

#### STATE SENATORS.

When the Constitution of 1790 became effective in Pennsylvania, the upper house of the state legislature had 18 members. This number was not increased until 1801. Chester County was a separate senatorial district before 1808. In that year the district was enlarged by the addition of Delaware County. Two senators were elected from the enlarged district until 1836. Then Montgomery County was added and the three counties were represented by three senators. In 1843 Chester and Delaware again formed a district with one representative in the senate. In 1864 Montgomery was again made part of the district which was allowed two senators. The state was re-districted in 1871 and Chester and Delaware elected one member. Chester County became the 19th senatorial district in 1875 and continues to be so designated. The following men served in the Senate from Chester County since 1790:

*Chester County 1790-1808*

Richard Thomas, 4 years after 1790.

Dennis Whelen, 3 years after 1794.

Joseph McClellan, 1 year—1797.

Dennis Whelen, 4 years after 1798.

John Heister, 4 years after 1802.

Isaac Wayne, 4 years after 1806.

*Chester and Delaware Counties 1808-1836*

Isaac Wayne, 1806-1811 (Re-elected for 4 years in 1810, but resigned in 1811).

Jonas Preston, 1808—4 years.

John Gemmill, (in place of Isaac Wayne) 3 years.

John Newbold, 4 years after 1812.

Abraham Baily, 4 years after 1814.

Maskel Ewing, 4 years after 1816.

Samuel Cochran, 4 years after 1818.

Isaac D. Barnard, 4 years after 1820.

James Kelton, 4 years after 1822.

John Kerlin, 4 years after 1824.

Joshua Hunt, 4 years after 1826.

John Kerlin, 4 years after 1828 (Re-elected).

William Jackson, 4 years after 1830.

Dr. George Smith, 4 years after 1832.

Francis James, 4 years after 1834.

*Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties 1836-1843*

Henry Myers, 4 years after 1836.

Nathaniel Brook, 4 years after 1838.

Dr. John T. Huddleson, 3 years after 1839.

John B. Sterigere, 1 year after 1839.

Abraham Brower, 3 years after 1840.

Joseph Baily, 3 years after 1842.

*Chester and Delaware Counties 1843-1864*

William Williamson, 3 years after 1845.

H. Jones Brooke, 3 years after 1848.

Henry S. Evans, 3 years after 1851.

James J. Lewis, 3 years after 1854.

Thomas S. Bell, 3 years after 1857.

Jacob S. Serrill, 3 years after 1860.

Dr. Wilmer Worthington, 3 years after 1863.

*Chester, Delaware, Montgomery Counties 1864-1871*

Horace Royer, 3 years after 1864.

Dr. Wilmer Worthington, 3 years after 1866 (re-elected).

Charles H. Stinson, 3 years after 1867.

H. Jones Brook, 3 years after 1869.



*Chester and Delaware Counties 1871-1875*

Henry S. Evans, 1870 until his death February 1872.

William B. Waddell, elected for balance of Evans' term, 1872-1874.

Thomas V. Cooper, 3 years after 1873.

Robert L. McClellan, 2 years after 1874.

*Chester County 1875*

James B. Everhart, 4 years after 1876 (re-elected—4 years after 1880).

A. D. Harlan, 1883—June 29, 1891 (resigned).

Septimus Evans Nivin, 1891-1892 (elected Nov. 3, 1891, vice A. D. Harlan).

William P. Snyder, 1893—April 30, 1904 (resigned).

Oscar E. Thomson, 1905-1912.

John Gyger, 1913-1916.

T. Lawrence Eyre, 1917—Sept. 27, 1926 (Deceased).

William H. Clark, elected Nov. 2, 1926, vice T. L. Eyre.

The casual reader of the biographies of representatives from Chester County to the legislature is impressed by their background of education and professional or business experience. In both branches of the state legislature, Chester Countians have been outstanding. Senator William Williamson of West Chester was Speaker of the Senate in 1848. The Constitution of 1873 abolished the position of Speaker and provided for that of president pro tem, instead. Since then two senators from Chester County have held that office. Honorable William P. Snyder of Spring City presided over the Senate at the sessions of January 3, 1899, April 20, 1899 and January 1, 1901. Honorable T. Lawrence Eyre of West Chester was president pro tempore of the sessions of April 28, 1921 and January 2, 1923.

In addition to the two aforementioned Senators, five other men have represented Chester County in the State Senate in the half century that has passed since 1883.

The first of these was A. D. Harlan of Coatesville who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Everhart on March 31, 1883. Harlan was a native of West Marlborough Township and was educated in public and private schools of the county. He gained much practical experience in legislation, when he was employed as a transcribing clerk in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives at both the regular and extra sessions in 1864. In 1865, 1866 and 1867 he was message clerk. When the Constitutional Convention of 1873 was held he served as an assistant clerk to that body. For two years he was a special clerk in the Internal Revenue Department under Honorable A. P. Tutton. On December 31, 1882 he completed a period of six and one-half years of service as assistant cashier of customs at the Port of Philadelphia. In the intervals when he was not engaged in public service he conducted a real estate business and was interested in banking. At Coatesville he was identified with the school board as director for twenty years. Senator Harlan was re-elected to the Senate in 1884 and in 1888. He resigned his seat on June 29, 1891.

Septimus Evans Nivin of Landenberg was elected to fill Senator Harlan's unexpired term on November 3, 1891. He was a native of London Britain

Township and at one time or another filled every township office except that of constable. Senator Nivin was active in the interests of public education and served on the school board of his township as treasurer for twenty years. He was interested in agriculture and was widely known for his activities in the Grange of which he was a state officer.

In 1892 Dr. William Preston Snyder of Spring City was elected to represent Chester County in the State Senate. He was returned to office in 1896 and in 1900 and twice served as president pro tempore. Dr. Snyder was born in East Vincent Township and attended the public schools there before entering Millersville Normal School and Ursinus College. For several years he taught school and then became a student at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. After graduating from the latter institution in March, 1873, he developed a practice in Spring City. Eventually he became a medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He became active in the political affairs of the county and served as post master of Spring City, chairman of the Republican County Committee, prothonotary, and as a delegate to the state conventions that nominated Governors Hoyt and Beaver. In 1891 he entered the lower house of the state legislature and in the following year was chosen senator. He resigned from the Senate on April 30, 1904.

The successor to Senator Snyder was Oscar E. Thomson of Phoenixville. The latter was a consulting and contracting engineer who was interested in many business ventures as a manufacturer and banker. In 1898 he was elected recorder of deeds for Chester County and was a delegate to the Republican State Conventions of 1902, 1903 and 1904. His career in the Senate began in the latter year, continuing until 1912.

In 1912 John Gyger of Kimberton, East Pikeland Township, was elected senator. He was a civil engineer and had followed that profession in western Pennsylvania at one time. In Chester County he became a farmer and conducted a creamery business after 1876. He held various local offices in the township before 1906 when he was elected to the state legislature as a representative. When the Grange National Bank in Downingtown was organized he was one of the members of the first board of directors. His activities in the local Grange brought him into prominence. So did his membership on the school board of his township of which he was president while serving in the Senate. Senator Gyger continued in the upper house until the expiration of his term in 1916.

Senator T. Lawrence Eyre, who became a dominant figure in Pennsylvania political life, and consequently in that of the Republican Party in the United States, was elected to succeed Senator Gyger. He was a native of Birmingham Township, Delaware County, and received his education in local public schools and at the West Chester Normal School. For six years after he completed his school work he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business and in the brokerage business for two years. His first political experience was obtained while serving as secretary to Congressman Smedley Darlington in 1887 and 1888. He was clerk to the president pro tempore of the Senate in 1889 and in July of that year received the appointment of

Collector of Statistics in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania. He made many contacts in Harrisburg with party leaders and developed a reputation for leadership in his own county where he became chairman of the Republican Committee in 1893. After that he held various political appointments including those of deputy secretary of internal affairs, deputy collector of customs at Philadelphia, and superintendent of grounds and buildings at the capitol. In 1897 and 1898 he was assistant to the chairman of the Republican State Committee. After January 1903 he entered the railroad contracting business with offices in Philadelphia and was also identified with the development of bituminous coal properties in western Pennsylvania. In November, 1916 he was elected state senator from Chester County. He served for ten years and died in office on September 27, 1926. Memorial services were held in his honor by the Senate on March 22, 1927. Addresses were made by Senators John G. Homsher of Strasburg, Lancaster County, William H. Clark of West Chester and Norman Bonebrake of Chambersburg. Senator Homsher said in part, "Few men in the nine millions that make up the population of our state, had a wider, or a longer experience in public affairs, or a more comprehensive knowledge of all that enters into the management of public affairs, nor a more intimate acquaintanceship with the people." Senator Clark referred to Senator Eyre as a self-made man who overcame many difficulties. He emphasized the fact that people of all classes found in him a friend. Senator Bonebrake eulogized his late colleague, "Larry" Eyre, as he was best known, as "wise in counsel, devoted to his party and his party's convictions, loyal and true to his friends, who were loyal and true to him—as was manifest on so many occasions throughout his political career."

William H. Clark was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Eyre on November 2, 1926, and is the present incumbent. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance bond business.

#### STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Earlier historians have listed the names of Chester County's Representatives in the Assembly from the time the Constitution of 1790 became effective. Consideration will be given here to those who have been representatives within the last half century, although the names, residences and dates of service of those who served since 1846 follow:

William Price, Pottstown .....	1846.
Philip D. Thomas, Paoli .....	1846.
George Ladley, Russellville .....	1846-1848.
Henry S. Evans, West Chester .....	1848.
Thomas K. Bull, Marsh .....	1848.
David J. Bent, Parkesburg .....	1850-1851.
John Acker, Warren Tavern .....	1850.
John S. Bowen, West Chester .....	1850-1851.
James M. Dorlan, Downingtown .....	1851.
Jesse James, Loag's .....	1853.
William Chandler, Parkesburg .....	1853.



Joseph Hickman, Edgmont .....	1853.
Andrew Buchanan, Uwchlan .....	1856.
Robert Irwin, West Chester .....	1856.
Joseph Dowdall, Avondale .....	1856.
William T. Shafer, Chester Springs .....	1860-1861.
Caleb Peirce, Ercildown .....	1860-1861.
Isaac Acker, Penningtonville .....	1860-1861.
P. Frazer Smith, West Chester .....	1862-1863.
Robert L. McClellan, Cochranville .....	1862-1863.
William Windle, Guthriesville .....	1862-1863.
Nathan J. Sharples, Doe Run .....	1865-1866-1867.
N. A. Pennypacker, Pickering .....	1865-1866-1867.
W. B. Waddell, West Chester .....	1865-1866-1867.
Stephen M. Meredith, Pughtown .....	1868-1869.
J. M. Phillips, Avondale .....	1868-1869.
John Hickman, West Chester .....	1868.
Archimedes Robb, Frazer .....	1869.
Joseph C. Keech, Coatesville .....	1870-1871-1872.
Abel Darlington, Chatham .....	1870.
James C. Roberts, Downingtown .....	1870.
Levi Prizer, Chester Springs .....	1871-1872-1873.
S. H. Hoopes, Chatham .....	1871.
E. W. Bailey, Penningtonville .....	1873-1874-1875-1876.
P. G. Carey, Phoenixville .....	1874-1875-1876.
George F. Smith, West Chester .....	1875-1876.
John P. Edge, Downingtown .....	1875-1876-1877-1878.
Samuel Butler, Lionville .....	1877-1878-1879.
William T. Fulton, Oxford .....	1877-1878-1879.
Jesse Matlack, Milltown .....	1877-1878-1879.
John A. Reynolds, Atglen .....	1879-1881.
Theodore K. Stubbs, Oxford .....	1881-1885.
John T. Potts, Warwick .....	1881.
William Wayne, Paoli .....	1881-1885.
Levi B. Kaler, Phoenixville .....	1885.
Levi Feters, Barnestown .....	1885.
John Wilson Hickman, Russellville .....	1887-1888-1889-1890.
Lewis H. Evans, Font .....	1887-1888-1889-1890.
William Wirt McConnell, Honeybrook ...	1887-1888-1889-1890.
William Evans, Sugartown .....	1887-1888.
D. Smith Talbot, West Chester .....	1889-1896.
Joseph G. West, Kemblesville .....	1891-1894.
William P. Snyder, Spring City .....	1891-1892.
David H. Branson, Atglen .....	1891-1894.
Daniel F. Moore, Phoenixville .....	1893-1898.
John H. Marshall, Unionville .....	1895-1898.
Thomas J. Phillips, Atglen .....	1895-1898.
Plummer E. Jefferis, West Chester .....	1897-1900.

John W. Pratt, Coatesville .....	1899-1900.
H. Frank Ralston, Mathews .....	1899-1900.
John B. Rendall, Lincoln University .....	1899-1900.
Fred H. Cope, Lincoln University .....	1901-1906.
William P. Coryell .....	1901 (Died October 8, 1901.)
James G. Fox, Downingtown .....	1901-1904.
Thomas Lack, West Chester .....	1901-1902.
William H. H. Davis, West Chester .....	1907-1908, 1911-1912.
Franklin March, Parkerford .....	1903-1906.
William Wayne, Paoli .....	1903-1906.
W. A. Parke Thompson, Coatesville .....	1905-1906.
John Gyger, Kimberton .....	1907-1908.
Ira D. McCord, Elverson .....	1907 (Resigned September 17, 1907) 1909-1910.
Joseph G. Gillingham, Lincoln University ..	1909-1910.
Thomas R. McDowell, Elk View .....	1909-1910.
Samuel S. Bossert, Spring City .....	1911-1912.
J. Coulson Reece, Lincoln University ....	1911-1912.
Jacob V. Pennegar, Coatesville .....	1913-1914.
Theodore Pennock, Kennett Square .....	1913-1914.
Samuel A. Whitaker, Phoenixville .....	1913-1918, 1921-1922. (Died January 2, 1923.)
Charles P. Greenwood, Coatesville .....	1915-1916.
Maris M. Hollingsworth, Landenberg ....	1915-1920.
Harry C. Graham, Phoenixville .....	1917-1920.
George R. North, Lyndell .....	1919-1920, 1925-1926.
Thaddeus W. Harry, Toughkenamon .....	1921-1922.
William W. Long, Coatesville .....	1921-1926.
Martha G. Thomas, Whitford .....	1923-1926.
Norman Bailey, Coatesville .....	1926-date.
Furman H. Gyger, Kimberton .....	1926-1928.
Howard K. Moses, West Chester .....	1926-1928.
Haines D. White, Phoenixville .....	1928-date.
J. Llewellyn Meredith, West Chester .....	1928-date.

John Wilson Hickman, who served in the legislature from 1887 to 1890, was a native of Russellville, Upper Oxford Township. He learned the milling business after receiving a formal education in the public and private schools of the county. During the Civil War he was an assistant assessor of internal revenue. He was a school director and upon moving to Coatesville became active in the affairs of that city, where he served as councilman and justice of the peace.

Lewis H. Evans of Font served in the legislature as a colleague of Hickman. He was a veteran of the Civil War and had been educated in local public and private schools. For one term he was register of wills of Chester County and was a farmer by occupation.

The third representative to serve from 1887 to 1890 was William Wirt McConnell, a native of Honeybrook Township. He was educated in the public schools and at Howard Academy at Rockville, this county. His early years were spent on the farm. When the Civil War developed he became identified with the commissary department of the Union Army. After his discharge from the service he engaged in a manufacturing and mercantile business. When he was serving as representative he conducted a hardware business in Honeybrook.

William Evans from Sugartown in Willistown Township, served for one term. He had the distinction of being one of the very few Democrats to be elected to the legislature from Chester County since the organization of the Republican Party.

D. Smith Talbot of West Chester succeeded Evans in 1889. He was a native of Honeybrook Township where he spent his boyhood on a farm. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the Morgantown, Waynesburg and Parkesburg Academies. For eight years he was a school teacher. He served in the Union Army during the Civil War and then entered the legal profession, gaining admission to the bar on April 16, 1870. West Chester became his home and he practiced law in the county seat where he was appointed borough solicitor.

Dr. Joseph G. West of Kemblesville, Franklin Township, was representative from 1891 to 1894. He was born in East Pikeland Township. After completing his education he taught school for a time and then decided to enter the medical profession. He then attended the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, and after his graduation from that institution made Kemblesville his home. In that community he developed a practice and became identified with politics. At one time he was postmaster.

David H. Branson of Atglen was born in Willistown Township. There he attended the public schools and completed his education at Stroder Academy. For a time he engaged in teaching, but left that profession to become a clerk in the office of Edward Hibbard, recorder of deeds. Eventually he became interested in farming and stock raising, and was at one time vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. He served in the legislature from 1891 to 1894.

Daniel Foulke Moore of Phoenixville, who was a representative from 1893 to 1898, was a native of Montgomery County. He learned telegraphy and became an employee of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company. In the Civil War he served the cause of the Union. When he was elected to the legislature he was a partner in the firm of Caswell & Moore, who conducted a stove, tin and roofing business. He continued his interest in military affairs as an assistant adjutant general of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

John Henry Marshall of Unionville served in the legislature from 1895 to 1898. He was a native of East Marlborough Township where he engaged in farming.

Thomas J. Philips of Atglen was a leading citizen of the county. He was an iron master, farmer and dairyman, served on the board of directors



of the Christiana National Bank as vice-president. Philips was widely travelled and well educated, having graduated from Bucknell University when it was known as Lewisburg University.

Plummer E. Jefferis, who served from 1897 to 1900 in the legislature, was born near Wilmington, Delaware. He learned the trade of carpenter, finally becoming a contractor and builder. At the time that he served as representative he was a trustee of the West Chester State Normal School, and president of the West Chester Building & Loan Association.

Dr. John W. Pratt of Coatesville was elected on a fusion ticket with two other members in 1899. He was born at Lionville, Uwchlan Township, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. Before 1876 he practiced at Downingtown and became a surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He removed to Coatesville after 1876 and continued his practice there.

H. Frank Ralston of Mathews, West Vincent Township, was also elected on the fusion ticket in 1899. He was a farmer and had served as a member of the West Vincent Township School Board for twelve years.

The third representative to be elected on the fusion ticket in 1899 was John Ballard Rendall of Lincoln University. He was born at Madura in southern India, where his father, the Reverend John Rendall was stationed as a missionary. Professor John Ballard Rendall was a graduate of Princeton, and an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was stated clerk of the Presbytery of Chester for a time, and principal of the preparatory department of Lincoln University. At the time of his election to the legislature he was professor of Latin at that institution.

Fred H. Cope, also of Lincoln University, represented the county in the legislature from 1901 to 1906. He was a native of West Marlborough Township, and at the time of his election conducted a farm in Lower Oxford Township.

James G. Fox of Downingtown was born in Hummelstown, Dauphin County, the son of Dr. Thomas G. Fox. James G. Fox taught school for several years in the vicinity of his home before moving to Chester County. For six years he served as school director at Downingtown, and was an active member of the Chester County Republican Committee. When he was elected to the House of Representatives he was engaged in farming. In 1931 he retired from a position in the Bureau of Animal Industry of the state department of agriculture, and makes his home in Hummelstown.

Thomas Lack was born near West Chester from which town he was elected to the legislature. He learned the printing trade, and became associated with the *Village Record*. At the time of his election he was an attorney.

William Henry Harrison Davis was another Democrat to become representative in the general assembly. He was elected on two occasions, in 1906 and in 1910. A native of West Bradford Township, he learned the machinist trade which he followed until 1877 when he became a farmer.

Franklin March was elected to the legislature from Parker Ford, East Coventry Township in 1902. He was born at Lawrenceville, East Coventry Township. For a time he taught school and then became collector for

the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He decided to enter the legal profession and was admitted to the bar. Before 1867 he lived in Norristown where he served as burgess.

William Wayne, who was elected to the legislature from Paoli in 1902, had the distinction of being born at Waynesborough, the birthplace of General Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary hero. William Wayne was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and held no political office outside Tredyffrin Township before his election to the state house of representatives. Then he was engaged in farming.

W. A. Parke Thompson resided at Coatesville when he was chosen to represent the county in the assembly in 1904. A native of Highland Township, Parke moved to Coatesville where he engaged in a contracting and building business. It is largely through his efforts that outlying sections of the borough were built up and city government achieved. From 1900 to 1903 he was burgess of Coatesville, and a member of the borough council for a longer time.

Ira D. McCord of Elverson was elected to the legislature in 1906 and 1910. He resigned before completing his first term, but was re-elected in 1910. McCord was born at Reading, Berks County. He came to Chester County as principal of the West Nantmeal High School, and later served as principal and superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Chester Springs, West Pikeland Township.

Joseph G. Gillingham was born in Bucks County. When he was elected to the legislature in 1908 he resided at Lincoln University where he had become interested in farming in 1870. Before his election he held various offices in Lower Oxford Township.

Reverend Thomas R. McDowell of Elk View, Upper Oxford Township, was born at New London. He was a graduate of Delaware College, Newark, Delaware, and of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Reverend McDowell was an ordained minister affiliated with the New Castle Presbytery. He held various township offices before his election to the legislature in 1908.

Samuel S. Bossert of Spring City was elected to the legislature on the Democratic ticket in 1910. He was born in Juniata County, and was at various times a farmer, plasterer, store clerk and merchant. He moved to Pughtown, South Coventry Township from Unionville, Berks County. During the first administration of President Cleveland Bossert served as postmaster at Pughtown. He held various township offices, including that of county commissioner, before his election to the assembly.

J. Coulson Reece, also a Democrat, was elected to the legislature with Bossert in 1910. Reece was a native of Penn Township, and resided at Lincoln University when he was elected. A farmer, he was active in the affairs of his community which he served as school director for fifteen consecutive terms.

In 1912 Jacob V. Pennegar was chosen as a representative from the county. He was a resident of Coatesville where he had conducted a grocery

and produce business for thirty-two years. For fourteen years he was borough treasurer.

Theodore Pennock of Kennett Square, was elected to the assembly in 1912. His father was Samuel Pennock, a well-known inventor. Theodore Pennock was educated at Cornell University. He had been instrumental in developing many substantial business enterprises in his community, notably, the Pennock Road Machine Works, the Kennett Square Electric Light, Heat & Power Company, and the Eastern Condensed Milk Company. He was engaged in farming when elected, and had previously served as a member of the borough council.

Captain Samuel A. Whitaker of Phoenixville was a familiar figure in the House of Representatives during and after the period of the World War. He served from 1912 to 1918 and was re-elected in 1920. During the recess of 1921 and 1922 he was Speaker of the House. Whitaker was a native of Phoenixville and was graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. He practices law in Philadelphia where he was associated with J. Whitaker Thompson and Morris Dallett, and in Chester County. He held a commission as captain in the Pennsylvania National Guard in which he had served during the World War. His interests were diversified, for he was a director and trust officer of the Phoenixville Trust Company; president of the Phoenixville Public Library; trustee of the state institution for the feeble minded at Spring City, and of the Phoenixville Hospital. He was actively connected with the affairs of the Republican Party. His death occurred on January 2, 1923.

Charles P. Greenwood, who was elected in 1914, had previously served as president of the Coatesville Borough Council for three years. A native of Valley Township, Greenwood moved to Coatesville where he followed the trade of blacksmith for twenty years. The rapid development of the borough interested him and he entered the real estate business in which he was successfully engaged at the time of his election.

Maris Mansel Hollingsworth of Landenberg, New Garden Township, was elected in 1914, and served for three terms. He held various township offices previously. As a student he specialized in surveying which he followed as a profession. When chosen for the legislature he had become a successful farmer and a specialist in the breeding of Guernsey cattle. The Eastern Guernsey Breeder's Association chose him for secretary. He was a director of the Chester County Farm Bureau and of the Kennett Trust Company.

Henry C. Graham of Phoenixville came to Chester County from the neighboring county of Berks when he was eighteen years of age. After 1886 he was employed as a butcher, and in 1911 he entered business for himself as a livestock dealer. He resided in Upper Uwchlan Township and in Uwchlan Township, in both of which he held local offices. In 1905 he was elected prothonotary of Chester County. He was sent to the House of Representatives after the election in 1916.

In 1918 George R. North of Lyndell, East Brandywine Township, first went to the legislature. He was elected again in 1924. North was born



in Maryland and moved to Chester County in 1884. As a staunch Republican he served as clerk of the Chester County Courts for a term, and as secretary of the East Brandywine Township School Board for twenty-three years. He was well known as a farmer and conducted a produce commission business in Philadelphia.

Thaddeus Worth Harry was elected to the House of Representatives in November, 1920. He was born in Pocopson Township, and after he attained the age of twenty-one engaged in the mercantile business at Toughkenamon, New Garden Township. In addition, he was director of several building and loan companies. Harry resigned his seat on September 18, 1922.

William W. Long, one of the most active citizens of Coatesville in developing that city from its borough status, served in the general assembly from 1920 to 1926. He was born at Honeybrook, and attended Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania. After completing his education he became a newspaper reporter for the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and other leading papers. He became widely known as a sports editor. On October 7, 1908, he established the *Coatesville Record*, a daily paper, which he continued to publish until November 1, 1919, when he retired.

Miss Martha G. Thomas of Whitford, has the distinction of being the only woman from Chester County to be elected to the state legislature. This was accomplished in 1922. Miss Thomas is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, and has identified herself with many leading social movements of this period. She served as a member of the board of managers of the Chester County Hospital; on the commission for Recreation in Chester County; chairman of the Women's Committee of the Council for National Defense of Chester County, 1917-1919; chairman, Chester County War Loan Organization; member of the board of managers of the School of Horticulture for Women; vice-president of the Pennsylvania League of Girls' Clubs; treasurer of the Philadelphia College Club; treasurer of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters.

Howard K. Moses of West Chester became a representative in 1926. He was born at Chester Springs, West Pikeland Township, and attended Pierce Business College in Philadelphia. From 1902 to 1916 he conducted a general merchandise business in Kimberton. In the latter year he moved to West Chester where he established an automobile business.

Furman H. Gyger of Kimberton entered the legislature in 1926. He was born in East Pikeland Township and attended the West Chester State Normal School. In 1913 he took over the management of his father's farms, and became widely known in agricultural circles as a specialist in registered Holstein cattle. He is a past master of Pomona Grange No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties, and of his own subordinate grange at Kimberton. For three years Gyger was president of the Chester County Agricultural Extension Association. He was elected a trustee of Pennsylvania State College in 1926 and continues in that capacity.

Norman Baily of Coatesville, Haines D. White of Phoenixville and J. Llewellyn Meredith of West Chester are the present representatives from this county in the legislature.

Norman Baily, who was elected in 1926, is a native of Philadelphia, and a graduate of the West Chester State Normal School. In 1905 he entered the retail hardware business at Christiana, Lancaster County, and moved it to Coatesville in 1910. The business he established there became known as the Baily Hardware Company, and he has been its president for more than twenty years.

Haines D. White was born at Cupola, this county. He began his career in the flour and feed business. He left it to enter the coal and ice business with which he was identified for nearly a quarter of a century. At the time of his election to the legislature in 1928 he had become engaged in the automobile trade at Phoenixville.

J. Llewellyn Meredith, Jr., of West Chester was educated in the local schools. Before 1899 he clerked in a hardware store. In that year he established an independent business. He is director in various building and loan associations. He was elected a representative in 1928.

Honorable William H. Clark, state senator from this county, is chairman of the Republican County Committee. Members of the state committee from the county are, W. Perry Tyson of Downingtown, and Miss Margaret Montgomery of Glen Moore.

The chairman of the Democratic County Committee is Gordon Cilley of Paoli. George T. Anderson of Uwchlan and Mrs. Jeane K. Foulke of West Chester are members of the state committee.

The gubernatorial campaign of 1930 held much interest for Chester Countians. The Republicans had two candidates for the nomination, Gifford Pinchot of Milford, who had been governor from 1922 to 1926, and Francis Shunk Brown of Philadelphia, attorney general of the Commonwealth under Governor Brumbaugh. Pinchot had the support of United States Senator Joseph R. Grundy of Bucks County, Pittsburgh leaders, and the residents of the rural districts. Brown was the candidate of the Philadelphia organization lead by William S. Vare. Vare and Pinchot had been in opposition politically since 1926. In that year both of them were candidates for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Vare received the nomination, and according to the returns at the election in November had more than 175,000 more votes than his opponent, William B. Wilson, Democrat. Pinchot, who was then governor, did not give Vare the usual credentials verifying his election, and the Senate of the United States appointed a committee to investigate the matter. After more than three years, during which time the state was without one of its two constitutionally provided senators, Vare was refused his seat on December 6, 1929. Governor Fisher then appointed Joseph R. Grundy of Bristol to fill the unexpired term. In the following spring, Grundy was a candidate for the Republican nomination, and gave his support to Pinchot for governor. Vare supported James J. Davis of Pittsburgh, a member of President Hoover's cabinet, for the senate, and Brown for the governorship. The outcome was peculiar. Davis received the nomination for senator, and Pinchot was chosen for governor. The Democrats meanwhile had supported John M. Hemp-hill of West Chester, prominent in legal circles, as their candidate for gov-

ernor. The prohibition issue was made paramount by a group of independents, Philips, Bowlen and Dorrance, who ran for the major offices on an anti-prohibition platform. Vare gave the support of the Philadelphia organization to Hemphill, while Pittsburgh and the rural sections supported Pinchot. The independent anti-prohibitionists gained support from a good many voters in both the major parties. Pinchot, a pronounced dry, gained the vote of many Democrats, while Hemphill gained the support of the Philadelphia Republicans, the old line Democrats, and a large number of Republicans throughout the state who opposed Pinchot, but were not radically in favor of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. All candidates worked tirelessly and the vote was remarkably heavy. Until the returns actually came in the results were doubtful. No one could estimate the strength of the anti-prohibition ticket. Hemphill was defeated by Pinchot who had about 50,000 more votes. Four years earlier John S. Fisher had been elected by the largest vote ever given a governor of Pennsylvania when he had 730,000 more votes than his Democratic opponent.



## CHAPTER VII.

### BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE County of Chester was organized 132 years before the oldest bank, now in existence, was instituted. There was no established currency common to all the colonies during the period before the Revolution and for a long time after that. Barter was frequently used in trade. Most of the colonists in this section had some money when they arrived, but they usually invested it at once in land. Those who owned the largest areas, the proprietors, and land companies such as the London Company which operated in the southern part of the county, were absentee landlords, whose agents deposited their profits in England, or in the counting houses of private bankers in Philadelphia or New York. The opening of domestic markets was a slow process for there was so much land available that every pioneer on each frontier was able to become economically independent. Life then was much less complex than it is now, and the needs of the family were only the primary ones of food, shelter and clothing. The farming population could take care of itself, raise enough in excess of its needs to pay for taxes or reduce the principal of indebtedness. Any money that was obtained was either invested in more land or used in improving the original property. The costs of the American Revolution were heavy, but the relief from oppressive English tariffs, and the establishment of a definite national credit improved matters. It became possible to accumulate money which was either deposited with private bankers or hoarded in the proverbial stocking.

In 1814 the first bank was established in the county, and it remained the only banking institution until 1857, a period of 43 years. The county experienced a steady growth in wealth. No spectacular booms characterized it. The bankers who have been intrusted with the deposits of the citizens, have been conservative men, working for the best interests of their patrons. They made their investments carefully, and the results of their wisdom and caution are felt today when other less conservative financiers face failure and complete ruin. There are no records in the history of Chester County of bank failures that brought destitution to homes and ruin to business houses. There are a few instances in the period following the Civil War, and in the latter part of the 19th Century when private banks and one or two others were forced to liquidate their assets and discontinue business. But the deposits of their patrons were paid in full. The many bank failures in other counties of Pennsylvania in the past years through which thousands of citizens will never receive the full percentage of their deposits and investments, are not paralleled in Chester County.

#### WEST CHESTER

##### *The National Bank of Chester County & Trust Company.*

This bank opened for business on November 11, 1814, nearly 118 years ago. Then there were only 18 states in the Union. Louisiana was the most

westerly of these. Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan were governed as territories. The remainder of the United States was either unsettled and held by Indians, or was controlled by English, Spanish and other European traders and missionaries. Just before the bank began operations English soldiers burned the public buildings at Washington. Shortly afterwards Andrew Jackson defeated other Englishmen at New Orleans. American and English representatives at Ghent strove to reach satisfactory conclusions in their peace negotiations. Napoleon's influence in Europe waned. Diplomats from all the leading countries of Europe convened at Vienna to bring order out of chaos. Thousands of Europeans, victims of Napoleon's armies and the economic uncertainty of the times, prepared to migrate to the United States and take up land in the west. The "Era of Good Feeling" that characterized Monroe's administration was pending. For nearly a quarter of a century the country was to enjoy prosperity and growth until the panic that followed Jackson's second administration affected it.

The Bank of the United States was chartered by Congress in 1791. Its charter expired in 1811, and no new one was granted for five years. Obviously banking had to be continued, and the states took up the matter. There were twelve banks in Pennsylvania at the time. The legislature provided by enactment for the establishment of twenty-five additional banks in 1813. But Simon Snyder, who was the governor, vetoed the bill. The next year, 1814, new legislation provided for the organization of forty-one banks, and, although the governor again vetoed the bill, it was passed over his veto. According to the law the state was divided into banking districts of which Chester County was one, and provisions were made for the establishment of a bank here. There seems to have been no local demand for a bank, and the Chester Countians who sat in the legislature then went on record as in opposition to the bill. But the requirements of the law had to be fulfilled. The capital stock of the bank was set at 9,000 shares of which the par value was to be \$50. Commissioners were named to gain subscribers for the stock throughout the county, and detailed directions were given them. The commissioners who were directed to take subscriptions were as follows: Dr. William Darlington, West Chester; General John W. Cunningham, New London; Jesse John, West Chester; James Kelton, London Grove; Joseph Taylor, West Goshen; Henry Chrisman, East Vincent; Matthew Stanley, East Brandywine; General Joshua Evans, Jr., Paoli. Chrisman was excused from acting as commissioner, and the county court named Joseph Pearce of West Whiteland, to succeed him. On June 8, 1814, subscription books were opened in charge of the following commissioners at the designated places: Dr. William Darlington and Jesse John, West Chester; Joseph Taylor and Matthew Stanley, Downingtown; Joseph Pearce and General Joshua Evans, Jr., Paoli; General John Cunningham, New London Cross Roads; James Kelton, Cochranville.

The law provided that 4,500 shares of the 9,000 be subscribed, and 20 percent of their par value paid in, before the bank could open. Subscriptions were made slowly, and it was not until Charles Rogers of West Goshen

Township, and Daniel Hiester of West Chester underwrote 1,000 shares each, that the success of the venture was assured.

Smith Burnam, who was Professor of History at the West Chester State Normal School in 1914 when the bank celebrated the first century of its activity, prepared a booklet from which much of the foregoing information was acquired. He also prepared a list of the original stockholders. It is interesting to note here some of the surnames that appeared most frequently. The families, each of which had five representatives, were: Goods, Hiesters, Jacobs, Martins and Woodward. Six members of each of the following families subscribed: Garretts, Jefferis, Marshalls, Puseys and Worthingtons. Seven members each from the Matlack, Miller and Rogers families were among the original group. The Sharples family had nine of the first shareholders. The Townsends and Taylors each had ten. Twelve members of the Davis family were original subscribers and thirteen Darlings. The name appearing most frequently was that of Hoopes. Fourteen shareholders of that name are among the original ones. Those who subscribed for fifty or more shares were: Charles Bird, George Chrisman, Matthew Davis, Abner Davis, James Dilworth, Robert Earp, Samuel Emlen, Richard Fawkes, John Few, Abner Few, John Frick, John Hiester, Samuel Hiester, Rachel Hiester, Daniel Hiester, Edward Hicks, Josiah S. Kay, Joseph McClellan, Margaret Noble, William Noble, William Philpott, Emmor Rees, Charles Rogers, John Rogers, Evans Rogers, George Rogers, William Rogers, Rebecca Rogers, Hanna Rogers, Mariah Sullender, James W. Turner, Mary Turner, James Whitaker, Joseph Whitaker. The name, John Hiester, appears twice.

The bank was chartered on August 2, 1814, and the stockholders met at the courthouse on September 8th of that year to elect thirteen directors, as required by law. They chose the following: Dr. William Darlington, Isaac Darlington, Jesse Good, Daniel Hiester, James Jefferis, Jesse John, James Kelton, Jesse Mercer, Colonel John McClellan, Charles Rogers, Joseph Taylor, John W. Townsend, Joshua Weaver. These directors met to elect officers on September 9th. Colonel Joseph McClellan was chosen president, and Daniel Hiester, cashier. Hiester then resigned as director and the board elected Thomas Hoopes to fill the vacancy. Joshua Gibbons was made clerk. The annual salaries of cashier and clerk were fixed at \$600 and \$250, respectively. Rooms over the county offices on the northwest corner of High and Market Streets were secured for the use of the bank. The rent was \$25 a year. Discount days were Tuesday and Saturday at first, but after the bank began to function Friday was substituted for Saturday. One of the first functions of the bank after it opened for business was to order bank notes. There was no central banking system by which bank notes were printed such as exists now. Each bank supplied its own notes, and many different kinds were in circulation throughout the country. Eight days after the bank opened formally the directors ordered \$90,000 in bank notes to be printed for its use. Similar orders followed.

The bankers met various problems in their new venture. They soon learned that it was poor policy to renew notes again and again when the



borrower failed to reduce the principal. Gradually they became less lenient in discounting notes, and more careful in requiring the reduction of the principal before recommending renewal. But these experiences were met in the earliest years of the bank's existence. The first dividends of 4 percent were paid to the stockholders on May 1, 1815. On November 3rd of the same year a semi-annual dividend of 5 percent was declared. Since then semi-annual dividends have been declared regularly with three exceptions: November, 1839; May, 1842; May, 1848. The total dividends paid up to July, 1928 amounted to more than \$3,000,000.

The business of the bank grew and by 1818 it became evident that more commodious quarters would be required. On March 17th of that year the directors purchased the house of Nathan H. Sharpless opposite the courthouse on North High Street, for which they paid \$5,250. This building was prepared for occupancy and continued to be the center of the bank's activities until 1837. The cashier made his home there too, and the building served for that purpose until 1883, long after a new banking edifice was erected.

In 1833 plans were under way for the construction of another building. The matter was postponed until the renewal of the bank's charter became a certainty. The extension of the charter privileges was provided by legislative enactment early in 1835. On April 10th of that year a committee appointed to investigate sites recommended the purchase of a lot on High Street with a fifty foot frontage, and extending through to Walnut Street. The property was part of the estate of William Hemphill and was purchased from his heirs for \$6,000. A committee composed of Dr. William Darlington, N. H. Sharpless, William Williamson, John W. Townsend and John James were appointed to procure plans and estimates for the new structure. They secured the services of Thomas U. Walter, a Philadelphia architect who attained national prominence for designing the capitol dome at Washington and various federal buildings there. Walter submitted his plans on May 8, 1835. The style was Doric, and, although alterations have been made, the classic columns of the portico remain today as they were originally. The marble used in the building was quarried from the veins on the property of John R. Thomas in West Whiteland Township near Whitford. The bank occupied its new quarters, which cost \$30,000, in May, 1837.

Robert Woodward built the first vault used in safeguarding the property of the bank, and charged \$16 for his labor, on October 7, 1814. In the present quarters the bank expended \$38,367.15 for safety devices by 1928.

In 1928 the entire building, with the exception of the portico, was rebuilt. The interior was planned to harmonize with the classic front. The decorations on the walls of the banking room are based on Greek tradition. Every modern device to facilitate service and safety has been installed.

In 1864 the bank was chartered as the National Bank of Chester County under the National Bank Act. Its present title was adopted on February 1, 1930. It maintains general banking, investment, information, savings, trust, and safe deposit departments. A night vault has been provided to re-



DIAMOND ROCK OCTAGONAL SCHOOL.





ceive deposits at any time during the night. The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, of the American, Pennsylvania and Chester County Bankers' Associations, and is a state depository. The capital stock has increased to \$400,000. On December 31, 1931 the bank employed 26 persons.

The present officers are as follows: Wilmer W. Hoopes, president; George Heed and Herbert P. Worth, vice-presidents; Joseph F. Hill, cashier; William P. Morrison, William E. Powell, J. Comly Hall, assistant cashiers; I. N. Earl Wynn, trust officer.

The directors are: Wilmer W. Hoopes, Paoli; Benjamin W. Haines, Thomas Hoopes, Jr., Earnest Harvey, Lawrence J. Morris, Dr. William T. Sharpless, Harry F. Taylor, G. Glancy Wilson, I. N. Earl Wynn, W. H. Clark and Herbert P. Worth, West Chester; George Thomas, 3rd, Whitford; Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., Berwyn.

#### *First National Bank of West Chester.*

The First National Bank of West Chester was chartered under the National Bank Act on December 10, 1863. Its formal opening took place on January 2, 1864. The capital stock was then \$100,000, but in the same year it was increased to \$200,000. The offices of the institution were located in a house owned by David Meconkey, north of the Bank of Chester County, on High Street. A separate bank building was erected on land owned by James D. McClellan on High Street, and was occupied for the first time on March 15, 1865. George Brinton was the first president, and William S. Kirk, the first cashier. The original board of directors included: George Brinton, William Wollerton, David Woelpper, Joseph Hemphill, Wellington Hickman, William Chalfant, Andrew Mitchell, Robert Parke and J. Smith Futhy.

The bank now conducts commercial, savings and trust departments, and employs 15 persons. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System, and its capital stock remains at \$200,000. The officers now are: Arthur P. Reid, chairman; Samuel P. Cloud, president; W. Perry Tyson, vice-president and trust officer; J. Harry Thomas, cashier; George Newlin, Jr., and Charles B. Smiley, assistant cashiers.

The directors are as follows: E. G. Cloud, Kennett Square; H. G. Fairlamb, Brandywine Summit; Vernon L. Hoffman, A. M. Holding, J. H. Jefferis, J. Howard Lumis, George K. McFarland, Arthur P. Reid, N. Harlan Slack, Channing Way and Samuel P. Cloud, West Chester.

#### *Dime Savings Bank of Chester County.*

On April 22, 1890 the Dime Savings Bank of Chester County was chartered under the state banking laws. It was established for the purpose of encouraging savings. Deposits in amounts exceeding ten cents are received, and interest at the rate of 3 percent is paid annually on all amounts above \$2.00 after they have been deposited for three months. The officers in 1899 were as follows: Alfred P. Reid, president; William P. Marshall, 1st vice-president; Dr. Thomas E. Parke of Downingtown, 2nd vice-president; John A. Rupert, cashier; R. T. Cornwell, I. J. Brower, Davis W.

Entriken, Lewis C. Moses, J. Preston Thomas, William P. Marshall, J. Comly Hall, Samuel D. Ramsey, Arthur T. Parke, Alfred P. Reid, Plummer E. Jefferis, Michael J. Murphy, Dr. Thomas E. Parke, Henry C. Baldwin, J. Frank E. Hause, Rev. Joseph S. Evans, George Morris Philips, Addison L. Jones and Elisha G. Cloud, directors.

In 1931 the bank had \$1,725,240 in deposits. Arthur T. Parke is the president, Edward W. Young and C. Rodney Jefferis the vice-presidents, Howard H. Plank, cashier, and Elizabeth P. Haley, assistant cashier.

*Chester County Trust Company.*

This trust company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania on October 10, 1900, to engage in general trust business. It is a state depository, and has \$500,000 in capital stock. On December 31, 1931 the company employed 34 persons. It is affiliated with the American and Pennsylvania Bankers' Associations.

The present officers are as follows: E. R. Scott, president; William P. Sharpless, Edward W. Young, G. J. Brinton, George Balderston, vice-presidents; Norris S. Ingram, secretary and treasurer; Elbert N. Pusey, trust officer; George S. Roberts, title officer; J. Clement Cooper, assistant secretary and treasurer; Davis R. Eachus and Frank W. Temple, real estate officers; Marion H. Reid, Mildred G. Cooper and R. E. Surtees, assistant trust officers.

The directors include: R. G. Park, Jr., Washington, D. C.; W. W. Evans, Norris S. Ingram, George M. Huey, Edward H. Jacob, Arthur T. Parke, Elbert N. Pusey, William P. Sharpless, E. R. Scott, G. J. Brinton, Samuel Butler, Norman W. Cameron, Patrick H. Corcoran, John A. Farrell, Hon. Robert S. Gawthrop, Samuel D. Ramsey, R. Parke Register, Thomas M. Slack, Henry N. Schramm, John Thorp, Frank Terrizzi, Morris Weiss, Frederick S. Wood, of West Chester; Charles T. Thomas of Whitford; Ellis Y. Brown, Jr. and Edward W. Young, Dowingtown; J. M. Fronefield, Wayne; H. H. Gilkyson, Jr., and T. R. Haviland, Phoenixville; S. J. Pusey, West Grove; J. Everett Ramsey, Swarthmore; W. G. Gordon, Coatesville; E. M. de Angelis and W. I. Smith, Berwyn; J. B. Weeks, Brookline; M. L. Jones, Westtown; H. M. Foffner, Jr., Willistown; P. J. Yeatman, Kennett Square.

On December 4, 1929 the Chester County Trust Company merged the Farmers & Mechanics Trust Company of West Chester. The officers and directors whose names appear above represent the organization since the merger.

The Farmers & Mechanics Trust Company was incorporated under the laws of this state on January 17, 1907. It was authorized to engage in commercial banking, title insurance, savings, trust and real estate business. The capital stock was \$250,000 and the bank was a depository for United States and Pennsylvania funds. On December 31, 1928 it employed 12 persons, and functioned under the direction of the following officers; P. M. Sharples, president; Norris S. Ingram, treasurer; S. D. Ramsey, secretary; J. C. Cooper, assistant secretary; J. H. Thomas, assistant treasurer; Isabel

Darlington, trust officer; Marion H. Reid, assistant trust officer; Samuel Butler, Hon. Robert S. Gawthrop, J. C. Hall, T. W. Pierce, S. D. Ramsey, P. M. Sharples, T. M. Slack, F. S. Wood, H. P. Worth, all of West Chester, E. W. Young of Downingtown, E. B. Morrison of Russellville, M. T. Philips of Pomeroy and W. I. Smith of Berwyn, directors.

#### ATGLEN.

The Atglen National Bank was established in 1903. It has a capital stock of \$40,000. The officers are: T. J. Philips, president; W. D. Swisher, vice-president; Louise L. Hastings, cashier; M. Fred Wentz, assistant cashier.

#### AVONDALE.

In 1891 the National Bank of Avondale was incorporated under the National Bank Act, to engage in a general banking business. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System, of the American and Pennsylvania Bankers' Associations, and is a state depository. There are 8 persons in the employ of the bank. The capital stock is \$150,000. The officers and directors are as follows: S. J. Pusey, president; J. L. Pennock, vice-president; E. S. Thomas, cashier; N. S. Pusey and C. J. Pusey, assistant cashiers; S. J. Pusey, West Grove, H. McMillan of Kemblesville, J. H. Richards of Hockessin, Delaware, E. B. Walton of London Grove, J. L. Pennock of Chatham, T. J. Sheehan of Landenberg, E. P. Buffington of Coatesville, J. N. Pusey and W. P. Hoopes of Avondale, directors.

#### BERWYN.

A National Bank was established at Berwyn in 1888. It has a capital stock of \$125,000. The officers are as follows: W. H. Fritz, president; D. B. Sharp, vice-president; John C. Acker, cashier.

#### COATESVILLE.

##### *The National Bank of Chester Valley.*

This was the second bank to be established in the county. It was incorporated on April 27, 1857 by the state legislature as the Bank of Chester Valley. Business was first conducted in the autumn of the year of its incorporation with a capital of \$150,000. The first officers and directors were: Abraham Gibbons, president; Francis F. Davis, cashier; Abraham Gibbons, Nathan Rambo, Enoch S. McCaughey, William Dripps, Henry G. Thomas, Caleb Pierce, Lewis Maxton, Hugh E. Steele, Isaac Hayes, Charles Downing, John W. Wagoner, Samuel Slocum and James King Grier, directors.

On November 17, 1864 the bank was granted a charter under the National Bank Act and its name subsequently became the National Bank of Chester Valley. The capital stock was increased to \$200,000 in 1865. The first board of directors under the national charter was as follows: Abraham Gibbons, Samuel Slocum, James Penrose, Hugh W. Robinson, Alexander Moore, Jr., Joseph Davis, Levis Pennock, Jr., James King Grier and Dr. Charles Huston.



The present bank building, known as the Chester Valley Bank Building, was ready for occupancy on September 30, 1919. It is one of the most modern and well equipped institutions of its kind in the county.

On February 16, 1926 the functions of the bank were extended to include a trust department. It has always engaged in a general banking business and has 12 employees. It is affiliated with the Federal Reserve System, the American and Pennsylvania Bankers' Associations. The present officers of the bank are: Henry J. Branson, president; Francis W. Harris, vice-president; Norman G. Martin, cashier; Ivan S. Morris, assistant cashier and trust officer; Howard L. Pyle, assistant trust officer; Colonel A. M. Holding and C. Raymond Young, counsellors. The directors are: Henry J. Branson, J. I. Hoffman, Dr. S. Horace Scott, William J. Elliott, J. V. Pennegar, Francis W. Harris, M. F. Glessner, Israel Goldberg and R. W. Wolcott.

*National Bank of Coatesville.*

The National Bank of Coatesville was granted a charter under the National Bank Act on March 13, 1889. The first offices of the institution were located in a building on Main Street between First and Second Avenues. The first report made to the Comptroller of Currency showed assets of \$100,000. Their business expanded and they soon found it expedient to erect a bank building of their own. To that end the stone building, now occupied by the *Coatesville Record*, was constructed. In 1909 they again outgrew their offices and the building now used by the institution at 235 East Lincoln Highway, was erected. The equipment is modern, and the officers of the bank have always been leaders in public service. The men who were active in the organizations of the bank and formed the first board of directors were: Samuel Greenwood, W. G. Worth, John W. Boyle, Richard Schrack, J. S. Worth, James B. Wright, Joseph Beale, M. W. Pownall and John Gilfillan.

The bank is a state depository and has 14 employees. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System, the American, Pennsylvania and Chester County Bankers' Associations. It engages in general banking business. The capital stock is \$125,000. The report to the Comptroller of Currency on September 24, 1930 showed assets amounting to \$3,540,628.

The officers of the bank are as follows: Penrose M. Davis, president; Ellis E. Stern, vice-president; Robert T. Ash, cashier; S. Leon Mallalieu, assistant cashier; W. E. Greenwood, general counsel.

The directors are: Penrose M. Davis, Benjamin Aronsohn, Dr. John S. M. Pratt, H. Graham Rambo, Ellis E. Stern, Walter K. Thorne, G. D. Spackman, all of Coatesville; Edward H. Worth of Claymont, Delaware, and Herbert Ash of Downingtown.

*Coatesville Trust Company.*

The Coatesville Trust Company, at the corner of East Lincoln Highway and Third Avenue, was organized March 7, 1907 with capital stock aggregating \$125,000. Abram F. Huston was the first president, H. B. Spackman, vice-president and Arthur Hoopes, secretary and treasurer.

Huston served as president until his death. He was succeeded in January, 1930, by H. B. Spackman.

The business of the bank increased, and in 1930 the capital stock amounted to \$125,000, and the undivided profits amounted to \$86,000. The surplus totalled \$125,000. Interest at the rate of 3 percent is paid on savings accounts.

The present officers and directors are: H. B. Spackman, president; Charles H. Ash, vice-president; George W. Lacey, secretary and treasurer; J. Ralph Freel, assistant secretary and treasurer; Arthur T. Parke, solicitor; Charles H. Ash, C. B. Conner, William G. Gordon, Charles F. Humpton, George W. Lacey, Arthur T. Parke, H. Graham Rambo, Ellis B. Ridgway, Charles J. Stott and Arthur L. Yearsley, directors.

#### DOWNINGTOWN.

##### *Downingtown National Bank.*

On September 3, 1860 this institution was organized under the state banking laws as the Downingtown Bank. It opened to transact business in May, 1861. The capital stock which was originally \$50,000 was increased to \$100,000 in 1863. On December 30, 1864 it became a national bank and assumed its present title. The presidents of the institution who have served since the organization of the bank are as follows: Charles Downing, November 23, 1860 to May 23, 1863; David Shelmire, June 1, 1863 to November 9, 1863; William Tremble, November 23, 1863 to December 18, 1863; William Edge, December 29, 1863 to May 29, 1865; Jacob Edge, 1865 to 1889; Joseph R. Downing, 1889 to 1917; Thomas W. Downing, 1917 to date. The cashiers have been: M. T. Ruth, Joseph R. Downing, Thomas W. Downing and Everett P. Fisher. The first board of directors, when the bank functioned as a state institution, included: Charles Downing, Abram V. Ashbridge, John P. Baugh, Jonathan C. Baldwin, Dr. John K. Eshleman, William Rogers, David Shelmire, Samuel Ringwalt, Allen W. Wills, Jacob Edge and Richard D. Wells. The first directors after the bank became a national one in 1864 were: William Edge, Jonathan C. Baldwin, Samuel Ringwalt, Peter Dampman, David Shelmire, Dr. John P. Edge, Leonard F. Roberts, William Rogers, Jacob Edge, Samuel P. Miller and Jonathan P. Butler.

The bank, which is located at the corner of Brandywine and Lancaster Avenues, employs 10 persons. The capital stock was increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000 in 1930. It conducts commercial banking, savings and safe deposit departments.

The present officers are as follows: Thomas W. Downing, president; Charles T. Thomas, vice-president; Everett P. Fisher, cashier; Ernest Smedley and Howard D. Baldwin, assistant cashiers.

The directors are as follows: Thomas W. Downing, Everett P. Fisher, Gilbert Smedley, Jacob Edge, Wilmer C. Johnson, J. L. Baldwin, Ellis Y. Brown, Jr., of Downingtown; W. D. Marshall of Lyndell and Charles Thomas of Whitford.

*Grange National Bank.*

This bank was established in 1908 by members of a local grange organization. Its capital stock is \$100,000. Of this amount 80 percent was originally subscribed by grange members, and 20 percent by others. John McHenry, prominent in agricultural circles of the state, was one of the promoters, as was Senator John Gyger of Kimberton. William Baldwin was the first president. On September 24, 1930 the capital stock was rated at \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$123,481.86; circulation, \$100,000; deposits, \$623,170.64; bills payable, \$20,000. The offices of the bank are situated at 122 East Lancaster Avenue. The present officers are: W. I. Pollock, Sr., president; F. P. Willits and J. Hastings Whiteside, vice-presidents; George F. Roop, cashier; Elizabeth A. Thomas, assistant cashier.

*ELVERSON.*

The Elverson National Bank was established in 1915. It has \$25,000 in capital stock. The officers of the bank are: J. C. Dengler, president; George Fleming, vice-president; E. K. Witwer, cashier; H. A. Fosnocht, assistant cashier.

*HONEYBROOK.**First National Bank.*

The First National Bank of Honeybrook was organized January 1, 1868 and opened for business on February 8th of the same year. It received its charter under the National Bank Act and was capitalized at \$100,000. The first board of directors included: Joshua Kames, E. D. White, R. W. Morton, Thomas Millard, William Corbit, Joseph C. Davis, Samuel Lemmon, James C. Roberts and Thomas S. Ingram, Joshua Kames, the first president and Richard D. Wells, the first cashier, resigned their positions on April 9, 1868. E. D. White was chosen president to succeed Kames, and R. W. Morton was elected cashier. John E. Finger, clerk at the time the bank opened, was made assistant cashier on April 9, 1868.

The capital stock has been increased to \$125,000, and the employees of the bank numbered 5 on December 31, 1931. The institution is authorized to engage in a general banking and trust business, and is affiliated with the Federal Reserve System.

The officers and directors are as follows: J. S. Galt, president; F. H. Newswanger, cashier and trust officer; O. E. Jones, assistant cashier and trust officer; J. S. Galt, J. A. Wanner, W. K. Hurst, Nathan Rambo, W. H. Flemming, C. C. Buchanan, S. W. Dengler and H. L. Whitaker, directors.

*Honeybrook Trust Company.*

This banking institution was established under the state banking laws in 1924. It has a capital stock of \$125,000. The officers are: C. R. Young, president; E. B. Kennel, vice-president; William E. Poole, treasurer; S. M. Lemmon, assistant treasurer.



## KENNETT SQUARE.

The National Bank & Trust Company of Kennett Square was chartered under the National Bank Act on April 25, 1881, as the National Bank of Kennett Square. The first board of directors included the following: John Marshall, George B. Sharpe, J. Mitchell Baker, Ellwood Michener, Thomas J. Webb, Ezra L. Baily, William Press. John Marshall was the first president, and D. Duer Philips, the first cashier.

On July 1, 1930 the National Bank merged the Kennett Trust Company, assuming the present name. The institution does a general banking business and is a member of the Federal Reserve System. It has 23 employees and the capital stock authorized is \$250,000.

The Kennett Trust Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania on September 13, 1906. It was a state depository and engaged in general banking business. On December 31, 1929 it employed 8 persons and had \$125,000 in capital stock. At that time the officers and directors were as follows: H. W. Chalfont, chairman; J. Walter Jefferis, president; S. Jones Philips and Charles G. Gawthrop, vice-presidents; A. M. Passmore, treasurer; Walter S. Talbot, attorney; H. W. Chalfont, Charles G. Gawthrop, J. Walter Jefferis, S. Jones Philips, G. B. Scarlett, Joseph E. Wray, P. J. Yeatman, J. B. Swayne and Malcolm Farquar, all of Kennett Square, Edmund A. Harvey of Brandywine Summit, M. M. Hollingsworth of Landenberg, T. L. Passmore of Chatham, George W. Pusey of Ashland, Delaware, and T. Clarence Marshall of Yorklyn, Delaware, directors.

Under the change in organization the officers and directors of the National Bank & Trust Company of Kennett Square are as follows: H. W. Chalfont, chairman; T. Clarence Marshall, president; M. P. Darlington, vice-president and cashier; J. Walter Jefferis, vice-president and trust officer; C. G. Gawthrop, E. R. Green, S. J. Philips, G. P. Reardon, vice-presidents; Edward W. Alexander, M. P. Darlington, J. Howard Gawthrop, E. R. Green, J. A. Marshall, R. W. Taylor, P. M. Pyle, W. S. Worrall, T. Clarence Marshall, George P. Reardon, H. W. Chalfont, Malcolm Farquar, C. G. Gawthrop, E. A. Harvey, M. M. Hollingsworth, J. W. Jefferis, T. L. Passmore, S. J. Philips, G. W. Pusey, G. B. Scarlett, J. B. Swayne, J. E. Wray, P. J. Yeatman, directors.

## MALVERN.

The National Bank of Malvern received its charter under the National Bank Act in 1884. It maintains commercial, savings and trust departments, and has a capital stock of \$150,000. The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System, the American, Pennsylvania and Chester County Bankers' Associations, and is a depository for United States and state funds. On December 31, 1931, it had 8 employees.

The officials of the institution at present are as follows: M. J. Reynolds, Malvern, president; W. W. Evans, West Chester, vice-president; A. E. Highley, Valley Forge, secretary; W. B. Brosius, Malvern, cashier; M. J. Reynolds, W. B. Brosius, A. E. Highley, N. P. Highley, W. W. Evans, W. T. Mathews, and H. W. Smith, directors.

## OXFORD.

*National Bank of Oxford.*

This bank was chartered by the legislature of the state, as the Octorara Bank, in 1857. Its formal organization took place in July, 1858 and the capital stock then authorized was \$100,000. The first directors of the Octorara Bank were the following: Samuel Dickey, John M. Kelton, J. P. Harlan, Dr. D. W. Hutchison, J. C. Taylor, G. W. Lefevre, A. F. Eves, David Hayes and Daniel Stubbs. Dr. Ebenezer V. Dickey was the first president. His death occurred shortly after his election, and he was succeeded by his son, Samuel Dickey. James H. Cunningham was the first cashier.

The name was changed to that of the National Bank of Oxford, under the authority of the National Bank Act on February 19, 1865, and the capital increased to \$125,000. Under the new organization the first board of directors included the following persons: Samuel Dickey, John M. Kelton, J. C. Taylor, R. H. Kirk, A. F. Eves, Alexander Turner, Dr. D. W. Hutchison, Newton I. Nichols, P. W. Housekeeper, James R. Ramsey, James A. Strawbridge, William R. Bingham and Daniel Stubbs.

The institution engages in general banking, is affiliated with the Federal Reserve System and employs 9 persons.

The officers and directors are as follows: F. E. Brown, president; M. E. Snodgrass, vice-president and cashier; C. B. Kirk, assistant cashier; F. E. Brown, Samuel Dickey, A. A. Eves, G. T. Holcombe, H. L. Patterson, M. E. Snodgrass, J. H. Ware, Jr., W. L. Wright, J. C. Boulden and J. B. Fassitt.

*Peoples Bank.*

The Peoples Bank was established in 1913 with \$50,000 in capital stock. Clyde E. Mason is the president; Thomas F. Grier, vice-president; N. L. Russell, cashier.

*Farmers National Bank.*

This national bank was organized under the National Bank Act in 1922. Its capital stock is authorized at \$75,000. The officers are: James Wood, president; J. D. Smith, vice-president; M. B. Taylor, cashier.

## PAOLI.

The Paoli Bank & Trust Company was established in 1923 with \$125,000 in capital stock. It engages in general banking and trust business. The present officials of the institution are as follows: E. T. Conrey, president; R. J. McDermott, James F. Koch, vice-presidents; W. R. Kendig, treasurer; James F. Koch, secretary; R. G. Funkhouser, title and trust officer.

## PARKESBURG.

*Farmers Bank.*

This banking institution was established in 1912 with \$50,000 in capital stock. The bank has become a vital part of the business life of the com-

munity, and has one of the finest buildings in this section of the county. It is located at First Avenue and Culvert Street. The following men constituted the first board of directors: M. T. Philips, J. Evans Wright, Oliver Baldwin, Thomas P. Canan, George C. Maule, Harry Chalfant, William H. Williams, John Stern, Essley Keen, Samuel Moore and Wallace Scott.

On April 17, 1930 the Farmers Bank took over the Parkesburg State Bank. The officers under the new conditions are the following: M. T. Philips, president; George C. Maule, vice-president; C. E. Miller, cashier; G. H. Baker, assistant cashier; M. T. Philips, E. H. Keen, George A. Cardwell, I. H. Albright, Thomas P. Canan, A. Wallace Scott, A. M. Hawk, George C. Maule and Harry Chalfant, directors.

*Parkesburg National Bank.*

The Parkesburg National Bank opened as the Parkesburg Bank, a private institution conducted by the firm of Parke, Smith & Company, on April 14, 1869. The capital stock was \$50,000. Robert Parke was the first president, and Samuel R. Parke, the cashier. The original board of directors consisted of the following members: Robert Parke, Robert Baldwin, Robert Fairlamb, John N. Chalfant, John A. Parke and Ezekiel R. Young.

On March 30, 1880 the bank became a national institution. The officers and directors under the new organization were: Samuel R. Parke, president; Robert Agnew Futhey, cashier; Samuel R. Parke, Robert Parke, Robert Baldwin, Robert Fairlamb, Dr. John A. Morrison, John Y. Latta and James B. Kennedy, directors.

PHOENIXVILLE.

*National Bank of Phoenixville.*

On October 9, 1857 this institution was incorporated as the Bank of Phoenixville. It was opened for business on March 3, 1859 with the following directors: Samuel Buckwalter, John Morgan, Nathan T. McVeagh, William M. Stephens, Nicholas Bean, Isaac Chrisman, Daniel Bucher, Joseph J. Tustin, William W. Taylor, Daniel Latshaw, Levi B. Kaler, N. M. Ellis and Benjamin Prizer.

The status of the bank was changed on December 30, 1864 when it officially became the National Bank of Phoenixville. The directors under the new organization included: Samuel Buckwalter, John Morgan, Samuel Kreamer, Samuel Moses, Jacob B. Landis, Henry Fink, Casper S. Francis, Joel Fink, Levi Prizer and C. B. Heebner. Samuel Buckwalter and Jacob B. Morgan were the first president and cashier, respectively.

As a national bank this institution engages in general banking. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and has 12 employees. The capital stock is \$200,000.

The officers and directors are as follows: Samuel Buckwalter, president; David Macfeat, 1st vice-president; L. W. Stover, 2nd vice-president and cashier; Henry Harrop, Jr., assistant cashier and trust officer; J. B. Acker, George Andrews, 2nd, Charles F. Bader, Samuel Buckwalter, John Havi-



land, Lewis A. Kley, David Macfeat, Lewis I. Rossiter, Lloyd W. Stover, Hon. H. D. White, Webster Yeager, all of Phoenixville, C. H. Montgomery of Kimberton, Dewees Mosteller of Chester Springs and D. J. Voorhees of Valley Forge, directors.

*The Farmers & Mechanics National Bank.*

This bank was established on February 2, 1872 with \$50,000 capital. This was increased to \$150,000 in 1874 and now totals \$250,000. Elias Oberholtzer was the first president, and J. Newton Evans, first cashier. The original board of directors included: Elias Oberholtzer, Nathan A. Pennypacker, Newton Evans, Aaron H. Stover, A. Crater, J. Gable, A. Tyson, J. D. Wismer, A. Thomas and M. C. Pennypacker.

The bank is a state depository, and holds membership in the Federal Reserve System, the American and Pennsylvania Bankers' Associations. It is authorized to do general banking, and has savings and trust departments. There are 17 persons employed in its work.

The officers of the bank are as follows: J. C. Parsons, president; Elwood Detwiler, vice-president; C. W. Bothwell, cashier and trust officer; C. B. King and Sara R. Gotwalls, assistant cashiers; Paul E. Houseworth, assistant trust officer.

The directors include the following persons: C. J. Baker, C. W. Bothwell, E. L. Buckwalter, Elwood Detwiler, J. C. Dettra, H. C. Dewees, H. A. Feters, H. H. Gilkyson, Jr., A. R. Hecht, J. H. Johnson, Clyde MacCornack, J. C. Parsons, S. L. Shanaman, Dr. C. M. Vanderslice, F. B. Weiland and G. F. Lane.

*Phoenixville Trust Company.*

The Phoenixville Trust Company was incorporated under the Pennsylvania Banking Laws in 1907. It is authorized to maintain commercial, savings, trust, safe deposit and title insurance departments. The capital stock is \$125,000. The company is affiliated with the American and Pennsylvania Bankers' Associations and employs 7 persons.

The officers and directors of the institution include the following persons: S. W. Deininger, president; M. F. Hackett, vice-president; F. C. Marshall, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Rossiter, assistant treasurer; J. N. Rhoades, assistant secretary; F. W. Deininger, trust and title officer; S. W. Deininger, F. C. Marshall, C. H. Howell, M. F. Hackett, E. M. Abraham, W. E. Sturges, Sr., H. W. Funk, J. A. Byrne, G. F. Smith, G. C. Emery, A. L. Coffman, L. L. Deininger and T. B. McAvoy.

SPRING CITY.

The National Bank & Trust Company of Spring City was chartered under the National Bank Act, as the National Bank of Spring City, in 1872. It organized for business on July 23rd of that year. The capital stock was originally \$100,000, but in 1873 it was increased to \$150,000, and has had additional increases until it now totals \$300,000. Casper S. Francis and John T. Eaches were, respectively, the first president and cashier.

The original board of directors was made up of the following persons. Casper S. Francis, Charles Peters, Benjamin Prizer, Jacob Chistman, John Stauffer, Benjamin Rambo, A. D. Hunsicker, John N. Miller and Charles Tyson.

The bank acquired trust privileges, and adopted its present title on June 30, 1928. It conducts a general banking business and is a state depository. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System, the American Bankers' Association, and employs 8 persons.

Officers and directors of this organization are as follows: E. G. Brownback president; R. B. Schindler, vice-president; E. C. Emery, secretary; A. B. Peterman, cashier; C. S. Wagoner, attorney and trust officer; E. C. Emery, Maurice Yeager, A. K. Freimuth, R. B. Schindler, W. S. Jones, G. W. Wagoner, A. C. Roberts, W. P. Youngblud, all of Spring City, T. D. Kline of Limerick, E. G. Brownback of Trappe, D. J. Knauer of St. Peters, C. B. Roeller of Royersford, E. L. Davis of Birchrunville and J. A. Trinley of Linfield, directors.

#### UNIONVILLE.

The Peoples Bank was established at Unionville in 1919. It has a capital of \$25,000. James G. Logan is president, and chairman of the board of directors. Other officials are as follows: G. de la Rigaudiere and H. C. Taylor, vice-presidents; F. E. Baily, cashier; J. S. Brown, assistant cashier.

#### WEST GROVE.

The National Bank & Trust Company of West Grove with a capital of \$125,000 was established in 1882. The officers of the board of directors are as follows: M. C. Pyle, president; O. W. Shortlidge and Robert Pyle, vice-presidents; Robert S. Ewing, cashier and trust officer; B. M. Baily, assistant cashier.

#### OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

A number of private bankers conducted successful businesses in the county in the latter part of the 19th Century. E. D. Haines & Company were a leading banking house for 30 years after 1869. David M. McFarland was another private banker. The firm of Pyle & Brown were well known throughout the county for many years after the Civil War. In 1899 Thomas B. Brown took over the business. The offices of these private bankers were located in West Chester.

The Oxford Banking Company, a private firm, was incorporated on March 11, 1872. James Wood and David M. Taylor were the president and cashier, respectively, in 1881.

The First National Bank of Downingtown was organized in 1864. In February, 1868 its assets were liquidated and circulation fully redeemed.

The Bank of Brandywine was incorporated at West Chester under state banking laws on March 15, 1871. Its offices were located on the southwest corner of High and Market Streets. The panic that followed the Civil War was unfortunately close at hand, and on December 22, 1875,

the bank was forced to curtail its business. An assignment was made for the benefit of the creditors. William W. Jefferis was appointed to settle its affairs.

The Chester County Trust & Safe Deposit Company was organized at West Chester shortly after 1870. Hon. Smedley Darlington was active in its establishment. In 1897 it ceased business.

Another West Chester banking institution was the Farmers' National Bank, incorporated in 1883 with a capital of \$100,000. Offices of this bank were located on the southwest corner of High and Market Streets. Samuel Butler, J. Mitchell Baker, H. B. Buckwalter, Smedley Darlington, Francis J. Darlington, Robert F. Hoopes, Charles Paiste, Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh and S. S. Young formed the original board of directors. This institution was a forerunner of the Farmers & Mechanics Trust Company.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### INDUSTRIES.

THE eastern part of the original Chester County had been the center of European settlement for nearly half a century before the arrival of Penn. Farms and plantations were thriving when that Quaker leader arrived in 1682. Along the Delaware River and tributary streams the Swedish and Finnish settlers had cleared the land and improved it. Water power was used for mills in the Delaware County section several decades before similar resources in the present Chester County were used.

The first Europeans to penetrate the "wilderness" and "back country" which has become Chester County engaged in clearing and cultivating the land. In several instances land companies were formed, and large areas patented to two or more persons who sold sections to newcomers. But tilling the soil was the chief occupation of the early settlers.

The first mills within the confines of the present county were small "corn mills." In 1710 Francis Chads of Chadds Ford, Birmingham Township, built one on the Brandywine. Chadds Ford was adjacent to the settled sections east of that creek. At the same time Thomas Jerman's mill was in operation in Tredyffrin Township on one of the tributaries of the Schuylkill River. This mill was also on the frontier fringe of settlement. So rapid was the increase in population, and the accompanying demands for mill services, that in a little more than half a century nearly thirty mills had been erected within the bounds of the present county. Most of these mills were grist, or corn mills, and saw mills, although several fulling mills were in operation early in the 18th Century. One of the latter was operated in 1730 by Thomas Arnold, Anthony Arnold and Samuel Scott in West Bradford Township. Fulling mills were at the height of their usefulness in the years preceding the Civil War. By 1880 more highly specialized processes were adopted in textile manufacturing, and a majority of the fulling mills of the county were idle. Textile manufactures hold an important place today among the industries of the county.

The iron and steel industry employs the greatest number of persons in the county today. Iron has been mined in Warwick Township for two hundred years, and been wrought in various parts of the county for the same length of time. The city of Coatesville owes its development to the manufacture of steel products. So does Phoenixville, the thriving borough on the Schuylkill. In West Chester and Kennett Square several important foundries and mills have been established. However, neither of these communities are typical industrial ones.

One of the most extensive limestone quarries in Pennsylvania is operated at Devault in Charlestown Township. Paving brick is manufactured at Perkiomen Junction, while terra cotta and fire clay products are made at Downingtown by one branch of a company whose activities are national in scope.

The manufacture of paper which continues to be a leading industry of the county, was instituted in the 19th Century. Downingtown, Modena, West Chester, Kennett Square, Buck Run, Spring City and Devon, are the local centers for this industry.

An industry of more recent origin which is becoming an important factor among the industries of the county is that of the canning and preserving of food products. The rapidly increasing demand for canned mushrooms has brought into existence, within the present century, three canneries in the county. Meat packing has also attained prominence in the food preservation field. Dairy products have been widely advertised and distributed. Confectionery is manufactured on a large scale in Oxford. Each community, in common with others throughout the county, support its own bakeries.

Proximity to Lancaster County, where tobacco is a leading agricultural product, has made cigar manufacturing an important industry in Coatesville and other communities.

The following statistics relating to manufacturing in Chester County were completed in 1931 by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania: value of products, \$65,849,200; capital invested, \$68,248,000; number of establishments, 209; total employes, 12,130; male, 9,643; female, 2,487; total compensation, \$17,783,100; male, \$16,025,400; female, \$1,757,700. The value of production of the principal classes of manufacturing industry in 1931 was: metals and metal products, \$38,245,400; textiles and textile products, \$11,014,100; paper and printing industries, \$7,078,700; food and kindred products, \$4,938,900.

#### METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS.

##### *Early Iron Masters.*

The second forge for manufacturing iron in Pennsylvania was the first to be established in Chester County. It was located on French Creek and was in operation two hundred and twelve years ago. That was in 1720, and it is possible that the forge was used before that date, but definite information on the point is not available. Samuel Nutt was the owner and operator of the forge which produced bar iron. John Ball and Thomas Rutter operated forges, where bar iron was manufactured, at the same time. There is so little difference in priority that Nutt, Ball and Rutter may justly be placed in the fore as the original manufacturers of that product. Sir William Keith, governor of the province of Pennsylvania, first manufactured pig iron.

Nutt was a native of Coventry, Warwickshire, England. He came to Pennsylvania in 1714 and on October 28, 1717 obtained a survey for 250 acres of land in Warwick Township, this county. A tract of 400 acres of land, on which an iron mine was located, was patented to him on August 20, 1718. On May 2nd of the following year he had 650 acres of land along French Creek surveyed. It was on this latter tract that Warwick Furnace was erected. Nutt made another survey for 150 acres on October 21, 1720. He bought 300 acres of land situated along French Creek, from James

Pugh on May 23, 1721. On October 20, 1733 he purchased 705 additional acres to connect the iron mine with the 650 acres along French Creek.

Israel Acrelius in his *History of New Sweden*, published in 1759, described the mine, which he referred to as located on French Creek in Chester County near the Schuylkill, as follows: "The mine is rich and abundant, from ten to twelve feet deep, commencing on the surface. Its discoverer is Mr. Nutt, who afterwards took Mr. Branz (Branson) into partnership. They both went to England, brought workmen back with them and continued together. Each had his own furnace—Branz at Reading, Nutt in Warwick. Each also has his own Forges—Branz in Windsor. Nutt supplies four forges besides his own in Chester County." Acrelius described Branson's works at French Creek as having "a steel-furnace, built with a draught-hole, and called an 'air-oven'. In this iron bars are set at the distance of an inch apart. Between them are scattered horn, coal-dust, ashes, etc. The iron bars are thus covered with blisters, and this is called 'blister-steel.' It serves as the best steel to put upon edge-tools. These steel works are now said to be out of operation."

Boundary lines were indefinite when Nutt took up land in this section of the county, and they underwent frequent changes. In 1722 a forge was assessed in Nantmeal Township, and in 1724 in Coventry Township, under the name, Coventry Forge. A road was built from the iron works in Coventry Township to Uwchlan Meeting-House in 1726. Coventry Forge was operated over a long period of years. Governor Denny of Pennsylvania fulfilled an act of Parliament of 1756 in 1757 by acquiring for the British Lords of Trade, "a just and true account of the quantity of iron made between Christmas 1749 and June 1756." Coventry Forge reported having made in that period, 339 tons, 9 cwt., 1 qrs., 1 lb.

Sometime before March 29, 1728, Nutt took William Branson into partnership with him. As early as 1723 iron-masters of Pennsylvania petitioned the Assembly to prohibit the sale of liquor, except beer and cider, among workers in the mines and forges. As a result legislation was enacted forbidding any person to conduct public houses for the sale of liquor or wine within three miles of iron works. The only exceptions made, were those in which a majority of the iron-masters of a county recommended the establishment of a public house within the three mile area.

John Potts made an agreement with Nutt and Branson on March 15, 1736 to operate a furnace called Redding, or Reading Furnace, near Coventry Forge, for them. Nutt died late in 1737, but before his death he seems to have had an understanding with Branson that they would each operate separate furnaces. Branson built Windsor Forge, Churchtown, in 1738 and conducted the Reading Furnace while Nutt planned a new one. Anna, the widow of Samuel Nutt, and Rebecca Nutt, their daughter-in-law, carried out the original plans and built Warwick Furnace. They continued in partnership with Branson for several years after the elder Nutt's death, but in 1740 the Reading and Warwick properties were conducted separately. Members of the Nutt family, Anna Nutt, Robert Grace and Samuel Savage, brought suit in court against Branson in August, 1741, for taking iron from



their property. Branson instituted a counter-suit claiming that Nutt's heirs were bailiffs of his, and that he had given them iron from the mine and forge. No account of the decision in the case is available.

Reading Furnace was located in Warwick Township about 1½ miles above Warwick Furnace, which was located in Coventry. According to tradition Reading Furnace was started first, but Warwick Furnace melted the first ore. Competition between the Branson and Nutt families must have been keen. Branson survived Nutt twenty years, and the heirs of the former sold their interests from the years 1778 to 1783 to Rutter & Potts. The Reading Furnace was included in the purchase. Just when the furnace fell into disuse is uncertain. In 1749 the British Parliament enacted legislation encouraging, "*The Importation of Pig and Bar Iron from His Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the Erection of any Mill, or other Engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating-forge to work with a Tilt-Hammer, or any Furnace for making Steel in any of the said Colonies* \* \* \* ." In accordance with the requirements of the act Governor James Hamilton requested the sheriffs of the various counties to ascertain the mills, engines for rolling iron etc., in the counties, with their locations and the names of their proprietors. On September 18, 1750, John Owen, who was sheriff of Chester County, reported that "no plating-forge nor steel-furnace", and only one mill for slitting and rolling iron, belonging to John Taylor in Thornbury Township, was in use. Taylor's mill was built in 1746 and in use on June 24th in 1750 when Owen made his survey. Since no mention was made of Branson's steel-furnace it must not have been functioning then. Acrelius refers to it as being idle in 1759. Later historians conclude that it fell permanently into disuse after Rutter & Potts purchased the property. In 1788 Captain Branson Van Leer, a grandson of William Branson, was assessed with a forge which it is said he built upon the site of the old furnace. This is doubtlessly true because Reading Furnace was non-productive when Samuel Potts prepared his list of furnaces in Pennsylvania, in 1789.

Warwick Furnace remained in Anna Nutt's family until 1771. Some of the descendants, who inherited interests in the property were named Potts. Rebecca Nutt, daughter-in-law of Anna, married twice: first to Samuel Nutt, Jr., of whom little is known, and after his death to Robert Grace. The latter was a gentleman of much wealth and culture. He spent three years in Europe studying metallurgy, and was of great service to Benjamin Franklin in his experiments. Grace was a mainstay of the Philadelphia Library Company in its early days. In 1765 he was assessed in Coventry Township as having two servants, a rarity then, and 210 acres of land. In the same year John Potts had 359 acres in Coventry Township, 1,050 in East Nantmeal and 27 horses, 15 cattle and 1 servant. In 1771 a half interest in Warwick Furnace was purchased by Thomas Rutter from Samuel Potts. They had conducted it for some years before that. In 1757 they cast a bell there that was placed on exposition at the Centennial in 1876, through the kindness of Thomas W. Potts, Jr., of Warwick, who sent it to Colonel J. M. Feger in Philadelphia. It had been used to call the men to work at the furnace from the time of its manufacture until May 15, 1874.

The furnace also supplied the American Armies with cannon during the Revolution. The bell, mentioned above, was used while Washington was at Valley Forge, to notify the residents of the neighborhood to bury any cannon so that the British would not acquire it while foraging. In 1797 Warwick Furnace was reported by Ebeling as making 40 tons of iron weekly.

The name Valley Forge is indelibly written in the minds of our citizens. But it is not associated with the real source of the name. Revolutionary episodes have obscured the association of Valley Forge with the iron industry, with which it was identified before the American Revolution. This forge was built on the western side of Valley Creek, less than a mile from its mouth. Before 1757 members of the Potts family, who were connected with the Reading and Warwick Furnaces, owned it. The iron used at the forge was hauled from Warwick Furnace by teams. Colonel William Dewees of Philadelphia became associated with the Potts family in operating the forge in 1771, and in 1773 purchased an interest in the business. In 1777 the British Army destroyed the forge, two months before Washington's men encamped there. After the Revolution another forge was built on the Montgomery County side of the creek. A slitting mill was built on the Chester County side, probably constructed out of one of the buildings used by the artisans of the army. The site of the forge on the Montgomery County side was used for a textile mill in 1881, exemplifying the evolution from one type of industry to another that has characterized this country.

Mordecai Peirsol built Rebecca Furnace about 1764 and used ore from the Jones Mines. Warwick Furnace cast stoves for him under the Rebecca Furnace name. Peirsol was forced to curtail his activities in 1794 because the farmers of the neighborhood refused to sell him any wood for charcoal.

Vincent Forge in Vincent Township is notable principally for the frequent changes in ownership.

Other forges and furnaces were established in the county, but only a few have had a definite influence upon the iron and steel industry of this century.

In 1797 six forges in the county made nearly 1,000 tons of bar iron yearly.

#### LUKENS STEEL COMPANY.

About the year 1793 Isaac Pennock established the Federal Slitting Mill for rolling sheet iron at Rokeby, East Fallowfield Township. The mill was run by water power obtained from Buck Run. At first nails were manufactured on a larger scale than anything else. Boiler plates were not used in the country when the mill was first opened. Dr. Charles Lukens, husband of Pennock's daughter Rebecca, entered the business, and in 1816 moved to Coatesville where he operated the Brandywine Mill which was built about 1810. This was the first mill to be conducted in that city and remained the only one for a long time. The first boiler plate in Pennsylvania, and probably the first in America, was manufactured there. The business expanded and the name of Lukens became definitely associated with

pioneering in the iron industry. Dr. Lukens operated the mills from 1816 to 1825. At his death, which occurred in the latter year, his widow took over the business which she conducted efficiently for many years. Her sons-in-law, Charles Huston and Charles Penrose, succeeded her. In 1881 the owners and managers were A. F. and C. L. Huston and Charles Penrose, who operated under the firm name, Huston, Penrose & Co. In 1876, John B. Pearse, commissioner of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, published a volume entitled, *A Concise History of the Iron Manufacture of the American Colonies up to the Revolution and of Pennsylvania until the Present Time*. The volume includes the following account of the Lukens Mill, which was contributed by Charles Huston.

"Jesse Kersey built the old rolling and slitting mill, was succeeded by Isaac Pennock, whose son-in-law, Dr. Charles Lukens, afterward became associated in the concern. Both partners dying, Mrs. Lukens conducted the business very successfully till she resigned it to her sons-in-law, Charles Huston and Charles Penrose, Jr. The mill early began to make boiler-plate by drawing down charcoal blooms into slabs as thin as possible, repeating these, on a bed of glowing charcoal, for rolling into plates  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch thick, which were shipped to the boiler-maker. Several shipments of these plates were sent to England for building some of the first locomotives. In the cause of improvement anthracite coal was substituted for charcoal, the plates were sheared, the scrap worked up into nails; then the use of heating furnaces greatly reduced the cost by making it possible to 'pile,' and thus avoid the costly forging of the slab under a comparatively light tilt-hammer at the forge. The old mill stood where the puddle-mill now stands."

In 1881 the company had four heating and three puddling furnaces, employing about 100 men. The Federal Slitting Mill at Rokeby had been abandoned long before 1881 and in that year a paper mill was conducted on its site.

Huston, Penrose & Company incorporated in 1890 as the Lukens Iron & Steel Company. In 1917 it was reorganized and incorporated as the Lukens Steel Company under which name it continues to operate. The plant at Coatesville now occupies 350 acres. The equipment includes a 206 inch plate mill; a 140 inch plate mill; a 112 inch plate mill, electrically driven; an 84 inch 4-high electrically driven plate mill; and a 48 inch universal plate mill. Each are equipped with straightening rolls, shears, heating furnaces etc. The company manufactures its own steel in three open hearth plants. One of the latter is comprised of six 35-ton furnaces. Another contains ten 50-ton basic furnaces. The third contains eight 100-ton furnaces. These open hearth furnaces are heated by oil or gas producers, contiguous to the furnaces. The 206 inch 4-high plate mill, which is the largest plate mill in the world, is driven by a 20,000 h. p. compound condensing machine. To provide steel-making capacity for this new mill the company installed eight 100 ton capacity open hearth furnaces of the most modern type, equipped with waste-heat boilers and electric charging appara-



tus. The works are served by a complete system of narrow-gauge railroad and switching connections, and are served by the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads. The capacity of the mills is about 450,000 tons per annum, and 2,700 may be employed. The principal products of the mills are sheets and plates for boilers, ships and structural purposes. All sizes of steel plates up to 202 inches in width can be rolled in the mills. The company also makes and sells flanges, boiler heads and flanged plates of all kinds and other patented specials. Extra quality marine and locomotive boiler plates are a specialty.

Lukenweld Inc., which constructs a variety of welded machine plants, is a subsidiary organization. The Lukens Steel Company owns extensive iron ore mines in Virginia and a blast furnace with about 50,000 tons annual capacity that can be put into use if the supply of northern pig iron diminishes. The company also owns about 650 acres of land in New Castle County, Delaware, which has about 1½ miles of deep river frontage available for future expansion. In March, 1931, a warehouse and fabricating shop in New Orleans, owned by the company, was sold to the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. The main offices of the firm are situated in Coatesville. Branch ones are maintained in the following cities: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Houston and Syracuse.

A. F. Huston was chairman of the board of directors at the time of his death. The present officers are: R. W. Wolcott, president; C. L. Huston, D. S. Wolcott, F. H. Gordon, W. H. Warren, vice-presidents; George Thomas 3rd, treasurer; J. S. Huston, secretary; J. W. Herman, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer; W. I. Bassett, comptroller. All of the aforementioned officials are located in Coatesville. The board of directors includes: C. L. Huston, J. S. Huston, C. L. Huston Jr., H. B. Spackman, F. H. Gordon, Norman Baily, all of Coatesville; C. W. Fenninger and Ledyard Heckscher of Philadelphia; A. M. Holding of West Chester and Robert Wolcott of Downingtown.

#### PHOENIX IRON COMPANY.

The town of Phoenixville grew up about iron works established there by Benjamin Longstreth in 1785. Longstreth was forced to close his business in 1800. Three other iron masters met with failure in the years that followed. On two occasions the buildings were damaged by floods and the power dam was destroyed three times. In 1813 Lewis Wernwag, a German, and the most famous bridge builder of his time, took over the works, and called them *The Phoenix Iron Works*. He chose the name *Phoenix* because of its association with the fabulous bird of mythology that rose out of its ashes to new life. Wernwag met the same fate in business as did his predecessors. It remained for men of a later period to fulfill the implications of the name Phoenix. In 1828 the firm of Reeves & Whitaker became owners of the iron works. The members of the company were Benjamin and David Reeves, James and Joseph Whitaker. They improved the plant and more than quadrupled production capacity. For a time, or until the supply

of wood in the neighborhood was exhausted, they operated a charcoal furnace. In 1845 they began the erection of two anthracite blast furnaces, and a year later erected a rolling mill for the manufacture of railroad iron. The United States was just entering the railroad era at that time, and the Phoenixville firm took advantage of the tremendous opportunities for supplying the rapidly growing business. The rolling mill, built in 1846, was equal, if not superior to any rolling mill in this country. In quality if not in capacity, it was equal to any existing in England at that time. A larger blast furnace was added later, the mills were enlarged, and the machine shop capacity increased. The business progressed rapidly in every respect. Rails continued to be a large part of the production through the Civil War period. The company also made large quantities of wrought-iron guns then. By 1881 finer iron products were manufactured. Nails were not manufactured after 1848. The nail mill was destroyed by fire then. The company owned another plant at Bridgeton, New Jersey, to which the nail manufacturing was transferred. Reeves & Whitaker was succeeded by Reeves, Buck & Company, and the Phoenix Iron Company, respectively. Members of the Reeves family owned the largest share in the business for many years. In 1880 when the plant was in complete operation 1,500 persons were employed, and their wages sometimes totalled \$70,000 a month, while the freight on raw material often amounted to \$30,000 a month. In 1881 the mill was the largest single one in the United States. A high quality of wrought iron such as is used by architects, engineers, fancy iron workers and iron bridge builders, was manufactured. Iron beams and joists used in buildings, and the ribs and decks of iron ships were among the chief products. Ships built on the Delaware River, such as the iron steamers running to Liverpool in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were constructed of iron wrought at Phoenixville. So were the vessels built at Chester for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Two of the vessels constructed for the latter company in the '80's were of 5,000 tons burden, and next to the *Great Eastern*, the largest merchant steamships afloat.

The firm was incorporated as the Phoenix Iron Company under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1855. Now it owns the entire stock of the Phoenix Bridge Company besides its own large, well equipped plant at Phoenixville and ore lands in other parts of Pennsylvania. The Phoenix Bridge Company manufactures bridges, turntables, buildings, etc. The Phoenix Iron Company manufactures structural shapes and castings, and has an annual capacity of 200,000 gross tons. In May, 1932, the company was awarded a large contract to furnish material for a bridge to span the Hudson River in New York State. It is expected that to fulfill this contract the mills will be in operation day and night for seven or eight months. The officials of the company at present are: Samuel J. Reeves, president; George C. Carson, Jr., vice-president and treasurer; W. O. Lange, secretary; R. E. Craig, assistant treasurer; E. P. Norris, vice-president and general manager; C. S. Tyson Jr., Samuel J. Reeves, George C. Carson Jr., E. L. Welsh, and F. P. Norris, directors. These officials are residents of Philadelphia and Phoenixville. Headquarters of the firm are located at the

former place. Branch offices are maintained at Boston, Washington, New York City and Albany.

The Lukens Steel Company and the Phoenix Iron Company have influenced the industrial history of Chester County for more than a century. The success that accompanied the efforts of their officials influenced other companies and corporations to locate in the county.

In 1886 the Coatesville Boiler Works was established in that city. Four years later, in 1890, the company was incorporated. Since its organization this company has acquired 360 acres of land in Coatesville upon which its foundry and machine shops are located. Some of its products are steel storage tanks, boilers, stacks, heavy steel plate work of all kinds, gas producers and condensers. In 1930 the Coatesville Boiler Works acquired the Middletown Car Shops formerly operated by the Standard Steel Car Company. Sales offices are maintained at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark, New York City, Baltimore and Boston. About 250 persons are employed by the concern. The present officers and directors are as follows: Charles Edgerton, chairman; C. W. Edgerton, president; R. A. Locke, vice-president and treasurer; E. L. Webster, secretary; B. H. Malin, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary; Charles Edgerton, E. L. Webster, C. S. Newhall, W. Sargent, Jr., S. T. Wagner, J. W. Smith, N. M. Seabrease of Philadelphia; C. W. Edgerton of Haverford; L. D. Baldwin of New York City; N. H. Genung of East Orange, New Jersey; E. E. Rohrer and R. A. Locke of Coatesville, directors.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, with headquarters at Bethlehem, has a subsidiary plant at Coatesville which employed 1,264 persons in the manufacture of steel plates in 1931. This company took over the property of the Worth Iron and Steel Works which was an old established firm in the community. The Bethlehem Steel Company is international in scope, with many plants in this and neighboring states. District offices are located in nearly every country in the world.

The By-Products Steel Corporation which manufactures iron and steel plates employed 1,744 persons at its Coatesville plant in 1931. Branch offices are located in Philadelphia and New York City.

The Heine Boiler Company was incorporated under the laws of Missouri on December 30, 1884, as the Heine Safety Boiler Company. The name was changed to Heine Boiler Company on July 7, 1921. Two plants, one at St. Louis, the other at Phoenixville, manufacture and install boilers for large power plants, office buildings and steamships. The company is controlled by the International Combustion Engineering Corporation through the Combustion Corporation of America. During the World War it did an extensive business employing several hundred persons. The Phoenixville plant covers 12.58 acres with buildings having floor space totalling 106,000 square feet, and constructed of steel and corrugated iron. Receivers were appointed for the company in December, 1929. The officers are as follows: J. V. Santry, president; E. R. Fish, F. O. Pahmeyer, vice-presidents; G. H. Hansel, secretary; W. I. Branigan, treasurer; G. D. Ellis, assistant treas-



urer; W. T. Morson, assistant secretary; G. G. Guthrie Hunter, G. H. Hansel, J. V. Santry, W. I. Branigan and John VanBrunt, directors.

The Downingtown Iron Works, organized in 1912, is one of the largest iron works in this section of Pennsylvania. It manufactures boilers, stacks, steel tanks and general steel plate construction. The business of the company is extensive, and its representatives are located in cities throughout the United States and foreign countries. Approximately 12,000 tons of plate metal are used annually in the production of articles that total more than a million dollars in sales. About 180 men are employed in the works. Most of them are residents of Downingtown and vicinity. The officers of the company are as follows: Parke L. Plank, chairman of the board of directors; Penrose M. Davis, president and general manager; Ashmore C. Johnson, vice-president and sales manager; B. Frank Diffenderfer, secretary and assistant sales manager; R. Henry Lillard, superintendent; Rex C. Wilson, chief engineer.

The American Road Machinery Company was incorporated under the laws of Delaware in February, 1913. It acquired all of the assets of the American Road Machine Company, Monarch Road Roller Company, Indiana Road Machine Company, Lima Contractors Supply Company and the Good Roads Machinery Company. The company manufactures machinery and appliances for road construction, traction engines and culvert pipe. The main plant is located at Kennett Square, this county, while others are operated at Groton and Marathon, New York, Delphos, Ohio. Although the activities of the company have become national in scope, many of the officials are residents of the county. In 1931 there were 115 persons employed at the Kennett Square plant. On March 4th of that year E. S. Philips and R. V. Bolger were appointed equity receivers for the company. A Bondholder's Protective Committee had been formed in November, 1930, to protect interest of the first sinking fund, 6s, 1938.

The firm of Hoopes, Brothers & Darlington Incorporated, better known as the West Chester Wheel Works, was established at West Chester in 1868 by Thomas Hoopes and his brother, William. They manufactured wheels for various types of wagons exclusively for a long time, and became a leading manufacturing concern of the county seat. The firm had \$175,000 in capital stock in 1888. It was widely known as the largest wheel factory east of the Allegheny Mountains and could make 175 sets of light wheels a day. The employees then numbered from 150 to 175 men. In 1893 the plant occupied by the business covered three acres and included an engine house, work shops, finishing factory and offices, with a floor space totalling 100,000 square feet. The buildings are large ones constructed of frame and brick. Between 150 and 200 men were employed in 1893 and 40,000 sets of wheels were manufactured annually. When the automobile became a practical conveyance and displaced wagons in transportation, the firm adapted itself to changed conditions and now manufactures automobile and wagon wheels. The officers are as follows: Charles R. Hoopes, president; Russell Hoopes, vice-president; Thomas Hoopes, Jr., treasurer; Henry B. Coleman, secretary and assistant treasurer.

One of the largest manufacturing concerns in West Chester is Schramm, Incorporated. This firm produces air compressors and pneumatic tools, and has become a leading industry in the community within recent years. In 1928 the officials reported to the Department of Internal Affairs that 110 men were employed. Despite changed economic conditions in which many firms have had to reduce the number of employees, Schramm, Incorporated, has steadily increased its business and now employs 160 men. Although the main office of the firm is located in West Chester, branches have been instituted in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York City, Chicago, San Francisco, Birmingham, Alabama and Tulsa, Oklahoma. Henry N. Schramm of West Chester is president of the company. The other officials include: Albert S. Millar of Philadelphia, vice-president; Lorenzo D. Morgan of West Chester Gardens, secretary and treasurer; George B. Comfort of West Chester, factory manager.

The Sharples Separator Company of West Chester is one of the largest manufacturing companies of its kind in America, and in point of time, the oldest in continual operation. It has subsidiaries including the Sharples Milker Company. The products manufactured include cream separators and milking machines for dairy use. A leading product is marketed under the trade name, Sharples Tubular Cream Separator. Some of the special features of this machine are its capacity for clean skimming at any speed, delivery of cream at even density, an automatic oiling system and lowdown supply can. The company has been in existence for the last half century. Much of that time it has been under the leadership of P. M. Sharples. In 1888 it was known as the P. M. Sharples Machine Shops, and employed 35 persons in the manufacture of DeLaval Cream Separators and DeLaval Inventions to which it had exclusive rights in the United States. Millions of Sharples products have been distributed to all parts of the world. West Chester is the home office of the firm, and branches are located in Chicago, San Francisco, Madison, Wisconsin and Toronto, Canada. Frederick S. Wood is president and treasurer, and Anna M. Fitzpatrick, secretary.

The American Non-Gran Bronze Corporation was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws in 1925 with headquarters at Berwyn. It succeeded the American Bronze Company which manufactured iron and steel castings. Under the present management high speed bearings, bronze, etc., are manufactured. Reeves Johnson is vice-president, sales manager and advertising manager. P. Exton Guckes is secretary, treasurer and purchasing agent. The general manager and superintendent is John McMahon. The firm employs approximately 65 persons.

The Downingtown Manufacturing Company was established fifty-two years ago by two brothers, Guyon and Frank P. Miller. This firm was the first to be established in the community where it has become a vital factor in the economic development. On December 16, 1901 the firm incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania as the Frank P. Miller Paper Company and manufactured paper box boards. In 1924 the present name was assumed and the plant expanded to include three paper board mills with a daily capacity of 150 tons, and a foundry for the manufacture of various types of

machinery used in the manufacture of paper and in pulp mills. The firm holds substantial interests in the Lockwood Folding Box Company of Philadelphia, and the Downingtown Paper Box Company. When the company first went into operation the payroll consisted of 6 employees. That number increased until a little more than a half century later approximately 300 persons are employed. The officers of the firm are as follows: J. S. McIlvain, president; A. J. Brookover, vice-president; Frank Parke, secretary and treasurer. H. A. Pyle, assistant treasurer. Guyon Miller, one of the founders, resides at Downingtown, and has retired from active participation in the business.

Joaquin Bishop, who established the J. Bishop & Company Platinum Works now located at Malvern, was the founder of the platinum working industry in the United States. He was an instrument maker at the University of Pennsylvania from 1832 to 1839. In the latter year he began work in platinum. Six years later, in 1845, he took the first prize offered by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for platinum work done in this country. He had developed a refinery of his own which he moved to Radnor in 1858, and to Sugartown, this county in 1865. Bishop was the only exhibitor of platinum work, made in the United States, at the Centennial in Philadelphia in 1876. There he received the first premium for manufactured platinum vessels and apparatus. Edwin T. Cox became his partner in 1881, and the firm name, J. Bishop & Company, was adopted. Bishop died on August 4, 1886, and was succeeded in business by his grandson, Joaquin B. Matlack. In 1893 the firm made all sorts of instruments for experimental purposes. The company has become an important factor in the industrial life of Malvern. Platinum, gold and silver are all refined and worked there. In 1918 the firm employed 21 persons, and in 1931 that number had increased to 30. J. B. Matlack is president, and Charles H. Kerk, secretary and treasurer.

The Brooke (E. & G.) Iron Company, Incorporated, operates in the northern part of the county where iron ore was first mined and smelted two centuries ago. This company succeeded others that operated in the same section earlier, and was incorporated on January 10, 1880. The main plant is located at Birdsboro, Berks County. Basic, malleable foundry and forge pig iron are manufactured. A blast furnace with a unit capacity of 375 tons of pig iron, daily, an ore crushing and sintering plant, form the center of the company's activities. Officers of the firm are as follows: Edward Brooke, president; George Brooke, Jr., secretary; R. E. Brooke, treasurer; F. W. Coburn, general manager; F. H. Brooke, Edward Brooke, R. E. Brooke, George Brooke, George Brooke 3rd, R. C. Brooke and F. W. Coburn, directors.

Other companies operating in the county, and producing metal products are: the Kennett Foundry and Machine Company of Kennett Square, which employs 38 persons in the manufacture of iron castings; the Spring City Foundry Company, affiliated with the Liberty Foundry, Incorporated, and Grey Iron Castings which employs 76 persons in the manufacture of iron castings; the Coatesville Plate Washer Company, manufacturers of hard



ware and specialties; the Keystone Drawn Steel Company of Spring City which produces cold rolled, drawn and turned shafting, and employs 53 persons; the Keystone Stove Foundry of Spring City; the C. E. Farrington Company, affiliated with the Fasdura Company in the manufacture of paint machinery and barrel washers at Phoenixville.

The borough of Parkesburg rose to prominence before the Civil War when the Columbia Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia located its railroad shops there. In 1861 the shops were removed to Harrisburg, and the plant at Parkesburg became the property of Horace A. Beale who transformed it into a rolling mill. This mill was known as the Parkesburg Iron Company and continued in operation under the direction of Horace Beale, Jr., and Horace Beale, 3rd. Shortly after the death of Horace Beale, Jr. in 1927 the activities of the firm were discontinued.

#### TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS.

In the early days of the county textiles and textile products were manufactured simply, by craftsmen who learned their trades as members of guilds in European towns. In some instances American born sons learned the trades from their fathers. In 1780 there were four weavers in Vincent Township. They were Joseph Bostler, Benjamin Everhart, Henry Kner and John McCrackan. At least two of them were of German racial stock. John Baker, Henry Ruth, Peter Stickler, Daniel Shewalter and Felty Shewalter followed the weaver's craft in Tredyffrin Township at the same time. Thomas Lightfoot, a weaver, was a resident of Pikeland Township then. In London Britain Township John Ross followed the same craft. James Stewart is listed as a weaver in East Whiteland Township on the assessment lists of 1780. The weavers in East Bradford at that time were Enoch Gray, George Seeds and James Painter. Among the early craftsmen of Charlestown was John Kiter, weaver. The industrial revolution that vitally affected the development of American resources displaced many of these early craftsmen. Woolen and cotton mills took the place of the village weaver. Many of these were erected along the streams of the county.

In 1888 Coatesville supported several woolen mills. Two hosiery mills, or stocking factories, as they were called, were operated at Milford Mills in Upper Uwchlan Township, 5 miles north of Downingtown. A woolen mill was in operation at that time at Guthriesville in East Brandywine Township, 4 miles from Downingtown. Lyndell, in the same township also supported a woolen mill then. So did Milltown in East Goshen Township, 3 miles east of West Chester. At Pickering in Charlestown Township, a cotton factory was conducted in 1893, while a woolen mill had been established at Pomeroy before that time.

So many changes have taken place in industry that it is impossible to trace the development in much detail here. The demand for manufactured goods grew virtually by leaps and bounds in the latter part of the 19th and the early part of the 20th Century. Manufacturers had many new labor-saving devices to consider, and the standards of living of the average purchaser gradually rose. Foreign markets replaced the closed ones on the

great cotton plantations of the South. Manufacturing concerns concentrated their interests and frequently combined. One of the greatest problems to be met was that of obtaining good labor inexpensively and still sustain low transportation costs to large cities. Accordingly many smaller towns in sections easily accessible to large centers of population became the homes of thriving factories and mills.

The Collins & Aikman Corporation was incorporated in Delaware on July 8, 1927. Then it acquired all the assets and business of the Collins & Aikman Company, A. T. Baker & Company, Incorporated, the Cranston Worsted Mills and Fred Pearson & Company. The latter firm was a local one with headquarters at Bondsville where a plant for the dyeing and finishing of textiles was located. The Collins & Aikman Company originated in 1840. Under the present management 11 plants are conducted in the United States and Canada at which pile fabrics, such as velvets, velours, plushes, seamless carpets and rugs are manufactured. The firm builds its own looms and makes a specialty of finishing and dyeing textiles. About 3,500 persons are employed in all the plants. At Downingtown, where the local plant is situated, textiles are dyed and finished. Offices of the firm are situated in Philadelphia, New York City and Wilmington, Delaware. Sales offices are conducted in Detroit and Toledo, Ohio. Charles Pearson of Downingtown is a member of the board of directors. M. G. Curtis is the chairman, and W. G. McCullough, president.

The Parsons & Baker Company, Phoenixville, manufacturers of ladies' cotton underwear, was organized in 1899. It has become a leading textile mill of the county, employing 275 persons. The plant is located at the corner of Lincoln and Hall Streets, Phoenixville. C. L. Baker is president of the company; I. L. Stern, vice-president; J. C. Parsons, secretary and treasurer.

The Thomas F. Byrne Corporation is another Phoenixville textile manufacturing company. One of its founders was William H. Parsons, father of J. C. Parsons secretary and treasurer of the Parsons & Baker Company. The company was originally known as the Byrne & Parsons Company. At present it employs 142 persons.

One of the largest silk manufacturing firms that operates in the county is the Eagle (C. K.) & Company, Incorporated. This company was originally a local one, and was known as the J. H. & C. K. Eagle Company, which was incorporated on June 7, 1921 in Delaware. The present title was assumed on August 24, 1925 when the firm became a holding company, owning the entire capital stock, except directors' qualifying shares, of the former J. H. & C. K. Eagle Company, and the Shamokin Silk Mills. The latter company was incorporated under Pennsylvania laws on August 14, 1899, to manufacture and distribute silks. Its main plant is located at Shamokin. Others are situated at Phoenixville, Kulpmont, Bethlehem, Gettysburg, Mechanicsburg and Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. In all the firm operates 10 plants, including 4 throwing plants, 4 weaving plants, 2 dyeing and finishing plants, a 2,500 h. p. electric plant and a machine carpentry shop. T. B. Hill is president and general manager of the company. The

other officers are as follows: J. C. Brown, C. C. Hertel, J. H. Jones, vice-presidents; Robert Henck, treasurer; J. L. Koehne, secretary and assistant treasurer; H. G. Mapes, assistant secretary; T. B. Hill, J. C. Brown, C. C. Hertel, J. H. Jones, Robert Henck, J. L. Koehne, N. P. Cullom, D. H. Wilson, R. E. Dwight, E. J. Quintal and K. A. Panthen, directors.

The Victor Spinning Company manufactures woolen and worsted yarns at Downingtown. A number of its officials were associated with the Downingtown Woolen Mills before that company discontinued business within the last decade. The Victor Spinning Company manufactures yarns for Wilton rugs, and employs 30 persons. The officers of this organization are the following: Thomas Develon, Jr., of Philadelphia, president; J. Charles Nice, vice-president, treasurer and general manager; George T. Down, secretary.

#### PAPER INDUSTRY.

A directory listing paper mills established throughout the world was published in 1883. In it were included the names of 21 plants then operating in Chester County. A number of them are still in operation although nearly fifty years have passed since then. In other cases local companies were absorbed by larger concerns from other parts of the country. The water power that is so abundant in this county has been a great boon to the paper industry.

The firm of S. Austin Bicking at Downingtown manufactured 3,000 pounds of paper a day in 1883. This company continues to operate, and produces wrapping paper chiefly. About 100 men are employed by the firm of whom the following men are the officers: J. A. Bicking, president; Edwin Bicking, vice-president; Frank S. Bicking, secretary and treasurer; S. Austin Bicking, office manager.

James Guie & Sons manufactured manilla paper at Downingtown in 1883. They averaged 4 tons daily.

The Frank P. Miller Company which has become the Downingtown Paper Company, the Downingtown Paper Box Company and the Downingtown Manufacturing Company, and affiliated concerns, was established by Frank and Guyon Miller in 1880. In 1883 the company had not incorporated but was known as the Frank P. Miller Company. Then about 2½ tons of binder's board was manufactured daily. About 60 persons are now employed in the Paper Box Company which manufactures folding paper cartons and display containers. The officers of this company are: Walter B. McIlvain, president; A. J. Brookover, vice-president; Frank Parke, secretary; Fred Runk, treasurer; John P. Noll, manager. Some of the same officers are connected with the Downingtown Paper Company of which J. Gibson McIlvain is president, Walter B. McIlvain, vice-president and Frank Parke, secretary and treasurer. The Paper Company employed 253 persons in 1931 in the manufacture of cardboard.

The Kerr Paper Mill Company was another Downingtown firm that developed through the efforts of local residents. Members of the Kerr family have long been leaders in the civic and industrial life of the county.



Since 1928 the Davey Company with headquarters in Jersey City, New Jersey, have become operators of the Kerr business. The Davey Company has another branch mill at Bloomfield, New Jersey. At the Downingtown plant, miscellaneous products are made from pulp.

Two mills were in operation at Modena in 1883. The Jessup & Moore Paper Company with manufacturing headquarters at Wilmington, Delaware, made 6,000 pounds of book paper a day at the local plant. Two other mills, in addition to the one at Modena, were conducted by the company, whose main office was in Philadelphia. The total daily production of all of the mills of the company was 13 tons of book and newspaper, and 30,000 tons of chemical fibre.

Megargee Brothers operated the other mill at Modena in 1883. Their company had its main office in Philadelphia, and owned and operated another mill at Lewisville, Pennsylvania. At the Modena plant 5,000 pounds of news and card paper was made daily in 1883. The firm incorporated as the Megargee Paper Mills in February, 1889 under the laws of New Jersey. Since 1919 the company has become a plant of the Paterson Parchment Paper Company, manufacturers of vegetable parchment paper. Additional mills are maintained by the company at Passaic, New Jersey, and Edgely, Pennsylvania. About 55 tons of paper is manufactured in these mills daily. In 1930 the production totalled 13,828 tons for the year. The officers of the Paterson Parchment Paper Company now, are as follows: W. F. Brunner, president; G. L. Leonhard, G. C. Mayer, vice-presidents; R. T. Anderson, secretary and assistant general manager; C. H. Cashmore, treasurer; A. F. Leonhard, general manager; W. F. Brunner, G. L. Leonhard, R. T. Anderson, C. H. Cashmore, W. C. Leonhard, J. T. Leonhard all of Passaic, New Jersey, A. F. Leonhard, G. C. Mayer, E. R. Leonhard and E. D. Leonhard of Ridgewood, New Jersey, J. R. Dufford of Paterson, New Jersey, Gilbert Megargee of Wynnewood, T. B. Megargee of Bristol, Milton F. Glessner and John W. Outerson of Modena, and Theodore Leonhard of Haledon, New Jersey, directors.

Other paper mills operating in the county in 1883 and their daily production included: G. F. Young's mill at Atglen, manufacturing 1,000 pounds of binder's and straw board; James Eachus' mill at Coatesville with 3,000 pounds of paper; John Wright at Kennett Square made 1 ton of binder's board; Lona Paper Company, Kimberton, 2½ tons of binder's board; J. Frederick Sheeder, Kimberton, 3 tons of binder's, trunk, album and box board; Philip Rudolph, New London, with main offices in Philadelphia, produced 4,000 pounds of manilla and wrapping paper; Harvey Graves, Nottingham, 1,500 pounds of straw board; Charles Wells & Company of Philadelphia with a mill at Oxford made 3,000 pounds of manilla and wrapping paper; the American Wood Paper Company with mills at Manayunk and Spring City, made 9 tons of chemical fibre, card and manilla paper; the Palm Paper Company, Valley Forge, whose headquarters were in Washington, D. C., and main plant at Savannah, Georgia, made 2½ tons of book and manilla paper at the local mill; Bowers Brothers manufactured 1 ton of manilla paper at their West Chester mill.

Four mills were operated at Ercildoun, East Fallowfield Township, in 1883. The C. S. Garrett Company there made 6,000 pounds of hanging and manilla paper daily. Other plants of the company were operated at Newtown and Upper Darby in Delaware County. Joshua Broomall made 3 tons of binder's and box board a day. Jabez Wilson also manufactured binder's board there. The daily capacity of his mill was 2,500 pounds. D. S. Young conducted the fourth mill at Ercildoun, where 2,000 pounds of binder's board was made daily. Ten years later, in 1893, Ercildoun had two straw board factories.

In 1893 paper mills were operated at Gum Tree, Mount Vernon, Dorlan's Mills, Doe Run and Elk Mills, in addition to some of the others, mentioned earlier, which exist today. At Gum Tree, Highland Township, 18 miles southwest of West Chester, there were two straw board factories. Paper board was made at Mount Vernon, 3 miles north of Oxford. The Dorlan Paper Mills were operated in Uwchlan Township, about 11 miles northwest of West Chester. Doe Run in West Marlborough Township, had 2 paper mills. Bonnet board was made at Elk Mills in Elk Township.

The General Paper Company, Incorporated, a subsidiary of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, Incorporated, a Virginia corporation, manufactures paper towels exclusively at Buck Run. The main office of the plant is in Richmond, Virginia. About 54 persons are employed at the Buck Run plant. Milton E. Marcuse is president of the company.

Two of the leading industries of West Chester depend upon the manufacture of paper. They are the Denney Tag Company, Incorporated, and the Keystone Tag Company. Both firms have been in operation for more than a decade, and are steadily increasing production. In 1919 the Denney Tag Company employed 100 persons and in 1931 employed 133. This company makes checks, tags, etc. The officers are as follows: George M. Huey, president; Lewis W. Darlington, vice-president; A. Roberts Sharples, secretary; William F. Mason, treasurer and general manager. The Keystone Tag Company makes envelopes, labels and tags. C. Harry Barber is president of the firm, and George K. McFarland, secretary and treasurer.

#### OTHER MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Dairy products have been manufactured on a large scale in creameries of the county. Condensed milk, which has become a popular dairy product was made by the Turner & Westcott Company, Incorporated, at Glen Roy for more than a decade. Other dairy products such as cheese and butter were made there too. Hires Condensed Milk Company employed 130 people in the various branches of their plant at Malvern in 1919. Local dairies serve the various communities of the county.

Bakeries exist in almost all of the towns of the county. One of the largest is the Capital City Baking Company which was established by Bernard Schmidt at Harrisburg in 1891. Since that time a branch of the business was opened at Coatesville where 44 persons were employed in 1931. The company serves communities throughout southeastern Pennsylvania. Bernard

Schmidt is president of the company and J. Frank Slack of Coatesville is secretary and treasurer.

Meat packing is rapidly becoming an important industry of the county. At Phoenixville the Weiland Packing Company has developed a thriving business. In 1919 only 15 persons were employed by the firm. This number increased to 137 in 1928 and 182 in 1931. A branch house has been opened at Wilkes-Barre. At Kimberton, A. C. Roberts employs 48 persons in this industry. A. Darlington Strode leads in the business in West Chester. Chester County Scrapple is a popular breakfast dish in Philadelphia and other large eastern cities. Much of it has been prepared at West Grove by Pusey & Jones.

In 1924 Pennsylvania produced 85% of the mushrooms grown in the United States. The greatest number of growers in that year were located in the lower half of Chester County, and in West Winfield, Butler County. The only successful cannery of mushrooms in the country then, was reported to be that of E. H. Jacobs & Company at West Chester. This company had a capacity of 80,000 cases yearly, and ships its products to all parts of the United States and Canada. The packing house and cannery are combined so that from the bed run of mushrooms certain grades are selected for canning, while the remainder are marketed. In 1931 about 235 persons were employed at the Jacobs plant. Another mushroom cannery that has come into prominence is the Kennett Canning Company of Kennett Square which is conducted by Edward C. Marshall. This company employed 67 persons in 1931. W. Scott Silver at Nottingham also has an increasing business in mushroom canning. Approximately 65 persons are employed in his cannery. Mushroom producing will be discussed in more detail in the chapter on agriculture.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, manufacturers of fire brick, has a branch at Downingtown, where 81 persons are employed. This company has extensive interests in the middle west. Its headquarters are situated in Pittsburgh where most of the officials reside. Refractories are located in various parts of Pennsylvania and neighboring states. About 1,630,000 bricks can be manufactured in the plants owned by the company, daily, and about 6,500 persons are employed. Fire brick is used for lining furnaces for steel mills principally.

The Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company at Valley Forge makes magnesia steam pipe and boiler coverings, asbestos, felt, etc., for insulation. Branches are situated in Chicago, New York City and Philadelphia. In 1931 about 200 persons were employed in this industry at Valley Forge. Officers of the Company include: Alvin M. Ehret, president; Russell E. Crawford, secretary; Alvin M. Ehret, Jr., treasurer.

The Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company of Kennett Square is a subsidiary of the National Vulcanizing Fibre Company of Wilmington, Delaware. This latter organization is a consolidation of several firms engaged in manufacturing fibre products. Some of these products are hard, flexible, insulating, sheet, trunk and suitcase fibre which is vulcanized. Phenolite, a genuine laminated Bakelite in sheets, rods and tubes, is a product of the



company. The Fibre Specialty Manufacturing Company was organized originally as the Fibre Specialty Company, a local concern. In 1913 it was reorganized under the present title. The officers under that organization were: T. Elwood Marshall, president; J. Albert Marshall, vice-president; George B. Scarlett, treasurer and general manager. The Kennett Square plant covers 6 acres of ground, and normally employs 225 persons. Under the National Vulcanized Fibre Company other plants are conducted at Wilmington, Newark and Yorklyn, Delaware, Chicago and Toronto, Canada. Branch offices are maintained in all the leading cities of the country and Canada. The officers of the company are as follows: J. W. Marshall, president; J. K. Johnston, vice-president; W. M. Shoemaker, secretary; T. C. Taylor, treasurer; H. C. Hackett, sales manager; J. P. Eckles, purchasing agent.

The National Crayon Company which is situated at West Chester, manufactures dustless blackboard crayon. About 15 persons are employed by this company whose products are shipped to all parts of the world. John E. Johnson is the manager.

The Warner Company at Devault is one of the two leading lime producing companies in Pennsylvania. About 250 persons are regularly employed in the business which has been conducted for many years, and is steadily increasing in magnitude. Other quarries are conducted by the company in Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

The years 1931 and 1932 have not been normal ones in the industrial life of the country. Statistics show that with a few exceptions production and employment has been below the average. The years 1919 and 1928 may not be typical ones either when a better historic perspective is possible. But statistics compiled in those years are more representative of the World War and post-war period than any others thus far presented. For that reason they are included in the following pages. The industries of the county that employed ten or more persons in 1919, in the alphabetical order of towns, in 1919, were as follows:

#### Avondale:

Pennock & Brosius, Flour and Grist Mill Products .....	13.
Frank Williamson, Stone .....	13.

#### Berwyn:

American Bronze Co., Castings—Iron and Steel .....	66.
Berwyn Plumbing and Heating Co., Plumbing and Heating .....	17.
Bryn Mawr Ice Mfg. & Cold Storage Co., Ice .....	17.
William H. Doyle, Building and Contracting .....	118.
Hester Price, Canned and Preserved Goods .....	11.

#### Bondsville:

Fred. Pearson & Co., Inc., Dyeing and Finishing Textiles .....	38.
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#### Buck Run:

The Nassau Mills Corp., Wall Paper .....	55.
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## Coatesville:

S. J. Aronsohn Inc., Silk and Silk Goods and Throwsters .....	198.
C. W. Ash, Lumber and Timber Products .....	20.
Bernd & Fox, Laundry Work .....	20.
Chester Valley Electric Co., Electric Light, Heat and Power ....	38.
Walter R. Cliffe Co., Building and Contracting .....	123.
Coatesville Boiler Works Inc., Boilers, Tanks and Stacks .....	285.
Coatesville Foundry & Machine Co., Castings—Iron and Steel ....	88.
Coatesville Laundry, Laundry Work .....	26.
Coatesville Scrap Iron & Steel Co., Scrap Iron and Steel .....	35.
James Downward Co., Fertilizers .....	13.
Dunleavy Brothers, Building and Contracting .....	55.
W. J. Elliott, Building Construction .....	20.
E. R. Gray's Bakery, Bread and other Bakery Products .....	13.
Joseph, Joseph Bros. & Co., Scrap Iron and Steel .....	50.
Lukens Iron & Steel Co., Plates, Iron and Steel .....	1,981.
New Idea Laundry Co., Laundry Work .....	17.
Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co. ....	13.
Craig Ridgway & Son Co., Castings—Iron and Steel .....	106.
J. Walter Schnack, Bread and other Bakery Products .....	10.
Jas. D. Scott, Plumbing and Heating .....	14.
Theobald & Oppenheimer Co., Inc., Cigars .....	38.
Wagner Baking Co., Bread and other Bakery Products .....	17.

## Devault:

Charles Warner Co., Lime .....	200.
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## Dorlan:

Shryock Bros., Paper Goods .....	16.
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## East Downingtown:

Austin Bicking Paper Mfg. Co., Roofing Paper .....	86.
Downingtown Iron Works, Inc., Boilers, Tanks and Stacks ....	45.
The Downingtown Mfg. Co., Machinery and Parts .....	145.
Florey's Brick Works, Brick .....	41.
Kerr Paper Mill Co., Paper and Printing Industries .....	66.
Frank P. Miller Paper Co., Paper Goods .....	80.
Rowe Motor Mfg. Co., Automobiles and Parts .....	20.

## Elverson:

Elverson Shirt Factory, Shirts .....	18.
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## Exton:

The Whiteland Silica Co., Sand and Gravel .....	17.
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## Glenmore:

Keystone Trappe Rock Co., Stone—Crushed .....	28.
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## Glen Roy:

Turner & Westcott Inc., Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk ....	21.
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## Howellville:

Samuel Given, Stone—Crushed ..... 12.

## Honeybrook:

Silican Products Co., Stone—Crushed ..... 37.

## Kennett Square:

American Road Machinery Co., Machinery and Parts ..... 100.

Jacob C. Cassel, Pottery, Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products .... 22.

Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Trunks and Suit Cases ..... 32.

Kennett Foundry & Machine Co., Castings—Iron and Steel ..... 26.

The Rakestraw-Pyle Co., Nursery Products ..... 16.

J. Howard Thompson, Plants and Flowers ..... 10.

West Chester, Kennett & Wilmington Electric Railway Co. .... 14.

## Lionville:

Sherman Kirkpatrick, Brick, Cement and Stone Work ..... 13.

## Malvern:

Hires Condensed Milk Co., Boxes—Packing ..... 23.

Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk . 44.

Ware—Tin and Stamped ..... 63.

Infant Wear Knitting Co., Clothing—Women's and Children's ... 19.

Charles F. Rimel, Building Construction ..... 15.

## Milltown:

Fred A. Dutt, Yarns ..... 13.

## Modena:

Megargee Paper Mills, Paper Goods ..... 55.

## Nottingham:

G. A. Wilkinson, Canned and Preserved Goods ..... 35.

## Oxford:

Lancaster, Oxford & Southern Railway Co. .... 30.

Oxford Confectionery Co., Confectionery ..... 120.

Oxford Printing Co., Printing and Publishing ..... 12.

## Parkesburg:

Parkesburg Iron Co., Pipes and Tubing ..... 714.

Parkesburg Stamping & Manufacturing Co., Silverware and Plated

Ware ..... 13.

Pechter Manufacturing Co., Hosiery and Knit Goods ..... 19.

## Phoenixville:

H. Bartholomew, Automobiles and Parts ..... 10.

B. B. Knitting Mills, Underwear ..... 16.

Thomas F. Byrne, Underwear ..... 320.

J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc., Silk, Silk Goods and Throwsters ..... 45.

Heine Safety Boiler Co., Boilers, Tanks and Stacks ..... 244.



Phoenixville—*Continued*

Madco Foundry & Machine Co., Castings—Iron and Steel .....	29.
The Parsons & Baker Co., Underwear .....	132.
The Perseverance Knitting Co., Inc., Underwear .....	87.
Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co. ....	69.
The Phoenix Iron Co., Castings—Iron and Steel .....	1,788.
Phoenixville Publishing Co., Printing and Publishing .....	21.
The Railway Materials Co., Railroad Supplies .....	41.
Watco Knitting Co., Underwear .....	20.
Weiland Mfg. Co., Slaughtering and Meat Packing .....	15.

## Pikeland:

Standard Carbon Co., Graphite and Graphite Refining .....	20.
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## Pomeroy:

M. Darlington's Sons, Butter, Cheese and Condensed Milk .....	14.
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## Spring City:

American Paper Box Co., Boxes—Fancy and Paper .....	27.
Century Knitting Co., Underwear .....	313.
Florey's Brick Works, Brick .....	35.
Keystone Stove Foundry, Stoves, Heaters and Ranges .....	50.
Latshaw, Walley & Co., Inc., Planing Mill Products .....	10.
Pennsylvania Shafting Co., Shafting—Cold Rolled, Drawn and Turned .....	50.
Philadelphia & Reading Railway Co., Repair Shops .....	11.
Queen City Silk Co., Silk, Silk Goods and Throwsters .....	42.
Spring City Bleach Works, Dyeing and Finishing Textiles .....	18.
Spring City Glass Works, Ltd., Glass Bottles .....	150.
Spring City Knitting Co., Underwear .....	86.
Wright Roller Bearing Works, Stoves, Heaters and Ranges .....	55.

## St. Peters:

French Creek Granite Co., Marble and Granite Works .....	60.
French Creek Mdse. Co., Bread and other Bakery Products .....	10.
The E. & G. Brooke Iron Co., Ore—Iron .....	60.

## Strafford:

Strafford Flower Farm, Plants and Flowers .....	18.
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## Valley Forge:

Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Asbestos Products .....	172.
William Lundt Sons, Yarns .....	39.
Valley Forge Silica Sand & Ore Co., Sand and Gravel .....	20.

## West Chester:

Apple Plumbing and Heating Co., Plumbing and Heating .....	16.
The Black Planing Mill Co., Planing Mill Products .....	18.
Chester County Gas Co., Gas Companies .....	16.
Corcoran Construction Co., Paving and Road Construction .....	40.

West Chester—*Continued*

Daily Local News of West Chester, Printing and Publishing .....	23.
Dairy Specialty Co., Machinery and Parts .....	15.
The Denny Tag Co., Labels and Tags .....	100.
M. K. Farrell, Building and Contracting .....	50.
E. R. & W. H. Griffith, Planing Mill Products .....	11.
Hoopes Bros. & Darlington, Inc., Automobiles and Parts .....	206.
Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Co., Nursery Products .....	161.
Keystone Tag Co., Labels and Tags .....	30.
T. L. Lewis, Brick, Cement and Stone Work .....	10.
The Morris Nursery Co., Nursery Products .....	25.
National Crayon Co., Stationery Goods .....	11.
George J. Passmore, Plumbing and Heating .....	13.
Philadelphia Suburban Gas & Electric Co. ....	22.
The Powell Knitting Co., Hosiery and Knit Goods .....	25.
The Sharples Separator Co., Agricultural Implements and Machinery	312.
Horace F. Temple, Printing and Publishing .....	10.
The West Chester Cold Storage & Ice Co., Ltd., Ice .....	11
West Chester Engine Co., Engines—Stationary .....	43.
West Chester Laundry, Laundry Work .....	46.
West Chester Street Railway Co., Electric Railway .....	65.
The Conrad & Jones Co., Nursery Products .....	30.

In the following industries more women were employed than men in 1919:

S. J. Aronsohn, Inc., Coatesville, Silk manufacturers .....	163	women.
Bernd & Fox, Coatesville, Laundry Work .....	14	"
Coatesville Laundry .....	20	"
New Idea Laundry, Coatesville .....	12	"
Theobald & Oppenheimer Co., Inc., Coatesville, Cigars ....	38	"
Infant Wear Knitting Co., Malvern .....	14	"
Fred A. Dutt, Milltown, Yarn Manufacturer .....	7	"
Oxford Confectionery Co. ....	65	"
Pechter Mfg. Co., Parkesburg, Hosiery and Knit Goods ...	18	"
B. B. Knitting Mills, Phoenixville .....	13	"
Thomas F. Byrne, Phoenixville, Underwear Manufacturer .	220	"
J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc., Phoenixville, Silk Manufacturers	45	"
The Parsons & Baker Co., Phoenixville, Underwear Manu- facturers .....	98	"
The Perseverance Knitting Co., Inc., Phoenixville .....	63	"
Phoenixville Publishing Co. ....	15	"
Watco Knitting Co., Phoenixville .....	16	"
Century Knitting Co., Spring City .....	231	"
Queen City Silk Co., Spring City .....	26	"
Spring City Knitting Co. ....	64	"
William Lundt Sons, Valley Forge, Yarn Manufacturer ..	23	"
Keystone Tag Co., West Chester .....	18	"
The Powell Knitting Co., West Chester .....	24	"
West Chester Laundry .....	33	"

The Sixth Industrial Directory of Pennsylvania, published by the Department of Internal Affairs in 1928, lists the following industries as employing more than 10 persons.

Chemicals and Allied Products:

Fertilizers:

James G. Downward Co., Coatesville, ..... 12.

Fireworks:

Rutter & Lechler, Lenover, ..... 12.

Paints and Varnishes:

Herock Mfg. Co., Phoenixville, ..... 10.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products:

Artificial Stone:

Dalton Brothers, Paoli, ..... 17.

A. Sugermann & Sons, Devault, ..... 22.

Brick-Ganister:

McAvoy Vitrified Brick Co., Perkiomen Junction, ..... 88.

Lime:

Knickerbocker Lime Co., Malvern, ..... 147.

Charles Warner Co., Devault, ..... 185.

Terra Cotta and Fire Clay Products:

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co., Downingtown, ..... 74.

Food and Kindred Products:

Bread and Other Bakery Products:

Schmidt's Bakery (Capital City Baking Co.), Coatesville, ..... 30.

Canned and Preserved Goods:

Edward H. Jacob, West Chester, ..... 214.

Kennett Canning Co., Kennett Square, ..... 42.

W. Scott Silver, Nottingham, ..... 56.

Confectionery:

Oxford Confectionery Co., Oxford, ..... 82.

Ice Cream:

Coatesville Milk Products Co., Coatesville, ..... 12.

Ice—Manufactured:

Atlantic Ice Mfg. Co., Coatesville, Downingtown, Parkesburg,  
West Chester, Phoenixville, ..... 26.

Bryn Mawr Ice Mfg. & Cold Storage Co., Berwyn, ..... 11.

Milk—Condensed and Evaporated:

Turner & Westcott Inc., Glen Roy, ..... 33.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing:

Pusey & Jones Company, West Grove, ..... 10.

A. C. Roberts, Kimberton, ..... 33.

Weiland Packing Co., Phoenixville, ..... 137.

Unclassified Food and Kindred Products:

J. B. Swayne, Kennett Square, ..... 10.



## Lumber and Its Re-Manufacture:

## Lumber—Planing Mill Products Only:

Black Planing Mill Co., West Chester, .....	32.
Oxford Flooring Co., Oxford, .....	87.
West Grove Mill Work & Lumber Co., West Grove, .....	125.

## Paper and Printing Industries:

## Bags—Paper:

Benjamin C. Betner Co., Devon, .....	45.
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## Boxes—Paper:

American Paper Box Co., Spring City, .....	22.
Downingtown Paper Box Co., East Downingtown, .....	61.
Edwin J. Pierson, Phoenixville, .....	15.

## Labels and Tags:

Denney Tag Co., Inc., West Chester, .....	155.
Keystone Tag Co., Inc., West Chester, .....	40.

## Newspapers, Periodicals and Job Printing:

Coatesville Record (C. H. Heintzelman), Coatesville, .....	24.
Daily Local News Co. of West Chester, West Chester, .....	53.
Phoenixville Publishing Co. (Daily Republican), Phoenixville, ...	42.
Horace F. Temple, West Chester, .....	26.

## Paper—Cardboard:

Downingtown Paper Co., Downingtown, .....	257.
Muir Board Co., Lyndell, .....	22.

## Paper—Toilet and Tissue:

Ajax Paper Mills, Inc., Buck Run, .....	50.
General Paper Co., Inc., Buck Run, .....	51.

## Paper—Wrapping:

S. Austin Bicking Paper Mfg. Co., East Downingtown, .....	101.
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## Paper—Miscellaneous:

Paterson Parchment Paper Co. (Megargee Paper Mills), Modena, .....	69.
E. F. Woodhead Co., Norristown, .....	13.

## Pulp—Miscellaneous Products:

Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Kennett Square, .....	75.
Kerr Paper Mill Co., East Downingtown, .....	64.
Shryock Bros., Downingtown, R. D., .....	14.

## Textiles and Textile Products:

## Coates, Dresses, Suits and Waistes; Women's and Childrens:

Maytown Garment Co., Coatesville, .....	54.
Pechter Mfg. Co., Parkesburg, .....	10.

## Dyeing and Finishing Textiles:

Collins & Aikman, Downingtown, .....	76.
Spring City Bleach & Dye Works, Spring City, .....	19.

## Hosiery—Cotton and Wool:

Powell Knitting Co., West Chester, .....	47.
Royersford Hosiery Co., Spring City, .....	40.

## Hosiery—Silk:

Phoenixville Hosiery Mills, Phoenixville, .....	77.
Schuylkill Valley Mills, Inc., Spring City, .....	420.

## Knit Goods—Miscellaneous:

William Richardson & Son, Devault, .....	33.
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## Shirts:

H. D. Bob Co., Inc., Buck Run, .....	28.
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## Silk and Silk Goods:

S. J. Aronsohn, Inc., Coatesville, 2 plants, .....	341.
C. K. Eagle & Co., Inc., Phoenixville, .....	156.

## Underwear:

Thomas F. Byrne, Phoenixville, .....	176.
Century Beverly Corp., Spring City, .....	116.
Graceline Knitting Co., Inc., Spring City, .....	67.
Parsons & Baker Co., Phoenixville, .....	236.
Spring City Knitting Co., Spring City, .....	127.
Watco Knitting Co., Phoenixville, .....	31.

## Woolen and Worsted Yarns:

Victor Spinning Co., East Downingtown, .....	24.
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## Metals and Metal Products—Primary:

## Iron—Pig:

E. & G. Brooke Iron Co., Saint Peters, .....	145.
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## Plates—Iron and Steel:

Bethlehem Steel Co., Coatesville, .....	1,361.
Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, .....	1,933.

## Shapes—Structural:

Phoenix Iron Co., Phoenixville, .....	1,207.
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## Metals and Metal Products—Secondary:

## Automobile Parts:

Hoopes Bros. & Darlington, Inc., West Chester, .....	115.
L. M. & W. Manufacturing Co., West Chester, .....	23.

## Boilers, Tanks and Stacks:

Coatesville Boiler Works, Coatesville—2 plants, .....	51.
Downingtown Iron Works, Inc., East Downingtown, .....	139.

## Brass and Bronze Products:

American Non-Seam Bronze Corp., Berwyn, .....	77.
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## Castings—Iron:

American Sashweight Co. of Pennsylvania, Modena, .....	15.
Coatesville Boiler Works, Coatesville—2 plants, .....	172.
Kennett Foundry & Machine Co., Kennett Square, .....	36.
Madco Foundry & Machine Co., Phoenixville, .....	10.
Craig Ridgway & Son Co., Coatesville, .....	72.
Spring City Foundry Co., Spring City, .....	75.

## Hardware and Specialties:

Coatesville Plate Washer Co., Coatesville, .....	11.
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Machinery and Parts:	
American Road Machinery Co., Kennett Square, .....	141.
Downingtown Manufacturing Co., East Downingtown, .....	164.
C. E. Farrington Co., Phoenixville, .....	14.
Schramm Inc., West Chester, .....	110.
Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, .....	268.
Ornamental Iron and Steel:	
Heine Boiler Co., Phoenixville, .....	93.
Shafting—Cold Rolled, Drawn and Turned:	
Keystone Drawn Steel Co., Spring City, .....	48.
Smelting and Refining:	
J. Bishop & Co. Platinum Works, Malvern, .....	21.
Stoves, Heaters and Ranges:	
Keystone Stove Foundry, Spring City, .....	36.
Structural Iron and Steel:	
Phoenix Bridge Co., Phoenixville, .....	335.
Unclassified Metal Products:	
By-Products Steel Corp., Coatesville, .....	37.
Mines and Quarries:	
Ore—Iron:	
E. & G. Brooke Iron Co., Saint Peters, .....	86.
Stone—Crushed:	
Samuel Given Stone Quarry, Howellville; Valley Store, .....	28.
Keystone Trappe Rock Co., Glenmore, .....	42.
E. J. Lavino & Co., Inc., Howellville, .....	38.
Unclassified Mine and Quarry Products:	
Duquesne Slag Products Co., Coatesville, .....	24.
Tobacco and Its Products:	
Unclassified Tobacco Products:	
General Cigar Co., Coatesville, .....	60.
Miscellaneous Products:	
Laundry Work, Cleaning and Dyeing:	
Downingtown Laundry, Downingtown, .....	15.
New Idea Laundry Co., Coatesville, .....	59.
Oxford Steam Laundry, Oxford, .....	13.
West Chester Laundry, West Chester, .....	62.
Magnesia Products:	
Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co., Valley Forge, .....	93.
Unclassified Miscellaneous Products:	
Phenolite Co., Kennett Square, .....	17.



## CHAPTER IX.

### AGRICULTURE.

IT has been the thesis of various historians that the greatest single factor in American History was the great expanse of unoccupied land. The Indians were not farmers in the accepted sense of the word. Most of them merely scratched the surface of the soil, planted a few hills of maize, and when the crop was harvested, moved on.

The Europeans who came to this part of Pennsylvania were yoemen who were accustomed to tilling the soil. The rich, unused lands of the Chester Valley must have delighted them. The great expenses of western land, untenanted, must have filled them with amazement. In contrast to the worn-out lands in England, America must have seemed a farmer's Utopia.

The early leaders who organized Chester County anticipated its agricultural development when they chose a seal bearing as its most important symbol, the plow.

As settlers gradually moved west of the Schuylkill and Brandywine they cleared the land for farming purposes. In clearing the land most of them intended to use it only until repeated crops exhausted it. Then they used the land for pasture and cleared fresh acres. Other farmers abandoned their used lands and moved west to totally new areas. In this county the German settlers proved the most efficient farmers. When trees needed to be cut down they used the logs for building or firewood. The stumps were grubbed out and the brush burned so that the ashes served to enrich the soil. The English and Scotch-Irish on the other hand, simply girdled the trees and left them to rot. Fertilizer was difficult to obtain and at first farm animals were few in number. None of the modern, chemically prepared soil foods were in use. The same crops were planted year after year in the same fields. When the production became too meagre the land was turned into pasture. Nearly a hundred years passed after the first settlement before rotation of crops became an accepted agricultural method. Rural citizens have always been conservative and loathe to accept new methods until the advantages are definitely established. This was true when the rotation of crops was introduced. About 1820 this system became general in southeastern Pennsylvania. The system then was the same as that followed today. Corn followed sod. Then came oats, wheat, timothy and clover pasture, hay, hay and pasture in succession. By 1748 white clover was abundant in this section. Red clover, of much value in building up sterile soil, was not used much before 1785. It has been estimated that the fields of the first farmers retained fertility from 60 to 70 years after the first planting. They produced an average of 25 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre. The less fertile sections of the county were exhausted early. In 1750 some of them produced only 6 or 7 bushels to the acre.

One of the first artificial fertilizers used here was introduced before the Revolution. This was plaster of paris, which upon first application seemed

to be an excellent remedy for famished soil. Each repetition, however, showed less favorable results, until plaster of paris was virtually abandoned. Lime was used instead, and was decidedly more effective.

By 1775 townships in the Chester Valley boasted many well-developed farms. In 1764 East Caln Township with 18,000 acres of assessable land had 100 farms. The farmers there owned a total of 366 horses, 391 cattle and 519 sheep. West Caln, also in the Valley, had 85 farms then, on which were 161 horses and 205 cows. Twenty years later, in 1784, the number of farms in the Valley had increased in number. Stock had decreased, probably because of the great need of meat for the American Army during the Revolution. The number of farms in Chester and Delaware Counties in 1784 was 3,558, an increase of 339 in 20 years. In 1925 the number of farms in this same area was 6,159. The number of cattle in 1784 were 10,107 head while in 1925 there were 60,000 of them in the two counties. Horses were twice as numerous in 1925 as in 1784. Sheep were only half as numerous.

Philadelphia was the principal market for agricultural products of the county from the time that the local farmers produced more than they could consume at home. The population of the city increased with rapidity after 1800. Philadelphia's population was ten times as great in 1925 as then.

The farmers themselves attended to most of the business transactions involved in selling their produce. The women sometimes rode to town on horseback on market days with butter, eggs, salt meat and poultry. The butter pails were usually suspended from the sides of the horse. Surplus products not disposed of in market, were sold to peddlers who made the rounds of the houses at regular intervals.

Until the factory system became established clothing worn by members of farm families was spun at home or by local weavers, from flax, hemp and wool raised on the farms. The life of the pioneer farmer was exhausting. With primitive methods, and obstacles of nature to be surmounted, many years of tireless labor was necessary before an adequate living was assured. The wives and daughters of most of the early farmers of the county were busily occupied in the affairs of the home. They supervised the dairy, raised the chickens and ducks, planted, weeded and collected the products from the vegetable garden. Among the German settlers in the northern part of the county women occasionally worked in the fields.

The difficulty to obtain labor in the early years of settlement in the county forced every member of the family to take a part in the farm work. The heads of families were accustomed to work hard and long, and they could only care for small areas of land, so that the farms were rarely large. The introduction of indentured servants and redemptioners, changed labor conditions materially.

A good many years passed before the farmers were able to produce crops in excess of their own needs. Of course some of their grain, stock, dairy products and vegetables were bartered for staples such as salt, rum, tea, coffee and molasses, and various other necessities. European wars in the latter part of the 18th Century opened extensive avenues of foreign trade.

In 1793 the United States exported 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,000,000 barrels of flour to Europe. The day of the great western wheat and corn states had not dawned. Southeastern Pennsylvania was the granary of the time. Philadelphia became the leading grain center of the country. In 1765 about 367,522 bushels of wheat and 18,714 tons of flour and bread were exported from that city. Chester County contributed a liberal share of that amount.

The establishment of mills and factories in the neighboring county of Delaware had a permanent effect upon agriculture in Chester County after 1810. Population was centered in small towns, and the demands for farm produce increased. About the same time the foreign market declined. England enacted corn laws designed to encourage agriculture at home, and discourage foreign trade. With the development of manufacturing through the factory system the farmer gradually became less independent. Slowly factory products took the place of home made articles. This was particularly true of clothing.

Improved methods in agriculture were first noted in Pennsylvania near Philadelphia. Educational information was disseminated easily from that city which had long been a center of culture in America. Agricultural societies of all types were formed there, and the members encouraged invention and consideration of new methods of farming. The development of the factory system had another effect upon agriculture. Prices rose of course, but competition for the services of labor was another factor. Many country boys left the hard work of the farm to take positions in the growing mills. The plight of the farmer was remedied by the invention of labor-saving devices such as the reaper, cultivator and thresher. A substitute for manual labor was found in horse-power.

In 1840 Chester County led, among counties of the southeastern section of Pennsylvania, in agriculture when 11,571 persons were employed on farms. Lancaster County ranked second then. Chester County was inclined to specialize in raising stock. Dairying was not a leading farm industry here then. Counties nearer Philadelphia, such as Bucks, Delaware and Montgomery, were greater producers of milk and milk products. Agricultural societies and publications constantly referred to Chester County as a model of the "improved system" of agriculture. Particular emphasis was usually put upon the ability of local farmers for feeding western cattle. The farms were well kept. Substantial farm buildings with good fences were usually built near springs.

Competition with western farms was felt toward the middle of the 19th Century. The small eastern farms, taken up when methods of agriculture were primitive, had a hard struggle against large areas of western land on which labor-saving machines could be effective with little difference in cost over large areas or small.

One of the changes that came about in Chester County between the years 1840 and 1850, that was a direct result of western competition, referred to sheep raising. In that period the number of sheep raised in the county was reduced 93%. They could be raised more cheaply in the west, and



the possibility of loss from attack by dogs or disease, that continually harassed the farmer of the more thickly settled east, was much less in the west. Hog raising also experienced a decided decline after 1840. In 1920 only half as many were raised in Chester County as in the former year. Hog raisers in the corn belt were in a position to use their inferior corn to fatten hogs with much less expense than that experienced by the easterner.

The decrease in stock owned on Chester County farms extended to cattle too. Beef cattle, at one time were more numerous than dairy cattle. But competition with western cattle ranges seriously affected local conditions, and dairy cattle were substituted. In 1925 the beef cattle raised in the county numbered 4,987 while the dairy cattle numbered 46,732.

The change from beef to dairy cattle was accomplished quickly. In 1870 Chester County sold 1,598,000 gallons of milk, while Lancaster County sold 143,000 gallons in the same year. A typical Chester County farm has no beef cattle or sheep. Only 3 farms out of 422 in southern Chester County in 1925 had pure beef cattle. Even then general crops were grown as the chief means of support, and the cattle were raised merely to fatten, and fill up the winter schedule. Farms on which beef cattle are kept usually average more than 130 acres.

Philadelphia's demands for milk eventually forced the milk business upon Chester and neighboring counties. Natural conditions aided the local farmers in adjusting themselves to this phase of dairying. The water supply is good and a good deal of the land is adapted to pasture. The acres in pasture in 1925 exceeded Lancaster's total by 13,020 acres.

Before 1879 Chester County was a principal butter producing county of the state. In that year 4,247,000 pounds were produced, and in 1924 that amount had dwindled to 146,000 pounds. Cheese manufacturing also suffered a decline. Large factories manufacturing great quantities of dairy products supplanted individual butter and cheese dairies on the farms. Western butter and cheese makers also offered competition. The acceptance of raw milk as a complete food, and its subsequent advertisement through schools and other educational agencies made the demand for fresh milk in large cities so pressing that the farmer had to meet it. Evaporated and condensed milk factories present another phase of the changed situation. Their demands for fresh milk are increasing. Statistics in the cheese manufacturing phase of dairying show that Chester County produced 33,012 pounds in 1849 and 10,895 pounds in 1919.

In 1919 the value of dairy products sold from the county was \$5,868,000. Poultry, particularly chickens and eggs, had a total value of \$1,152,000 in that year. The dairy products decreased to \$4,514,000 in 1924, while the production of chickens and eggs had a corresponding increase of \$1,046,000.

The competition offered eastern farmers by the west probably induced local farmers to introduce new crops. One of these was tobacco, which was first raised profitably here about 1880. For a time it seemed as though tobacco was destined to take a leading place in the agricultural development of the county. Production increased from 2,400 pounds in 1869 to 600,000 pounds in 1889. After that its production declined, possibly because of

anti-tobacco sentiment, the lack of favorable soil, and the development of other agricultural products.

Oxen were the chief draft animals in the county before 1840. They were of great assistance in the period of clearing the land and in plowing field filled with rocks and stones. One advantage that the ox afforded was that after a few years as a draft animal he could be sold as beef. But after the pioneering days were over, and the facilities for transportation improved, time became an important element in the life of the farmer. The slow moving ox gave way to the horse, a much more tractable and rapidly working animal. Road improvements, and the growth of suburban communities found the horse a valuable asset in building.

General crops such as corn and wheat have always been produced in the county. The production of both has increased since 1839, but fruit, mushrooms and nursery products are rapidly replacing them. Wheat is produced in the more remote parts of the county, substantiating the theory that it is a pioneer crop. Corn was produced at the average rate of 43 bushels per acre in 1924. Hay would be an outstanding general crop in the townships of the Chester Valley if so much of the area were not covered by hills and industrial plants. The serpentine soils of the southern townships, Elk, East and West Nottingham, are not conducive to good hay crops. The land in the western part of the Valley is rough and stony too, so that hay culture is thwarted there. Oats is no longer produced extensively in this section. In the last century the average yield has diminished from more than a million bushels in 1839 to about 690,000 in 1919. In 1924 production increases 200,000 bushels, not because of added acreage, but because of the exceptional conditions that rendered heavy oats crops common. This crop averages only 29 bushels per acre, is low in price, and thus less profitable than others. The production of rye also diminished since 1839. In that year 86,147 bushels were grown in the county. In 1924 only 9,676 bushels were produced. The straw of the rye stalk has many uses on the farm. It can be used to bed horses, to pack fruit trees and pottery, and in producing straw articles and paper. The grain is used for flour, as food for animals and in the manufacture of alcohol. All of these demands are increasing now.

Potato production decreased from 1919 to 1924. In the former year 9,071 acres produced 690,439 bushels, and in the latter year 5,516 acres under cultivation produced 523,478 bushels.

Since 1920 there has been a notable decrease in farm land in the county. Between the years 1920 and 1925 the decrease was 15%. 79.5% of the county land was farmed in 1925. The total farm acreage then was 395,000 acres. Of that total 254,000 acres, or 65%, produced crops. Pasture land totalled 76,000 acres, or 19%, and the woodland covered 44,000 acres, or 11% of the farmed area.

Fruit orchards are concentrated along the Chester-Delaware County boundary. Apples are the principal product now, although peaches were more popular at first. Both apple and peach trees are often grown in the same orchard.

Western competition has made it necessary to adopt new farm products here. One of these newer products is the mushroom. This delicacy is gaining increased favor throughout the country. Mushroom culture in Pennsylvania is concentrated in lower Chester County, and near West Winfield, Butler County. The neighborhoods of Kennett Square, West Grove and Oxford, are the local centers of mushroom production. Marketing facilities in Philadelphia and New York have been largely responsible for the success of local producers. Farmers who engage in mushroom culture frequently carry it on in connection with some other farm industry. A farm near Oxford raises other vegetables with the mushrooms in the proportion of 8 acres of vegetables to 1 of mushrooms. At Avondale mushrooms are grown near green houses in conjunction with nursery products. A combination of mushroom and dairy farm is probably the most common. Farms of this type usually total a hundred or more acres in extent, while the pure crop farm has an average area of 123 acres. Farms on which mushrooms alone are raised cover approximately 50 acres as a rule. The mushroom-dairy farm supports 16 cattle on an average, while the separate mushroom farm has an average of 2. Houses have been substituted here for the caves in which mushrooms are grown in Butler County. The business is increasing, and although many of the producers are making satisfactory profits, the work of production requires care, and a special knowledge of the subject. Each year new beds are laid out. Canned mushrooms are prepared at the several canneries in the county and shipped to all parts of the country. Fresh ones are carefully packed and shipped to Philadelphia and New York where commission merchants dispose of them to hotels and restaurants.

Nurseries have formed another profitable business here. In 1924 the county led other counties of the state with 1,031.3 acres in nurseries. The largest nurseries are those of the Hoopes Brothers & Thomas Company at West Chester, and the Rakestraw-Pyle Company at Kennett Square. Josiah Hoopes, a native of Philadelphia, was the founder of the Hoopes Brothers & Thomas Company. He was educated in his native city and developed an intense interest in botany which led him to build a small greenhouse for experimental purposes in 1853. He acquired rare specimens of shrubs and flowers from all parts of the United States. Gradually he began the development of a nursery business. In 1893 his establishment covered 500 acres where every variety of flower or fruit that can be cultivated in this climate were grown. As Hoopes Brothers & Thomas Company, the firm became a leading one in the country. Hoopes continued his interest in botany from a scientific standpoint, and contributed many articles on horticulture, botany and allied subjects to such journals as the *New York Herald-Tribune*. He supplemented his research by visits to the foremost flower gardens of Europe. In 1868 he published his *Book of Evergreens*, a practical treatise on cone-bearing plants of the world. Both Hoopes Brothers & Thomas Company, and the Rakestraw-Pyle Company engage in a wholesale and retail business. They are justified, because of cheaper land and good transportation facilities, to use large areas of land at a distance



from the markets. One of the finest nurseries in the United States is the one known as DuPont Gardens, near Kennett Square. It is not conducted as a commercial nursery, but is open to the public. Many varieties of unusual flowers and shrubs are grown here.

The total farm income of the county was \$16,372,012 in 1919. The size of the average farm was 77 acres, and the income for average farms was reckoned at \$2,972. Other statistics indicate that the income from each acre of tilled land in the county was a little more than \$38.

The number of owners who managed their own farms between the years 1920 and 1925 increased from 70.7% to 79.9%. Tenants and managers decreased in the same period from 23.8% to 17.7%, and from 5.5% to 2.4%, respectively. Tenant farmers are continuing to decrease in numbers. Those who are listed as share tenants and pay their rent in produce formed 48% of the total number in 1925.

The most recent statistics available on agriculture were compiled in 1930 when the Fifteenth Census of the United States was taken. Then there were 4,559 farms in the county, or a decrease of 690 since 1925. The farms average 82.3 acres in size. Of the total land area of the county 497,280 acres, 75.5% was in farms. This was a decrease of more than 20,000 acres since 1925. Of all the land in farms in 1929, about 216,675 acres were devoted to raising crops, while 99,437 acres were used as pasture. Woodland, not pastured, covered 38,106 acres. Ownership in 1930 was divided in the following groups: full owners, 3,534; part owners, 105; managers, 169; tenants, 742; cash tenants, 375; other tenants, 367. Total value of land and buildings was \$68,582,985, an increase of more than \$14,000,000. Average farm values in 1930 were \$15,043, or an increase of \$5,176 since 1925. Implements and machinery were valued at \$6,192,396 in 1930, less than the farm machinery of the county was assessed at in 1920. On April 1, 1930 the following numbers of various types of farm animals were compiled for the county: horses, 10,356; mules, 1,173; cattle 58,681; swine, 15,665; sheep and lambs, 6,929. In 1929 about 3,097,313 dozens of chicken eggs were produced and about 775,073 chickens. General crops were grown on the areas given below, in 1929: corn, 47,247 acres; wheat, 34,811 acres; oats, 16,489 acres; barley, 278 acres; rye, 280 acres; buckwheat, 20 acres; hay, 65,017 acres; or 102,059 tons; tobacco, 530 acres; or 750,037 pounds. The statistics for general crops were taken from reports made by 171 farms. Irish, or white potatoes were grown on 5,289 acres and produced 626,306 bushels then. Vegetables from 1,359 acres were raised for sale. They were valued at \$163,969. The leading ones with the acreage and value were as follows: asparagus, 168 acres, \$32,001; cabbages, 97 acres, \$18,120; sweet corn, 604 acres, \$40,356; tomatoes 209 acres, \$28,980.

Excluding nurseries, 3,469 acres of land were planted in orchard fruits, vineyards and planted nut trees. Fruits produced, and the number of bushels harvested were as follows in 1930: apples, 82,046 bushels; cherries, 1,349 bushels; peaches, 35,783 bushels; pears, 6,876 bushels; plums, 2,052 bushels; quinces, 85 bushels. Vineyards of the county produced 110,280

pounds of grapes. Other small fruits produced, were as follows: blackberries, and dewberries, 10,273 quarts; currants, 736 quarts; raspberries, 36,824 quarts; strawberries, 240,138 quarts.

In 1929 the milk produced amounted to 24,475,531 gallons. Butter churned totalled 112,023 pounds. Unwashed wool shorn in 1929, weighed 21,736 pounds. Apiaries for developing bee culture, had 1,517 hives on April 1, 1930. Bees are not commonly raised on farms. In 1929 about 23,337 pounds of honey was produced. Ducks, turkeys and geese increased the total poultry raised in that year. There were then produced 52,992 ducks, 15,743 turkeys and 3,731 geese.

Nurseries, hot houses and green houses reported selling trees, plants, vines, flowers and vegetable seeds and bulbs. The nurseries reporting numbered 37, and the farms 327.

## CHAPTER X.

### THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

THE first courts in Pennsylvania were established in Chester County. They antedated the coming of Penn. Nearly forty years before his arrival Swedes under Governor Printz were tried at Upland. Printz himself served as prosecutor, judge and plaintiff at various trials. His decisions were not always popular among his neighbors who felt that he too often benefited at their expense. But he was empowered to establish courts of law and to mete out justice according to the laws of Sweden. He had no precedents to follow, and despite his unpopularity must be credited with some ability in carrying out as many of his orders as he did.

When the Dutch succeeded the Swedes in control of the Delaware River Colony, the two centers of activity were Christina or Fort Altena, now Wilmington, and Nieuw Amstel, now New Castle. Some Swedes continued to reside in the vicinity of Upland, or Oplandt, as the Dutch called it. The friction that developed between the two colonies, Fort Altena and Nieuw Amstel, affected the legal affairs of the section. Beekman, at Fort Altena, occasionally settled matters at his local court for residents of Upland. But often he was engaged in controversies with D'Hinoyossa, governor of Nieuw Amstel. Gradually the Upland Swedes took matters into their own hands. It is reasonably certain that they had a court of their own, unauthorized by law, when Peter Stuyvesant visited them from New Netherland. Stuyvesant allowed them to continue with their own courts. When the English, under the Duke of York, came into possession of the colony, the Swedes were allowed to continue for a time. Gradually English settlers came into the neighborhood and became justices in the court, finally replacing most of the older settlers entirely.

Chester was the county seat of Chester County for a century after the colony became the property of William Penn. With the steady growth in the population of the county, the business of the courts increased too. Land titles formed a basis for a great deal of business.

The first court of Chester County met at Chester on February 14, 1682-3. John Simcock was president judge. Some of the early cases presented were of minor importance. Similar ones are decided by aldermen or justices of the peace today. The whipping post, stocks, pillory, imprisonment and fines, formed the bulk of punishments meted out. Servants, found guilty of crimes, frequently had their years of servitude increased. In other instances the guilty ones had to stand in the market place and either announce their guilt publicly by word of mouth, or wear some sort of insignia on their breasts indicating it. In 1780 part of the punishment ordered by the officials for a guilty man was that of having his ears cut off and nailed to the pillory in which he was to stand for an hour.

The court of Chester County had jurisdiction over various misdemeanors and crimes. They were minor ones for the most part. Murder, treason,



burglary and witchcraft were taken before the Provincial Court. Debts, titles to land, domestic troubles, illegal sale of liquor, contempt of court, were a few of the subjects that were tried in the lower court.

The first court of equity for Chester County was held in 1686 at Chester. In 1690 the county courts were authorized to serve as courts of equity in all cases not exceeding ten pounds in value. Courts of Judicature, increasing the powers of the judges of the court of common pleas in Pennsylvania were established in 1701. The act providing for their establishment was repealed in 1705 by Parliament. The history of the powers of the courts for the next three-quarters of a century was colored by constant quarrels between the governor, assembly and council.

By the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1790 the judiciary was somewhat changed. Judges replaced justices, and were fewer in number. Ten justices came from Chester to West Chester when the county seat was changed. Three of them were empowered to form a court, the term of office was limited to seven years and there was no financial compensation for service. Henry Hale Graham, after some deliberation, was chosen president justice.

Under the new constitution, there were fewer judges than there had been justices. The state was divided into five judicial districts of which the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin formed the Second. A president judge was authorized to preside over the court. By act of assembly on February 24, 1806, the state was re-districted and the counties of Chester, Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery, became the Seventh District. Shortly afterward Judge Bird Wilson became president judge of the district. Another change was made in May, 1821, when Delaware and Chester Counties comprised the Fifteenth district. Judge Ross, who had served as judge under the old Seventh District remained in that capacity for the counties of Bucks and Montgomery. Judge Isaac Darlington was appointed to the Fifteenth District. Changes were made again when the judges were elected by popular vote after 1851, but the two counties remained as one judicial district until 1875 when Chester County alone was designated a separate district. It is now the Fifteenth Judicial District of the state.

#### JUDGES.

William Augustus Atlee, who had been a justice in the provincial court, was the first president judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which included the counties of York, Dauphin, Lancaster and Chester. He served for the first time at the court in November, 1791. A resident of Lancaster, Judge Atlee enjoyed the esteem of many friends. His opinion, among lawyers, was always respected. On his mother's side of the family he was related to William Pitt. The Atlees came to Lancaster in 1744 after the death of the father. William Augustus was ten years old then. Fourteen years later, in 1758, he was admitted to the bar. In 1770 he became the Chief Burgess of Lancaster. During the Revolution he served the Continental Congress in various capacities. Under the Constitution of

1776 he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council as Second Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Thomas McKean and John Evans were his associates. In 1784 he received a re-appointment to the same position. Judge Atlee's career on the bench was marked by a high sense of professional duty. He refrained from active participation in every movement that he felt might influence his decisions as a judge. He declined appointments to public office because he declared it improper for a judge to serve as an officer of the state while serving on the bench. One of the best known cases which was tried before Judge Atlee was that of Elizabeth Wilson for matricide. This case has been reviewed by so many historians that reference will merely be made to it here. The trial in this case occurred in 1785 before the organization of the court system under the Constitution of 1790. Judge Atlee was then a justice of the provincial court.

Judge Joseph Henry, another Lancaster County lawyer, became judge of the Second Judicial District, succeeding Judge Atlee at the latter's death. Like so many other public men of the Revolutionary and Post-Revolutionary times, Henry had had a military career. During the struggle between the French and English for Quebec, in which the American Colonies participated, he had served with Benedict Arnold's expedition. On this journey he met Aaron Burr. Later he met other future leaders of the country in his home. Franklin was a guest at the Henry home frequently during the Revolution. Henry was admitted to the practice of law in 1785. The English system of courts had taken root in the colonies long before he became judge. The excellent precedents established in their decisions were the results of compromises arrived at after centuries of struggle between the people and the crown. In establishing the rights of the people the English system was an excellent example of the young American government. One of the leading cases in which Henry sat was that of the Commonwealth *vs.* Hauer et al.

In 1800 John D. Coxe was appointed president judge of the district. Judge Coxe was a Philadelphian. Before his appointment to the judgeship in the Second District he had served in a similar capacity in the First District. As a jurist he was notably patient and untiring in reviewing the points in cases argued before him. He frequently hesitated noticeably before rendering a decision.

Judge Coxe resigned in 1805 and was succeeded by William Tilghman. The latter served as judge of the Second District from the time the August term met in 1805 until February, 1806. In the latter year he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to succeed Chief Justice Edward Shippen, resigned. Judge Tilghman was the first lawyer to be admitted to practice at the Delaware County Bar. He had the distinction of moving for his own admission, and those of a number of his colleagues. Judge Tilghman was devoted to his profession. At the close of his career he had amassed many volumes of carefully prepared decisions that it had been his fortune to make. He always urged the speedy trial of all cases before him. In this he was not willing to sacrifice the best interests of the public to time, but rather expressed sympathy for the unfortunates who were

involved in legal controversies. In capital cases it was said of him that he invariably tried to conclude the cases without intervals of adjournment.

Judge Tilghman was succeeded, upon his elevation to the Supreme Bench, by Bird Wilson, son of James Wilson of Carlisle. James Wilson was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a leading exponent, among Pennsylvanians, of the adoption of the federal constitution. Bird Wilson, had the advantages of a formal education acquired at the University of Pennsylvania. He had little opportunity to practice his profession after his admission to the bar, for he was appointed by Governor McKean, to serve as President Judge of the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the counties of Chester, Delaware, Bucks and Montgomery, when he was only 29 years old. His father's prominence made it possible for him to make many friends among the leading professional men of the period. Endowed with many gifts, inheritances from a brilliant father, he could have attained recognition without the prestige that family connections attached to his name. Judge Wilson's decisions were based upon such thorough study of the cases presented before him that few decisions taken to superior courts were reversed. His administration of criminal law was decisive and effective. In the literature of the profession he was also well versed. He edited a revision of Bacon's *Abridgment*, in which were included decisions in English and American courts which had been made since the first edition of the *Abridgment* appeared. The interests of Judge Wilson were not confined wholly to those of the bench. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal faith, and gradually became imbued with the desire to take holy orders. The attractions of the church were such that he left the legal profession and the bench to take them on May 14, 1817. His scholarship placed him in the front rank among Episcopal clergymen. In a short time he became a professor in the theological seminary of the church at New York City where he wielded an influence for good in character building for more than thirty years. In 1850 he became professor emeritus at the institution.

John Ross, who had first learned the trade of carpenter, became president judge of the Seventh District in February, 1818, upon the resignation of Judge Wilson. Although he had had political positions in which his adherence to the Democratic-Republican Party was unquestioned, he was uninfluenced by any such connections in his decisions as judge. On the bench he frequently gave evidence of having some of the elements of a school teacher. He respected English Law and English Courts which he emulated.

Judge Isaac Darlington was admitted to the bar of Chester County in 1801. Then he was twenty years of age and had studied under Joseph Hemphill in West Chester. The Seventh Judicial District was divided in 1821 and Judge Ross remained as president judge of the courts of Bucks and Montgomery Counties. A new judge was appointed for the new district, Chester and Delaware which was officially designated the Fifteenth Judicial District. Governor Heister tendered the post to Isaac Darlington. Judge Darlington's formal education had been thorough and was augmented by several years of experience as a teacher in the public schools. He was judicious, versatile and an interesting conversationalist.



The president judge of the Fifteenth District from 1839 to 1846 was Thomas S. Bell. He was appointed in 1839 by Governor Porter, as successor to Judge Darlington. Judge Bell had served as Deputy Attorney-General of Chester County previously. In 1837 he represented the senatorial district of Chester and Montgomery Counties at the Constitutional Convention. His career as president judge of this district was characterized by careful attention to the duties of his office. The number of fugitive slaves increased materially during his term of office, and many owners appeared before him to prove ownership of negroes. In the improvement of social conditions throughout Chester County he had a definite part. Through his efforts the poor house was improved, and the need for an institution to care for the mentally ill was impressed upon the public. After he assumed office he shunned association with persons who might influence his opinion in any case tried before him. Governor Francis Rawn Shunk elevated him to the bench of the Supreme Court of the state to succeed Justice Thomas Sergeant in 1846. His career on the supreme bench was short. Legislation was enacted by the state legislature providing for the direct election of judges. Judge Bell was not elected. In 1851 he was a candidate for president judge of our local courts, but Honorable Townsend Haines defeated him by a majority of nearly 1,000 votes. Bell then resumed his practice of law, and was identified with several important cases.

When Judge Bell was appointed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the vacancy that occurred in the courts of the Seventh District, was filled by Honorable John M. Forster of Harrisburg. He served for the first time at the Court of Quarter Sessions on November 17, 1846. At first Judge Forster was graciously received. The local newspapers greeted him cordially and gave approbation to him. But in a short time public opinion showed itself to be unfriendly to the new president judge. The antagonism that was expressed, although directed against the judge, was really opposition to existing laws concerning the selection of judges. Under the laws of the time judges did not need to be residents of the districts in which they served. Governors who appointed men to fill vacant posts on the bench could choose men from any part of the state. Frequently the members of the local bar were consulted, and their consent to appointments, obtained. The men chosen for the posts were usually leading lawyers, well-fitted for the positions. But occasionally governors found it necessary to strengthen their political alliances, and an opening on the bench of a district in the state was made political capital. Judge Forster's appointment was presented to the senate for confirmation in February, 1847. Members of the local bar were divided in their opinions concerning the advisability of confirming the appointment. A number of leading lawyers, including Townsend Haines, questioned Forster's fitness for the position. Among other things he lacked celerity in prosecuting the business of the court. His friends intervened in his behalf, but Forster's appointment was not confirmed by the senate. The governor then suggested the name of Benjamin Champneys. The senate voted as one to confirm his appointment, but Champneys refused to accept the judgeship. Honorable James Nill of

Chambersburg was the next person nominated. The Senate adjourned without confirming his nomination and he served in the interim of 1847 and 1848. Some members of the bar opposed Nill, and were not hesitant in expressing themselves. Delaware County lawyers were less opposed to him than were those of Chester County. Judge Jeremiah S. Black of Somerset County, who became attorney-general of the United States, was outspoken in his defence. When the senate finally voted on Nill's appointment the result was a tie. Nill was rejected. The next candidate was suggested by members of the bar. He was Honorable Henry Chapman of Bucks County, a son-in-law of Governor Shunk. He was well-known in the county, and liked by everyone with whom he came in contact. In every respect he was fitted for the position of president judge, and when he assumed the duties of the office he exercised them with dignity, clarity of vision and honesty.

Townsend Haines, a leader of the bar for many years, became president judge when that official was first elected by popular vote in this state. That was in 1851, when former Judge Thomas S. Bell was his opponent. Haines had been a prominent figure in legal circles of the state. Governor Johnston had appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth in 1848. Two years later President Taylor made him Treasurer of the United States. This position he held for only a little more than a year. The position of president judge of the courts was open in this district, and he became a candidate for it. Haines had been one of the keenest and most brilliant lawyers ever to practice at the local bar. His temperament was variable, and it was difficult to anticipate his attitude on a case. Personally, he was popular. He seems to have been one of those personalities, gifted with the ability to plan the defence of a case without obvious effort. His acceptance of a client generally assured success. Thus he was called upon to serve in many leading trials in both Chester and Delaware Counties. As judge, he was slightly erratic, as he had been at the bar. But none of the practitioners with whom he had worked or argued as a lawyer, got the better of the situation when he was judge. He had practiced as one of them so long, and they knew him so well, that one is not surprised that they forgot themselves and the dignity of the court occasionally, earning a reprimand from the judge. In the decade that he served as judge, compliments and criticisms of his decisions and activities were frequently expressed in the newspapers. Although few persons agreed in an estimate of his character, he was undoubtedly the most outstanding personality to be identified with the court in his time.

Judge William Butler is acclaimed alike by contemporaries and those who have been admitted to the bar since his time as one of Chester County's Greatest Judges. He combined all of the most admirable qualities of a judge and was strictly impartial in considering a case. No guilty person could escape punishment if his case was argued before Judge Butler. The public knew this, and many minor cases that would ordinarily have reached the judge, were satisfactorily decided outside of court. His charges to juries were always clear, and he expected prosecution and defence counsel

to open and close their cases with clearly defined organization too. Butler was promoted to the District Court of Philadelphia where he continued to maintain a splendid reputation on the bench.

Governor Henry M. Hoyt commissioned J. Smith Futhey as president judge of Chester County on February 24, 1879. In November of that year he was elected to the ten year term without opposition. He was the first judge of the district composed of the single county of Chester. He had great pride in local institutions and was instrumental in preserving historic sites for posterity. An outstanding contribution to local history is the *History of Chester County* compiled by Judge Futhey and Gilbert Cope. His death occurred in 1888. On February 13, 1889 Thomas S. Butler was appointed associate judge. He served for less than a year. At the general election in the autumn following his appointment Joseph Hemphill was elected in his place. Butler tried his fortunes again before the voters of this and Delaware County. The result was the inauguration of a career as congressman that extended over a thirty-year period, and that made the Chester Countian a distinguished leader in affairs of the nation.

In 1887 William B. Waddell, Congressman, was made an additional judge of Chester County. MacElree says of him that he "was the most merciful judge that ever sat on the Bench of Chester County." He studied law in the offices of Joseph Hemphill Sr., father of the judge. On March 2, 1852, he was admitted to the bar. Judge Futhey was president judge when Waddell was elevated to the bench. In 1888 the former died, and Waddell, who had been elected to a full ten year term as associate judge, succeeded him.

Joseph Hemphill, Jr. was elected in 1889 to take Thomas S. Butler's place as judge of the Chester County Courts. He was a member of a distinguished local family. Judge Hemphill received part of his education in Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, but precarious health forced him to give up his studies for a time. In 1860 he began to read law in the office of his father, Joseph Hemphill, Sr. After three years of study there he became a student at the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the bar on October 31, 1864. His father, with whose firm he identified himself, was an able lawyer. The elder Hemphill was respected everywhere for his courteous treatment of witnesses at the bar. He prepared his cases with thoroughness, and was a careful questioner. As a public speaker he was forceful and his addresses were marked by the purity of his language. After his death, his son, Joseph Hemphill, Jr., continued his practice. He became a leading member of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, and was elected judge on its platform in 1889. That election was unique in this respect, that, as a Democrat he had received a majority of 32 votes over his Republican opponent in a district that had given the Republican candidate for president, Benjamin Harrison, 4,000 majority over Cleveland, one year earlier. Seventeen years before his election as judge he had represented this district at the Constitutional Convention of 1872 and 1873. He served for nearly 25 years as judge of the county courts. During that



period he grew in the estimation of his contemporaries. As judge he was not averse to changing his mind upon a point, after hearing additional evidence upon it. He became president judge in 1890.

William Butler, Jr. succeeded Waddell. He was only 35 years of age when he became judge. At the death of Judge Hemphill in 1915 he became president judge. He was a distinguished judge who earned the respect of everyone who happened to come in contact with him. His career ended suddenly when his death occurred in 1926.

Governor Brumbaugh appointed Robert S. Gawthrop associate judge, to fill the vacancy that occurred when Judge Hemphill died in 1915 and Judge Butler became president judge. At the regular election of that year Judge Gawthrop was a candidate for the position on the Republican ticket. J. Frank E. Hause, Democrat opposed him, and was elected.

Judge Hause was re-elected for the ten year term in 1925. In January, 1927, he became president judge in place of Judge William Butler, Jr., deceased. Judge Hause is a native of East Pikeland Township, and attended the Spring City High School. He acquired his professional education in the law offices of Robert Jones Monaghan, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the latter institution in 1883. On October 25th of that year he was admitted to the local bar.

The vacancy in the office of associate judge that was created when Judge Hause became president judge, was filled on September 26, 1927 by the appointment of W. Butler Windle to the position. In the November elections less than two months later, Judge Windle was elected for the ten year term beginning January, 1928.

Judge Gawthrop was born in Newlin Township in 1878. He was educated at the West Chester High School and the University of Pennsylvania. In 1904 he was admitted to the practice of law after studying for several years in the offices of Honorable Thomas S. Butler. He became identified with the activities of the Republican Party, and was chosen district attorney of the county in 1909. Governor Brumbaugh appointed him Common Pleas Judge in May, 1915, when the vacancy created by President Judge Hemphill's death was filled by Judge William Butler, Jr. Judge Gawthrop relinquished his position on the bench to Judge J. Frank E. Hause who was elected in his place. When William C. Sproul became governor of the state in 1918 he made Gawthrop first deputy attorney general. The latter served under attorneys-general Shaffer and Alter until May, 1922 when he was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court of the state to take the place of Judge John B. Head, resigned. In November of that year he was elected for the ten year term. Judge Gawthrop has been a distinguished member of one of the highest judicial bodies of the state. He has assisted in rendering important decisions during his term of office. An unfortunate circumstance in the location of names on the ballot at the primary elections in the spring of 1932 lost for him re-nomination to the important post. His nomination was recommended by distinguished lawyers and jurists of the state, and his failure to be nominated is regrettable. Throughout the state the newspapers commented editorially upon Judge

Gawthrop's excellent record and estimated that his failure to gain re-nomination was due solely to the direct election of judges by a public unfamiliar with the responsibilities of the positions and the records of the candidates.

Under the judicial system that was effective under the Constitution of 1790 four associate judges were expected to serve in each county simultaneously. The ones to serve in Chester County between the years 1791 and 1820 were: Joseph Shippen of Westtown, Walter Finney of New London, James Moore of West Nantmeal, Benjamin Jacobs of West Whiteland, Samuel Evans and James Boyd of Londonderry, John Ralston of Vincent and John Dains of Tredyffrin. In 1803 the state legislature reduced the number of associate judges to three, although no judges then serving were to be removed. Three years later another act was passed by which the number of associates was reduced to two. The process of reducing the number was a gradual one. Vacancies caused by resignation or death were depended upon to carry out the law. In 1820 and 1821 deaths occurred among the associates and in the latter year the number in office was in keeping with the legal requirements. Other associate judges who served from 1825 to 1871 with the dates of entering office were as follows: Cromwell Pearce, 1825; Jesse Sharp, 1827; Thomas Jones, 1839; Nimrod Strickland, 1848; Samuel Shafer, 1849; Samuel Shafer and Joseph Hodgson, 1851; Robert Parke, appointed to succeed Joseph Hodgson, deceased, 1856; Nimrod Strickland and William Wollerton, 1856; John P. Bailey, appointed to succeed Nimrod Strickland, resigned, January, 1858; Robert Parke, to fill vacancy, October, 1858; Robert Parke and John P. Bailey, 1861; Benjamin Passmore, to succeed Robert Parke, 1863; John P. Bailey, 1866; Joel Hawley, 1871. Later associate judges have been referred to earlier in this chapter.

District attorneys who have served the county from 1793 to the present, are the following:

1793.....	Robert Frazer
1800.....	John Sergeant
1803.....	Thomas Sergeant
1809.....	John Duer, Jr.
1816.....	Robert Frazer
1817.....	Isaac D. Barnard
1821.....	Isaac Darlington
1821.....	William H. Dillingham
1824.....	Thomas S. Bell
1828.....	Henry H. Van Amringe
1829.....	Philip S. Markley
1830.....	Henry H. Van Amringe
1835.....	Joseph J. Lewis
1836.....	William Darlington
1839.....	Joseph Hemphill
1845.....	John Hickman
1846.....	Joseph J. Lewis
1847.....	John Hickman

1847.....	John H. Brinton
1848.....	Washington Townsend
1849.....	J. Smith Futhey
1850.....	Paschall Woodward
1853.....	J. Smith Futhey
1856.....	William Butler
1857.....	Wayne MacVeagh
1862.....	Henry M. McIntyre
1863.....	James J. Creigh, vice Henry M. McIntyre, deceased.
1866.....	Francis T. Hooton
1869.....	George F. Smith
1872.....	Abraham Waugh
1875.....	James H. Bull
1879.....	Thomas W. Pierce
1883.....	Francis Windle
1885.....	John J. Gheen
1888.....	Thomas W. Baldwin
1890.....	Edward D. Bingham
1894.....	Joseph H. Baldwin
1897.....	Wilmer W. MacElree
1900.....	Joseph H. Baldwin
1903.....	Thomas Lack
1906.....	Wilmer W. MacElree
1909.....	Robert S. Gawthrop
1912.....	Harris L. Sproat
1915.....	Truman D. Wade
1920.....	W. Butler Windle
1923.....	Harris L. Sproat
1924.....	John N. Guss
1928.....	William E. Parke

## MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Isaac Barnard, a leading member of the bar in the early 19th Century, was a native of Delaware County where he was born in 1791. Just before the United States became engaged in war with Great Britain for the second time Barnard began the study of law in the office of William Graham. The war interrupted his career for he entered the service of the United States as a captain. During the various engagements in which he took part he rose to the rank of major. After the cessation of hostilities his experience and temperament were such that superior officers felt he would be a valuable officer in the regular army. Accordingly he was offered the commission of captain by the War Department. He refused the commission and returned to the study of law. In 1816 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately became engaged in practice. His clientele grew rapidly, and his reputation as a lawyer was such that he was appointed deputy attorney-general of the county within a year after he entered the profession. In 1820 he was honored by election to the senate of Pennsylvania from his district. Governor



Schultz appointed him president judge of the courts of the counties of Lancaster and Dauphin in 1824. He declined to accept however, and in January, 1826, became secretary of state, the office now known as secretary of the commonwealth, for Pennsylvania. Shortly afterwards he was elected United States Senator by the legislature of Pennsylvania. Recognition of his abilities came rapidly. Had health permitted, Senator Barnard would without a doubt have taken a prominent position in national affairs. Unfortunately it did not, and he was forced to resign from the Senate in 1831. Several years later he died in West Chester.

Townsend Haines, who became judge of the local courts in 1851, had the reputation of being an unexcelled jury pleader while practicing. He held various political offices from that of representative in the general assembly to treasurer of the United States. The fact that he gave up the position, which was undoubtedly one of honor, leaves the impression that material success had little glamor for him. He preferred to serve as judge over the courts of his home district to the advantages accorded a prominent official in the national government. He is described by various persons as having been fine looking, and a talented man who never completely made use of his abilities. He loved music, literature and the association of old friends. The most difficult cases brought before the court while he was practicing usually found him attorney for one side or the other.

The career of Colonel Thomas S. Bell, son of Judge Bell, was rudely curtailed when he died at the battle of Antietam during the Civil War. Other enterprising young lawyers of the county suffered similar fates.

Captain Robert Thompson Cornwell was long associated with the legal profession in the county. He was a native of New York, and taught in various academies, including the one at Millersville, this state, which was conducted by Dr. James Pyle Wickersham. With another young man Cornwell established the normal school at Indiana, Pennsylvania, before the Civil War. In that conflict Captain Cornwell served under General Philip Sheridan, and experienced the horrors of Libby prison. When the war ended he came to West Chester where his family made their home. He entered the law offices of Honorable William B. Waddell and was admitted to practice on December 10, 1866. In 1868 he became associated with Honorable William Darlington in the law firm of Darlington & Cornwell. This connection lasted for ten years. Captain Cornwell was always an enthusiastic member of the National Guardsmen and in 1877 assisted in quelling the riots at Pittsburgh. His son, Gibbons Gray Cornwell graduated from Yale, and then entered the practice of law with his father. He was admitted to the bar on June 10, 1889. Both father and son were active in civic affairs. The latter became interested in public utilities, and served as president of the local Electric Light Company. He was interested in education too, and served as trustee of the West Chester Normal School.

Edward Donaldson Bingham, elected district attorney of the county in 1890, was noted for his intellectual and legal attainments. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1874, and taught successfully at Lincoln University for several years. After he decided to become a lawyer he

entered the offices of the firm of Bruce & Negley in Pittsburgh, where he prepared for admission to the bar. In the autumn of 1878 he became a member of that organization, and returned to West Chester where he became active in the profession. He was thoroughly prepared for his calling, and became a leading lawyer of the county, as well as an outstanding member of the Republican Party.

One of the older members of the bar, whose period of activity began with his admission in 1845 was James Bowen Everhart, who graduated from Princeton in 1842. Everhart was a man of ability and decision who was widely known as a public speaker. He supplemented his legal studies in this country by travel in Europe where he was a special student at the Universities of Edinburgh and Berlin. During the Civil War he was a major of an emergency regiment. Everhart's career was one of distinction. Aside from his abilities as a lawyer he had many elements of statesmanship that led the people of his district to choose him as their representative in the senate of Pennsylvania and in the congress of the United States. His career of state senator ended in 1882 when he resigned to enter congress. In the upper house of the state he was long remembered for the able eulogies he delivered upon such Pennsylvanians as Bayard Taylor and William Penn. He was returned to congress in 1884 where he presented able speeches on questions of national interest. A number of his addresses have been published, as have a collection of poems of which he was the author. On August 23, 1888 his career was ended by death.

The name of Monaghan was identified with the local bar for nearly half a century. Robert Emmet Monaghan, of Irish parentage, was born in West Fallowfield Township. He was educated in various academies, and taught school for a time after completing his education. An appointment to the position of collector on the Pennsylvania Canal at Liverpool, Perry County, opened new opportunities for him. Liverpool was comparatively near Harrisburg, and in the capital Monaghan was able to foster his ambitions to become a lawyer. He read law there under Hamilton Aldrichs, and for forty years after 1850 was a formidable figure in legal and political circles of the state. He returned to his native county, and immediately became influential in behalf of the northern Democrats in the chaotic political situations of the Civil War and post-war periods. In the capacity of Democratic leader he opposed the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and sponsored that of Tilden in 1876. He was a delegate of his party to the national conventions in which Hancock and Tilden received the nominations for the presidency. Governor Beaver appointed him to serve on a committee from Pennsylvania to assist a similar one from Delaware in determining the correct boundary between the two states. Wayne MacVeagh, another leading lawyer of the county, and W. H. Miller, were two other Pennsylvanians on the committee. Monaghan was a staunch advocate of the Democratic plea for free coinage of silver. His interests were varied. They included in addition to his profession and politics, agriculture, civics and finance. He was a forceful personality and his keen mind, eloquence and native wit made

him a figure with which the best minds of the country found it worth their while to cope.

Robert Jones Monaghan, nephew of Robert Emmet Monaghan, was a native of Parkesburg. He studied law under his uncle, and was admitted to the bar on July 3, 1873. Monaghan was devoted to his profession, and believed that it offered enough opportunities to be developed so that leadership in other fields need not be sought. He was a forceful orator, and argued many important cases before the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He read widely and became known for the strength of his pleas before juries, and his arguments before the court. He was assistant editor of the *Legal Intelligencer*. In 1891 his health was such that he retired from practice and sought recreation in a journey around the world.

John Hickman has been referred to in an earlier chapter. Like Monaghan he was an able Democrat, but unlike him gradually moved into the circles of Republicanism. Hickman was admitted to the practice of law in this county in 1832, after he had studied under Townsend Haines. He entered congress in 1855 and served through 1863. He was opposed to the institution of slavery and his stand on that issue drove him from the Democratic Party to the party of Lincoln. One biographer reports that Hickman referred to the John Brown Raid as an event in which the entire state of Virginia was frightened by seventeen men and a cow. In the events preceding the presidential nomination in 1860 his name was mentioned as a potential candidate for the vice-presidency. He had many qualities of leadership that endeared him to his constituents in the counties of Chester and Delaware. This esteem is evidenced by the increased majorities he received at each successive election to congress. Had he desired power, it is difficult to estimate how far he might have gone in the political circles of the nation.

Colonel Francis C. Hooton received his formal education in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1857 after studying law in the offices of Honorable John Hickman and Judge W. B. Waddell. He achieved his military rank during the Civil War when he was appointed as a draft commissioner by President Lincoln and served in the 175th Pennsylvania Infantry. As a lawyer he was tactful, and the preparation of his cases gave evidence of the scope of his interests. He produced several volumes of legal treatises and handbooks which included: *The General and Special Pennsylvania Road Laws*, 1869; *The Supervisor's Guide*, 1872; *Hooton's Justice and Legal Guide*.

D. Smith Talbot served as a school teacher and as a soldier in the Civil War before studying law in West Chester. On April 16, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of this and neighboring counties. As a member of the Republican Party he wielded much influence in local affairs, holding various offices himself. In 1887 he became solicitor of the borough of West Chester and was a member of the state legislature from 1889 to 1896. When Senator Douglas Harlan resigned his seat in the upper house of the legislature Talbot was nominated to fill his unexpired term, but was not elected. As a representative in the lower house he had achieved prominence as a member



of important committees, one of which was that of chairman of the committee on elections which he held from 1891 to 1893.

Colonel Hamilton H. Gilkyson of Phoenixville was a prominent member of the bar in the latter part of the 19th Century. He read law under his father, James Gilkyson, who was at one time district attorney in Bucks County. Colonel Gilkyson was admitted to the bar in 1872. His work at court was characterized by care in the preparation of cases. For a long time he served as Phoenixville's Borough Solicitor. He was a close friend of James B. Everhart. When the latter was a candidate for congress in 1884 Gilkyson was one of his most able sponsors. Colonel Gilkyson was identified with the Pennsylvania National Guard, and in 1877 was stationed with that body at Pittsburgh during the labor riots there.

Honorable William T. Fulton, a native of West Nottingham Township, was active in the civic affairs of Oxford, where he practiced law during the Civil War. He read law in the offices of the great northern political leader, Thaddeus Stevens, and with Judge J. Smith Futhey. His admission to practice took place on May 13, 1861. The events of the Civil War took precedence over all else then, and he assisted in recruiting members for the Purnell Legion, from the border townships of Pennsylvania and Maryland. He, himself served as a major in that military organization. When the Republican Party was organized he became one of its active members and served as a representative in the general assembly of the state.

Theodore Kirk Stubbs also read law under Judge Futhey. He had been educated in local academies and at the University of Michigan previously, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. His home was in Oxford, and there he developed a large and lucrative practice. As a lawyer he was skilled in presentation of his cases which were logical and reasonable rather than emotional. He was a member of the Republican Party and was elected to the legislature of the state for three terms. In that body his knowledge of political history was of much value to him as a legislator.

Henry P. Waitneight of Phoenixville was another lawyer of that community to become an outstanding member of the bar. Completing his formal education at Dickinson College he read law in the offices of Monaghan & Hause. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar. He had decided political interests and was a member of the Republican Party. He was well known as a public speaker and often attended county and state political conventions. His interests in Phoenixville were varied. Among others he was active in promoting the public school system through his position as member of the school board.

Washington Townsend was the dean of the Chester County Bar in the last years of the 19th Century. He was born in 1813 and began the study of law while serving as teller in the Bank of Chester County. In 1857 he turned all of his attention to the study of law. His political affiliations were with the Whigs, and he attended the national convention of that party in 1852. When the Republican Party was organized he was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. At one time he was prosecuting attorney for the county. From 1868 to

1876 he represented his district in the congress of the United States, and made memorable speeches there on such subjects as the protective tariff, the national bank system, land sales for educational purposes and an improved Indian policy. On all of these questions he adhered to the principles of the Republican Party.

James C. Sellers was another widely known lawyer of the county in the latter part of the 19th Century. He was a native of South Orange, New Jersey, and was graduated from Yale University. His professional training was acquired under Henry Wharton of the Philadelphia Bar. Sellers was admitted to practice law here in December, 1876. He was a Republican in politics, and was an able speaker and faithful church official.

Curtis H. Hannum, a graduate of Yale University on June 26, 1873, was admitted to the bar of the Superior Court of Connecticut on the same day. In the autumn of 1873 he entered the law offices of Judge Futhey and on September 16, 1874 became a member of the Chester County Bar. For ten years he practiced here, and in April, 1884 became connected with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of West Chester. He gave up his practice to enter the business of that company. He was progressive in the civic improvements of the county seat, and was politically allied with the Republicans.

Wayne MacVeagh was an outstanding figure in national affairs during the war and post-war periods. Although a resident of West Chester, during much of his career he was a member of the law firm of John B. McPherson and Lyman D. Gilbert, which has since become the firm of Nauman & Smith in Harrisburg.

Samuel S. Ramsey, a former associate of MacVeagh, has the distinction of being the dean of the Chester County Bar in 1932. Ramsey was born in 1848 and read law in MacVeagh's office from April, 1869 until admitted to practice in 1871. He has offices in Oxford and West Chester.

For several generations the name of Reid has been associated with the legal and financial development of the county. In 1864 Alfred P. Reid was graduated from Lafayette College. He studied law under Judge J. Smith Futhey and was admitted to the bar on August 14, 1866. His activities in the affairs of the county were broad in scope. He assisted in the establishment of several banks in southeastern Pennsylvania, and was himself connected with the First National Bank and the Dime Savings Bank of West Chester. He was a leading official of the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company and served as president of the board of trustees of the West Chester State Normal School. His legal practice was extensive and he made many contacts through his varied interests in many sections of eastern Pennsylvania. A. P. Reid, admitted to the bar in 1901, and Raymond B. Reid, assistant district attorney, are active members of the bar today. Philip J. Reilly is also an assistant district attorney.

Arthur T. Parke, a native of Parkesburg, which was named for members of his family, is a senior member of the local bar. He was educated at Princeton and at the law school of Columbia University. Before seeking admission to the bar he studied under Alfred P. Reid. In 1884 he began the

practice of his profession in West Chester, and has since become a leading lawyer of this section. He has served as solicitor for municipalities, industrial concerns and various other organizations.

Wilmer W. MacElree, a former district attorney, engaged in the practice of law here in 1880. He acquired his education under private tutors who fostered his native linguistic talents and literary tastes. He read law in the office of John J. Pinkerton. He has contributed materially to legal history in his volume, the *Bench and Bar of Chester County*. This production represents a careful study of court records and an intimate knowledge of the characters of leading lawyers and judges from the organization of the court to the early years of the present century. The author is well versed in literature, and has lectured extensively on literary subjects. His son, J. Paul MacElree, is an outstanding member of the local bar.

George B. Johnson has been a member of the Chester County Bar since 1880. He studied law under Oliver Sidwell and Joseph J. Lewis in West Chester. He is an able public speaker.

William Smith Harris is another of the senior members of the legal profession here. He attended Lafayette College and entered the law offices of Groome & McCullough at Elkton, Maryland, in 1879. Groome, the senior member of the firm, had served as governor of Maryland and as a member of the United States Senate. On January 4, 1882, Harris was admitted to the bar of Cecil County, Maryland. He practiced in that county for a short time, and then moved to Grand Forks, North Dakota, where he remained until 1884. In that year he came to West Chester where he developed a good legal practice. He has taken a deep interest in local affairs and has served as secretary of the West Chester Street Railway Company.

Walter E. Greenwood and W. Edward Greenwood of Coatesville form the law firm of Greenwood & Greenwood in that city. Walter E. Greenwood was admitted to the bar in 1899 after his graduation from the West Chester State Normal School and the University of Pennsylvania. He has served as city solicitor of Coatesville for 15 years. W. Edward Greenwood is a graduate of the liberal arts department of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the law school of that institution. He was admitted to the bar in 1929. The firm has its offices in the building occupied by the National Bank of Coatesville. Its members have developed a large general practice in the fields of corporation, probate and commercial law and in trial work. They are attorneys for the Borough of Parkesburg, the Chester Valley Electric Company, the National Bank of Coatesville, and Dunleavy Brothers, contractors.

C. Raymond Young, also of Coatesville, is engaged in a general civil and probate practice in the county. He was admitted to the bar in 1912. He is attorney for the collection department of the National Bank of Chester Valley, the Farmers' Bank of Parkesburg and the Honeybrook Trust Company. Stephen A. Devereux, who was admitted to the bar in 1929, is his associate.

George S. Dewees of West Chester has been engaged in a general practice in commercial and orphans' court cases in West Chester since 1898.



J. Carroll Hayes specializes in commercial, probate and real estate law. He is actively identified with the Pennsylvania Bar Association and is a leader in civic affairs. As a member of the Chester County Historical Society he has been instrumental in encouraging historic research, and in preserving sites of national and local interest. He represented the Pennsylvania Bar Association at the International Bar Association meeting in London, England in 1924.

Thomas R. Haviland of Phoenixville and West Chester is the local referee in bankruptcy. He was admitted to the bar in 1913.

A. M. Holding and Ernest Harvey form the law firm of Holding & Harvey in West Chester. They have an extensive practice throughout southeastern Pennsylvania.

M. J. Stoney of Phoenixville, who was admitted to the practice of law in 1928, is an assistant United States District Attorney in this section.

Walter S. Talbot of West Chester, who has been a member of the Chester County Bar since 1904, is widely known throughout this section of Pennsylvania. He is identified with state and national bar associations and attended an International Bar Association meeting in London in 1924.

Harris L. Sproat who served the county as district attorney met with good success in administering that office. He is active in civic affairs in the county.

Granville L. Rettew who was admitted to the bar in 1902, is active in political circles as well as in the legal profession. He is a leading member of the Democratic Party in Chester County.

Other members of the local bar, with the dates of admission and residences, are as follows: Louis Apfelbaum, 1917, J. M. Corman, 1930, L. K. W. Deininger, 1929, William G. Gordon, 1910, Walter A. Herley, 1930, all of Coatesville; T. W. Baldwin, 1882, Isabel Darlington, 1897, Carl B. Deehm, 1915; James W. Foxall, 1921, J. N. Guss, 1892, Thomas L. Hoskins, 1910, J. Ralston Jones, 1912, Guy W. Knauer, 1916, Harold R. McCowan, 1912, George K. McFarland, 1899, William E. Parke, 1927, Elbert N. Pusey, 1906, Philip J. Reilly, 1929, Stephen J. Reilley, 1929, George Harris Rupert, 1904, H. F. Troutman, 1911, W. Perry Tyson, 1929, I. N. Earl Wynn, 1916 and Edward W. Young, 1899, all of West Chester; Chester C. Campbell, 1908, Oxford; W. E. Bushong, 1900, W. E. Bushong, Jr., 1925, Fred W. Deininger, 1928, John Haviland, 1903, Paul E. Houseworth, 1927, Joseph McKeone, 1928, Daniel J. C. O'Donnell, 1925, Edmund H. Szlapka, 1929, Truman D. Wade, 1905, all of Phoenixville; Joseph Neff Ewing, 1915 and Robert C. Ligget, 1917, of Valley Forge.

The practice of law has changed materially in the three centuries that have passed since Europeans first made their homes here. The best elements of English law have been introduced and have been supplemented by decisions rendered by able jurists. The high standards of the legal profession have been maintained by the members of the bar. Through their efforts capital crimes have been minimized, notwithstanding the fact that the population has increased tremendously in the large industrial sections of the

county. Many more cases are settled out of court today than ever before. But the scope of the activities of the lawyer has increased. Municipalities, school boards, industries, public utilities and many other organizations of society require the regular services of a lawyer or of a law firm. Banks and other financial institutions employ lawyers in their interests. The trust powers under which banks are authorized to operate provide opportunity for settling estates through their legal representatives. All of these conditions have increased the opportunities for the corporate and commercial lawyer.

## CHAPTER XI.

### THE PRESS.

A CENTURY ago leaders of the press in Chester County were engaged in heated political controversies that echoed again and again in the columns of their newspapers. Andrew Jackson's candidacy for re-election to the presidency of the United States called forth defenders and opponents in the bitterly fought campaign of 1832. Party lines were shattered. Old line defenders of the Anti-Federalists left that party because they opposed Jackson's stand on the bank question. Everywhere interest was aroused. Editors found themselves forced to take sides on political questions or lose patronage to some one more daring. All sorts of social forces were at work a hundred years ago, and they had to find expression through the press. Anti-Masonry, abolition of slavery, temperance, all loomed large on the journalistic horizon. Local political controversies, in support or opposition to candidates for the governorship or other offices were common. The 19th Century saw the rise of political journalism to its peak. Most of the newspapers were small. Transportation conditions were such that circulation even of weekly papers was limited. Advertising had not gained the position in the business world that it holds today. There was some syndicating, but it was not comparable to that great phase of the newspaper business now.

The non-partisan editor who was forced to express his political views, or fail in business, one hundred years ago, might find conditions today more to his liking. There is a growing tendency, notable among Chester County newspapers, to maintain independence in political controversies. Five out of the eleven newspapers in the county today have no political preferences. In the large cities of the country political principles continue to influence the newspapers. But "big business" has invaded the field of journalism, and one man, if he is wealthy enough, can control the policies of leading papers throughout the country. This merely reflects the tendencies of the age. The elements that characterize business in other fields have been carried over into journalism. In Chester County this influence is not so evident. A good proportion of the newspapers published here are published primarily in the interests of local communities. Local news takes precedence over all else. They are typical of the substantial village and small town population that is the bulwark of American life.

#### WEST CHESTER.

The first papers to be published in Chester County were established in the county seat after January, 1797. There were two journals appearing approximately at the same time then. They were the *West Chester Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, and the *Literary Museum*, a monthly magazine. The *Gazette* is thought to have been issued only once, by three young men named Jones, Hoff and Derrick, from offices on North High Street. The latter was Philip Derrick. He began the publication of the *Museum* with Nathan



H. Sharpless. This monthly magazine was published for six months. Derrick was the father of William S. and Alexander H. Derrick, and father-in-law of Honorable Townsend Haines and William H. Price.

*American Republican.*

More than twenty years passed before another attempt to establish a newspaper in West Chester was made. In the meantime the *Temperate Zone* had been published in Downingtown in 1808 for the first time. It appearing in turn as the Downingtown *American Republican and Temperate Zone*, and the *American Republican*. Under the latter title the paper was moved to West Chester on April 9, 1822. William J. Marshall and Samuel Johnson, as the firm of Marshall & Johnson, conducted it. On May 29th following the removal to West Chester, Johnson became sole proprietor. Simeon Siegfried, Edgar S. Price and Robert B. Dodson owned interests in the publication until July 11, 1832. Then Price became sole owner, and continued as such until January 29, 1833.

In 1830 the Chester County *Democrat* was instituted, and remained neutral politically for a time. During the presidential contest of 1832 the *Democrat* was forced to express itself and joined the Old Democratic Party. The *American Republican* was also Democratic but Jackson's policies made possible a split in the party. Thus the *Democrat* represented one local element, and the *Republican*, another. They buried their differences after the re-election of Jackson, and decided to consolidate their papers. This was accomplished on January 29, 1833. George Fisher, publisher of the *Democrat*, joined Edgar S. Price in the firm of Fisher & Price. The new title of the paper was the *American Republican* and the *Chester County Democrat*. The firm adopted the motto, "In Union There is Strength." Fisher left the firm on March 31, 1835. Caleb H. Kinnard of the *American Spectator*, a Downingtown paper, and Nimrod Strickland, were successive members of the firm with Price. The latter sold his interest to Henry Bosee, editor of the *Delaware Gazette*, on March 24, 1846, and the publishers then became the firm of Strickland & Bosee. The business became the property of George W. Pearce on October 11, 1853, and was published by the new owner until his death which occurred April 14, 1864. Pearce's estate published it until November of that year when Caleb Kinnard, once a part-time owner, who had published the *Chester County Times* in 1863, became full owner of the *American*, also, and merged the two papers.

Under the ownership of George Pearce the *American* gave its support to that element of the Democratic Party that followed Stephen A. Douglas in the years between 1855 and 1860. Sentiment here was strongly in support of abolition and many Democrats were followers of John Hickman, Democratic Congressman, who eventually joined the Republican Party. This situation temporarily embarrassed the *American* which lost its influence. When the Republican Party became a potent factor in American political life the *American Republican* of West Chester adopted its principles.

Caleb Kinnard conducted the affairs of the *American* for a short time only. The following proprietors succeeded him between the years 1866 and

1883: Major Edward B. Moore, Walter E. Hall and Robert P. Sharples. The latter obtained a part interest on April 1, 1881. In 1883 the publishing firm was known as the Walter E. Hall & Company. Until July 29, 1876 the *American Republican* was published weekly on Tuesday. Then it became a semi-weekly, appearing on each Tuesday and Saturday under Major Moore, who maintained offices on Market Street opposite the southwest corner of the court-house yard. It was a four-page paper, and had approximately 1,500 subscribers. Daily, morning editions of the paper were published after 1878 by Walter E. Hall. In 1881 the circulation of the daily paper was 2,400, and the weekly, 2,100. The daily circulation increased to 3,000 in 1885, while the weekly list of subscribers remained about the same. In 1885 the following advertisement of the paper appeared in a national manual: "Has the widest circulation among the buying people of Chester County. The oldest journal and only morning daily in the county." In 1892 the semi-weekly feature was dropped, and the *American Republican* continued to appear each day. J. B. Fisher was the editor then, and the West Chester Publishing Company the publishers. Horace F. Temple, the veteran publisher of West Chester, became proprietor of the paper in 1899. He continued to publish it in connection with his job-printing business. In 1904 the daily circulation had increased to 7,218. Temple discontinued the publication after 1908.

#### *The Village Record.*

The second paper to be successfully established in Chester County was the Chester and Delaware *Federalist*, the first issue of which appeared on June 8, 1809 from the offices of Dennis Whelen in West Chester. As the name indicates, the paper became an organ of the Federalist Party. It was due largely to the political influence of this paper that other publications in the county adopted the principles of one party or another. Whelen directed its affairs until August 6, 1817 when Charles Miner became the owner. He changed the name of the paper to that of the *Village Record* on January 1, 1818. Under his direction it became a weekly paper of high character. Miner was a scholarly man, always anxious to support any movement that would promote the intelligence of the people. The paper was enlarged in 1824 and again in 1830. In the former year John S. Bryan became a member of the firm. Asher Miner, brother of Charles, joined the company in 1825. They were natives of Connecticut where Asher Miner was born in 1778. In 1800 they lived in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania where they published a paper at Wilkes-Barre. In 1804 Asher moved to Doylestown and established the Pennsylvania *Correspondent* of which he remained in charge for 21 years. He sold it in 1825 when he came to West Chester to join his brother and John S. Bryan in the conduct of the *Village Record*. Charles Miner was chief editor of the paper and Asher, as a practical printer, handled that phase of the work.

While Charles Miner was editor of the *Village Record* he had as an apprentice Henry S. Evans, who was a native of Doylestown and came to the West Chester newspaper office in 1826 at the age of 13. One of the

duties of the apprentice was that of delivering newspapers throughout the county. That was strenuous, but young Evans managed to find time to study and occasionally write articles for the paper. He developed an essay style that was popular in journalistic circles then. When he was 19 years of age his apprenticeship period was completed and he decided to gain experience in other parts of the country. In 1833 he served as a journeyman printer in Philadelphia, Germantown, and New York City. Returning to Chester County he located at Waynesburg, now Honeybrook, temporarily. There he attempted to develop a local paper and managed to secure 500 subscribers. Perseverance in the face of great difficulties was one of his strongest characteristics. His struggles at Waynesburg were short-lived however. In 1834 the Miner brothers decided to retire from their newspaper business and move to Wilkes-Barre, there to pass their remaining days. They offered the post of editor of the *Village Record* to Henry Evans. He accepted, and began a career in journalistic circles that was to be influential in state affairs for nearly forty years. The *Record* was enlarged on various occasions, and became an influential Whig newspaper at an early period. In 1854 the *Record* merged the *Register and Examiner*, which had been published for a few years by John S. Bowen and James M. Meredith. As the Civil War approached, Whig and Democratic differences became sharply defined. The old Whig adherents, Anti-Masons, Abolitionists, Democrats who opposed slavery, and others, formed the nucleus for the Republican Party that has become so powerful in the affairs of the county and state. Evans' journal was a strong advocate of the new party, and as such developed a wide circulation. The editor himself took an active part in political affairs. He was burgess of West Chester in 1861 and at the time of his death in 1872 was serving as state senator from his district. On at least one occasion his name was seriously mentioned for the governorship of the commonwealth. Simon Cameron, the powerful Republican of the post-Civil War period, was a close friend of Evans, and this relationship helped to place the *Village Record* among the leading organization papers of the state. When Evans died in 1872 his sons, Martin D. and Willie D. Evans, succeeded him as publishers of the *Record*. The circulation totalled 7,032 in 1871. On August 8, 1878 they produced their first daily edition. In 1883 the editorial offices were located on Church Street between Gay and Market Streets. The *Village Record* appeared in semi-weekly and in daily editions in 1885 when the total circulation averaged 8,400. An advertisement appeared in a national newspaper directory in 1881 urging advertisers to make use of the space afforded in the *Village Record*. In part the advertisement read: "With its unusually large circulation in one of the richest agricultural counties in the State, advertisers will find this paper a most valuable advertising medium."

The semi-weekly publication was curtailed after a time, and in 1892 the *Record* appeared in weekly and daily editions. The weekly one appeared each Wednesday as the Chester County *Village Record*. The daily edition was issued in the evening of each day except Sunday. On January 1, 1893 the paper was sold to S. Edward Paschall. He was succeeded by Honorable



T. Lawrence Eyre, who owned it in 1899. Then it had discontinued its daily edition and appeared weekly on Thursday. In 1900 James B. Fisher was the editor, and Eyre, the publisher. Circulation averaged 3,487 then. With a slight increase it maintained that average for more than a decade. In 1908 Fisher was no longer editor. H. C. Gillingham had taken his place, although Eyre continued as publisher. In 1915 H. C. Bucher published the *Record*, and William G. Matson was the editor. In 1920 the circulation averaged 1,600 and Harry G. Smith was publisher. The *Record* has been discontinued since that time.

#### *The Whig.*

The political controversies of a century ago brought forth journals in the county which were sometimes short-lived, but which reflected the conditions of the times. Reverend Simeon Siegfried, a minister of the Baptist denomination, represented the church and temperance leaders in the county in the Jacksonian era. Siegfried was a native of Berks County, had learned printing at Doylestown, and held the pastorates of several local Baptist Churches including the one at Goshen. In 1831 he instituted the *Temperance Advocate* which he moved to Downingtown in 1835. In September of that year it merged with the *Philadelphia Philanthropist*. On April 15, 1834 Reverend Siegfried established *The Whig* at West Chester. He had been identified with the *American Republican* for some time previously. Politically, Siegfried had supported Jackson at one time, but changed his attitude when the president opposed rechartering the United States Bank. He went so far in his opposition of Jackson as to be willing to edit a paper against him. *The Whig* was published until May, 1835, from offices on Market Street, east of the Mansion House. Siegfried then moved to Downingtown to establish another party organ.

#### *The Jeffersonian.*

John S. Bowen and Benjamin I. Miller purchased the press and materials of the *General Advertiser and Journal of the Times* which had been published at Coatesville from 1836 to 1838. They gave their paper a new title, the *Coatesville Star*, and adhered to the political principles of the Whig Party. After a short time George Shindell became the owner and the paper was moved to West Chester. Sometime in June, 1839, the versatile Townsend Haines became the editor and proprietor, and the newspaper's name was changed to the *American Star*. Under Haines' editorship the paper sponsored an independent county ticket in the political campaign of the year. Local Whigs were divided on the question of Anti-Masonry, and the Democratic candidates were successful. The presidential campaign of 1840 created so much interest in national affairs that the Anti-Masonry controversy was forgotten in the efforts to elect Harrison and defeat VanBuren. Chester County Whigs united and were instrumental in bringing about the success of their party.

Haines did not continue as editor and proprietor of the *Star* very long. Asher M. Wright and Alfred J. Creyon bought it on August 23, 1841. They discontinued publication and established the *Independent Journal and*

*Workingman's Advocate* instead. The first issue of this journal appeared on August 31, 1841. The first part of the title was the same as that used by a paper published in Downingtown at an earlier date. In order to avoid confusion the editors designated it a new series. This newspaper tried to remain neutral in politics, but at the time it existed, such an attempt was impractical. So on October 4, 1842 a new paper was issued with definite political alliances. It was the *Jeffersonian*, an organ of the Democratic Party.

The *Jeffersonian* was suspended a little more than a half a year after it appeared, but was re-issued on October 3, 1843 by John Hodgson. The latter had established the *West Chester Herald* on the previous September 5th, and merged the two papers under the title and sub-title, *Jeffersonian and Democratic Herald*. Asher M. Wright was connected with Hodgson until February, 1845. The latter was sole proprietor for 21 years. William Hodgson, a son, succeeded him then, and was active in local journalistic circles for nearly 40 years.

John Hodgson learned the printing trade in the *Village Record* offices here. After he completed his apprenticeship he was publisher of the *Norristown Herald*, a Whig paper. In 1842 he came to West Chester and took over the *Jeffersonian*, which he edited, and made it a leader among Democratic papers of the county.

In 1871 the *Jeffersonian* was advertised as the "Only Democratic paper in Chester County, and the official and recognized organ of the party." It was a weekly paper of four pages and appeared each Saturday. The average circulation then was 3,960 copies. Five years later the average number of copies sold weekly had increased to 5,225. The *Jeffersonian* maintained a steady increase in subscribers, and in 1885 the average was 5,400. Hodgson continued as editor and publisher of this weekly at the same time that he published the *Daily Local News*. In 1904 the *Jeffersonian* was an 8-page weekly, although circulation had been diverted to the daily paper which was becoming popular. By 1912, when Hodgson was no longer connected with the business, the *Jeffersonian* was discontinued and the publishers devoted all of their time to the *Daily Local News*, and the large job printing business that had grown up with it.

#### *Daily Local News.*

The *Daily Local News*, the pioneer daily newspaper in Chester County, was first issued at the time of the Chester County Teachers' Institute in November, 1872. The first issue was really a printed program of institute events, with a few important news articles included. New copies were published each day of the institute, and caused much comment on the possibilities of establishing a daily paper. The suggestions met with so much favor that William Hodgson, who had published the institute programs, decided to enter a new venture. Accordingly he began publication of the *Daily Local News* on November 19, 1872. The first and second issues were distributed free. After that newsboys were sent out to sell copies in the town. The new paper met with marked success from its inception. Everyone enjoyed the prospects of reading local news, which the paper readily supplied.

In the sixty years of its existence, the *Local* has lived up to its name, and is one of the finest, and consequently most popular papers of its kind in Pennsylvania. As circulation increased throughout the surrounding towns, advertisers took advantage of impressing the public with their wares every day in the columns of the *Local News*. The paper was enlarged on February 3, 1873. In June of that year the regular subscribers numbered 800. Then in July the famous Udderzook-Goss murder case, in the vicinity of Atglen, placed the county in the national eye. Everyone was interested in the case, that involved an insurance swindle in which Maryland residents were leading figures. The sale of daily papers increased by leaps and bounds. The Campbell Press used at the time was almost inadequate to meet the increased demands for copies of the *Daily Local News*. In a few days circulation increased from 800 to 5,600 copies a day. The demand was greater than the supply. The press was used to its limit throughout the trial. Naturally circulation decreased afterwards, but on November 19, 1873, one year after the paper was founded, it was again enlarged. A steady increase in advertisers and subscribers was noted through 1874. A Hoe, three-revolution press was installed on June 20th of that year at the cost of \$3,500. Shortly afterwards new engine and boiler equipment was added. The paper was enlarged a third time on May 1, 1876, and again on October 8, 1878. In the latter year a Hoe, Type-Web Perfecting Press that cost \$16,000 was put into use. This was the first perfecting press in use in an inland newspaper in America. A total of 12,000 copies could be printed and folded in an hour.

In 1877 W. H. Hodgson published the paper, but Wilmer W. Thomson was the editor. Circulation averaged 4,534 then. The paper was advertised as "the only daily paper published in the wealthy and flourishing county of Chester; is independent, hence goes to all classes of readers." Four years after this advertisement appeared the paper was reported as having "a larger circulation than any other inland daily paper published in Pennsylvania." In 1885 circulation averaged 6,750 copies. Ten years later a Hoe perfecting press, capable of printing and folding 25,000 sheets hourly, in 4 or 8 pages, was purchased and put into use. A Mergenthaler-Linotype Machine was installed at the same time. Typewriters were used by the reporters. When West Chester observed its centenary as a borough the editor and publisher of the *Daily Local News* had served together for twenty-seven years, since the paper was founded. The business manager in 1899 had held that position for 19 years.

William H. Hodgson, whose remarkable record as proprietor of a newspaper was referred to above, succeeded his father, John Hodgson, in the publishing business. His contacts with the work of the publisher antedated the establishment of the *Daily Local News*, for he took over the *Jeffersonian* as editor in 1865. He had learned the trade of printer from his father in whose office he was apprenticed after 1842. More than half a century was devoted to the development of journalism in this borough. His efforts were rewarded by the type of success that is permanent.

Hodgson and Thomson continued as publisher and editor through 1909. The *Daily Local News* Company was incorporated before 1914, and has



published the paper ever since. In 1904 the circulation averaged 14,971. Ten years later it averaged 15,815. An advertisement for the year 1914 follows: "It has a daily circulation of 15,815. This means, conservatively speaking, 40,000 daily readers. It reaches every nook and corner of Chester County \* \* \*."

The *Daily Local News* continues to hold an important place in the lives of Chester Countians. It has maintained a policy of publishing local news and is independent politically. The Daily Local News Company, Incorporated, are the publishers. The officers of this organization are as follows: Elbert N. Pusey, president; E. L. McKinstry, editor; H. L. Brinton, managing editor; L. H. Shields, secretary-treasurer; J. B. Taylor, circulation manager; George L. Anderson, advertising manager; C. E. Stoneback, general manager. In 1931 the daily circulation averaged 11,234.

#### *Other West Chester Publications.*

The *Chester County Democrat* became the successor to the *Independent Journal*, a Downingtown newspaper, on April 20, 1830. George Fisher and George Crabb were then the publishers. In 1831 Fisher became sole owner and moved the offices of the *Democrat* to West Chester in 1832. Here it merged with the *American Republican*.

Nathan Siegfried, brother of Reverend Simeon Siegfried, referred to earlier, established the *Literary Casket and General Intelligencer* at Yellow Springs, now Chester Springs, in March, 1829, with Alexander Marshall. Morris Mattson and Cheyney Hannum became the owners and moved the paper to West Chester. James A. Hemphill took Mattson's place in a short time, and with Hannum published it as the *National Republican Advocate and Literary Gazette*. This paper advocated a national Republican Party in opposition to the Democratic Party. The first issue appeared on November 30, 1830. In the four years of its existence the following additional persons were connected with it as editors and publishers: John Hickman, William Whitehead, John T. Denny, John Bicking. On April 8, 1834 the firm of Bicking & Whitehead, publishers, sold the paper to the Whigs. It was discontinued shortly afterwards.

The political and social unrest of the country a century ago is evident in the large number of short-lived newspapers that were published in the county in the 1830's. West Chester was the center for many of the publications.

The Anti-Masonic Party rose to the height of its power in Pennsylvania during the administrations of Jackson. In 1829 there were two publications supporting that party in Chester County. Joseph Painter of West Chester established the *Anti-Masonic Register*, a weekly-paper, here on October 1, 1829. The other paper of the Anti-Masons was the *Anti-Masonic Examiner* of Coatesville, which Dr. John Perkins established there later in the same year. Painter became owner of the Examiner in 1831 and merged it with his own *Register* under the title, *Anti-Masonic Register and Chester County Examiner*. The influence of the Anti-Masons reached its zenith in the period from 1835 to 1839, while their candidate, Joseph Ritner, was gov-

ernor of Pennsylvania. Eventually they joined the Whigs. The West Chester paper conducted by Painter was issued as the *Register and Examiner* in January, 1836. John S. Bowen and James M. Meredith became owners on January 1, 1851. Three years later they sold it to Henry S. Evans of the *Village Record*. Evans soon absorbed the *Register and Examiner*, issuing the paper under the title *Village Record and Register and Examiner*.

The *American Star* and the *Independent Journal and Workingman's Gazette* were published for a short time in 1839 and 1841, respectively. Before Henry S. Evans had become owner of the *Register and Examiner* the firm of Bowen & Meredith had published the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal* too. Partnership was dissolved shortly after Evans became owner, and Bowen conducted the affairs of the *Register and Examiner*, while Meredith published the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*. Eventually the latter publication was moved to Philadelphia and issued from offices there.

The *Independent Herald* was established by Henry Bosee, who had been connected with the *American Republican*, in 1833. Lewis Marshall and William Whitehead were connected with this publication in 1855 and 1856. In the latter year the paper was published as the *Independent Herald and Free American*. William L. and Edwin F. James were then the editors. Samuel R. Downing and John J. Pinkerton took over the business on February 6, 1857. On April 25th of the same year the title was changed to that of the *Chester County Times*. After March 20, 1858, Downing was the sole editor until August 1st when he served as proprietor and employed E. W. Capron as editor. The *Times* appeared weekly until July 9, 1861. At that time it was published semi-weekly as the *Chester County Semi-Weekly Times*. George W. Pearce consolidated this paper with his *American Republican* on January 1, 1863.

A temperance organ, *The Bee*, was published in West Chester for a short time in 1839. Cyrus P. Painter was the editor. Another publication devoted to the cause of temperance was the *Crystal Fountain*, which was first issued from West Chester in 1847 by Caleb N. Thornbury. It was published for about one year.

The *Medical Reporter*, *Children's Friend*, *Scattered Seeds* and *Christian Sunbeam* were other local publications of the middle of the last century.

From August, 1867 to August, 1868, James P. Taylor and T. S. Hickman published a monthly advertising paper. Another of the early advertising sheets to be published in the county was *Everybody's Business* which was issued free of charge by Wilmer W. Thomson, afterwards connected with the *Local News* for so many years. This advertising paper was first published on October 17, 1868 and appeared weekly after that over a period of three months. Then Thomson established *Legal Tender* on January 23, 1869. This latter publication was solely an advertising paper until August of that year; then it became a subscription paper. The firm of Price & Thomson published it for several months. Thomson left this venture to become editor of the *Daily Local News*.

The *Chester County Democrat* was established by Henry J. Long and George R. Guss in 1879. In September Guss purchased Long's interest

in the paper and published it himself until his death which occurred in 1898. Then the *Democrat* was discontinued. In 1885 Guss began publication of a German newspaper, the *Chester County Post*, which was published each Saturday for a time.

Political and social movements affected the local press in the years before the Civil War. The latter half of the 19th Century showed a growing interest in economic problems. Agriculture, stock-raising and horticulture became so prominent that a number of journals with national circulation were published in the county.

In West Chester the *Pennsylvania Farm Journal* was the first distinctly agricultural publication. In 1861 and 1862 Dr. Edmund C. Evans produced a monthly agricultural and horticultural journal entitled the *Rural Economist*. Its suspension was largely due to the lack of interest manifested at that time by citizens of the country in anything that had no connection with the war.

Reverend Benjamin T. Jones, a Presbyterian clergyman of West Chester, established *Our Monthly* in July, 1879. It was published for several years by F. S. Hickman.

A legal publication entitled the *Chester County Reporter* and edited by James Monaghan, made its first appearance on April 6, 1880. The subject matter related to proceedings, decisions of court and legal notices. In 1893 the *Reporter* was succeeded by the *Chester County Legal Intelligencer*. This publication continues to serve the legal profession of the county. It is issued weekly on Tuesday and G. Glancy Wilson is the editor and publisher.

In 1885 the *Guernsey Breeder's Journal*, devoted to the interests of farmers engaged in stock raising, was published here. It was issued monthly.

West Chester had three daily and three weekly newspapers in 1888. The dailies were the *Local News*, *Republican*, and *Village Record*, and the weeklies were the *Republican*, *Jeffersonian* and *Democrat*. The *Local News* is the only one that is in existence today.

The *West Chester Star*, edited by Charles D. Hesler, and published by the Star Publishing Company, was established before 1913. It was short-lived.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association established the *Inter-State Milk Producers' Review* in 1920. It is a monthly journal which has a wide circulation and is published from headquarters in the Heed Building, West Chester, and from Philadelphia. August A. Miller was the editor in 1923 and the circulation averaged 15,800. This publication has increased its circulation to 20,350 in 1931. August A. Miller continues to be the editor.

The *Pennsylvania Farm Bureau News* is another agricultural journal to be published in West Chester.

#### DOWNINGTOWN.

The *Temperate Zone* was one of the earliest newspapers to be published in the county. It was established at Downingtown in 1808 by Charles



Mowry. After a year its title was changed to the Downingtown *American Republican*. This change in name was accompanied by a definite statement of political principles. As the *Temperate Zone* the editors had aimed to remain independent politically. But the political conditions of the times made it advantageous for a local paper to announce adherence to definite principles. Opposition to the Federal Party, during the period of the War of 1812 was popular, and the Downingtown paper joined the Anti-Federalists. On August 3, 1813 the name of the paper was shortened to the *American Republican*. Mowry continued as its editor until November 28, 1820 when he sold it to William Schultz and William J. Marshall. Schultz sold his interest to Mowry after a short time and the *Republican* was published by the firm of William J. Marshall & Company. In June, 1821, Samuel Johnson purchased a half interest from Mowry. The firm became Marshall & Johnson, with the former in charge of the printing. Johnson, who was a school teacher, served as editor. Under Mowry the paper had become an important party paper in Pennsylvania. Governor Findlay had served as state treasurer before his election to the governorship. As the chief financial officer of the state government he was charged with malfeasance in office. The charges were made issues during his governorship, and Mowry was one of his ablest defenders through the columns of the *Republican*. He was a forceful writer and in a short time became a recognized leader among Democratic-Republicans in Pennsylvania. Leaders of his party urged him to edit a party organ in Harrisburg. He accepted, and became identified with the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer* there. On April 9, 1822, Marshall and Johnson moved the offices of the *Republican* from Downingtown to West Chester. The remainder of its history is reviewed under the newspapers published in the county seat.

The *Independent Journal* was the next paper to be established here. It was first issued on August 29, 1827 by Dr. G. A. Fairlamb and George Plitt as a Democratic paper in support of Andrew Jackson. In local affairs the *Journal* supported the candidacy of George Wolf for governor of Pennsylvania. The gubernatorial campaign was fought with great zeal in Chester County because Wolf's opponent was a local resident, General Isaac D. Barnard. The *American Republican* advocated the election of Barnard. Two opposing factions led by the papers, developed. The governor was chosen by state conventions then. Delegates from the counties were elected locally. In Chester County delegates representative of both factions were sent. Wolf's adherents were finally successful. Dr. Fairlamb died on April 10, 1829 and Plitt conducted the paper alone for a year. He sold it to George Fisher and George W. Crabb on April 13, 1830. They changed the name of the paper to the Chester County *Democrat* on April 20th following their purchase. Fisher was the sole owner in 1831 and in the following year he removed the paper to West Chester where it merged with the *American Republican*.

Simeon Siegfried, who had been identified with the *Whig* and the *American Republican* was urged to edit a paper in support of Governor Wolf's wing of the Democratic Party in 1835. In May of that year he

established the *Republican Standard and Democratic Journal* in Downingtown. Nimrod Strickland, afterwards a leader of the Chester County Bar, was a member of the editorial staff. George W. Mason & Company were the publishers. The paper existed for less than a year, or until Ritner was victorious over Wolf in the state campaign. Siegfried left the county and made his home in Philadelphia and various parts of western Pennsylvania and Virginia. He had many interests, among them being the Baptist Church, temperance, and journalism. In 1872 he returned to Chester County and lived here for a year. He returned to the west and died in Evansville, Indiana in 1879 at the age of 82.

Thirty years elapsed before another paper was established in Downingtown. In August 1866, Joshua Kames issued the *Chester County Journal* for the first time. Joseph Pepper was the manager and on August 29, 1868 became proprietor. The firm of Potter & Cordery, W. H. Hine and William S. Kames were editors in succession before publication was discontinued in 1873.

Potter & Cordery established the *Downingtown Independent* on September 25, 1873. F. Dunleavy Long and Harry L. Skeen were successive editors. In January, 1875 Skeen changed the name to that of the *Chester County Archive*. In 1877 Edwin L. Skeen was one of the editors and the circulation averaged 700. It was independent in politics. In 1892 the paper was known simply as the *Archive* and continues to appear under that title. Harry L. Skeen was editor for more than twenty years. Harry F. VanTassell, the present editor, has a similar record of service to his credit. The *Archive* is published weekly, on Thursday by the Downingtown Publishing Company. It is affiliated with the Republican Party.

#### COATESVILLE.

The *Anti-Masonic Examiner* was established here as an organ of the Anti-Masonic Party late in the 1820's. Dr. John Perkins was the editor. The paper was discontinued when interest in Anti-Masonry waned.

The *General Advertiser and Journal of the Times* was the next paper to be published in Coatesville. William Jenkins, who had been associated with Henry S. Evans at Waynesburg (Honeybrook) and with Caleb Kinard at Downingtown, issued the first number on March 1, 1836. The publication was suspended after two years.

The press and materials of the *General Advertiser and Journal of the Times* became the property of John S. Bowen and Benjamin I. Miller, who began publication of a Whig newspaper, entitled the *Coatesville Star*. It was discontinued after several years.

Among the social movements that interested residents of Chester County over a period of forty years before the Civil War was that of the emancipation of slaves. While a majority of the residents opposed slavery they were divided on the method of bringing about abolition. At the beginning of the Abolition Movement many persons who believed in abolishing slavery, were also desirous of developing a colony in or near Africa for the negroes. Several colonies were established, the most successful of which was Liberia.

The Colonizationists, as the adherents of this method were called, were extremely influential before the appearance of William Lloyd Garrison. The latter wielded tremendous influence among local people and gained many adherents to his crusade for immediate abolition without colonization. Two factions developed in Chester County, and the Abolitionists had gained a strong following by 1836. In that year the Colonizationists established a paper in Coatesville entitled the *Colonization Herald* in support of their policies. It was in existence for only a short time, but it reflects the importance of Anti-Slavery movement in the county.

The Chester Valley *Union* was established at Coatesville in June, 1863 by William J. Kauffman. By 1871 it had become Republican in politics. The circulation averaged 1,000 weekly and the paper was issued each Saturday. The editor and proprietor was a native of Baltimore. His family moved to Lancaster and when he was fourteen Kauffman entered the employ of a Lancaster printing office. In 1857 he was engaged in his trade in Strasburg, and came to Coatesville from that town. The *Union* was a small sheet at first, and was published weekly until 1893 when it appeared semi-weekly. Kauffman developed a reputation for careful work, and his paper was always well edited. A job printing department was developed in connection with the paper. Joseph C. Kauffman became connected with the establishment about 1877. In 1893 the *Union* consisted of 4 pages, of 8 columns each. The plant included 4 presses then. Eventually the paper was merged with the Chester County *Times*, a Parkesburg paper. In 1909 M. A. Kauffman was the editor and the paper was published by the Union Publishing Company, Incorporated. It was a semi-weekly and was dated from Coatesville and Parkesburg each Wednesday and Saturday. It has since been discontinued.

The Coatesville *Times*, a weekly newspaper, was established in 1870. It was issued on Friday and had about 500 circulation in 1871 when H. S. George & Company were the editors and publishers.

In 1879 the Weekly *Times* was established by William R. Ash. C. F. Jenkins was the proprietor in 1883. This paper was independent in politics at first, but by 1892 had become Republican. In that year E. H. Graves & Company were the editors and publishers. In 1914 the weekly circulation averaged 1,460. The Times Printing & Publishing Company were the publishers in that year. In 1920 the circulation averaged 1,600. Publication was discontinued after 1923.

Joseph C. Kauffman published the Chester County *Farmer* in the interests of agriculturalists at Coatesville in 1879. It was discontinued in a short time.

In 1881 two magazines were published here for a short time. They were the *American Stock Journal*, a quarterly magazine, and *Our Church News*, edited monthly in the interests of the Methodist Church. The *Brandywine Review*, an advertising monthly was established in June, 1881. George B. Eager was the editor in 1883, and McLaughlin & Zook, the publishers.



The Coatesville *Record* was established as a daily paper in 1908. William W. Long was the editor and publisher. In 1914 the circulation averaged 3,400 daily. This increased by 1920 to 5,300 circulation. In 1921 C. H. Heintzelman succeeded Long as editor and publisher. The *Record* has continued to increase its influence throughout the county and the circulation now approximates 7,000 daily. It is Republican in politics.

#### PHOENIXVILLE.

The Phoenix *Gazette* was established on October 6, 1846 by Samuel Moses and John Lewis. It was the first newspaper to be published in Phoenixville. Moses was connected with it for only two months when Benjamin P. Davis succeeded him. A few days later Bayard Taylor and Frederick Foster became the owners and changed the paper's name to that of the Phoenixville *Pioneer*. Taylor had just returned from Europe, and the first issue of the paper under his direction appeared on December 29, 1846. Although the *Pioneer* maintained high literary standards it was not financially successful. Taylor relinquished his connection with it on January 4, 1848 and went to New York City where he assumed the position of assistant editor of the New York *Tribune*. Foster was assisted by S. L. Hughes until February 21, 1849 when publication was discontinued.

In 1849 and 1850 the *Phoenix*, published by Hughes & Green, and the *Iron Man*, existed for a short time.

John Royer and his son John H. Royer, issued the *Weekly Phoenix* for the first time on April 4, 1857. The name was changed to the *Phoenix*, *Independent Phoenix*, and Phoenixville *Independent*. The latter title was assumed under the ownership of Vosburg N. Shaffer who took over the business in 1870. Shaffer was a native of New York where his father and grandfather were paper manufacturers. In 1856 his parents moved to Phoenixville. Vosburg Shaffer was educated at the academy at Lititz and at Dickinson College. He was graduated with high honors from the latter institution in 1863. After serving in the Union Army during the Civil War he returned to Phoenixville to take a position as assistant mechanical engineer for the Phoenix Iron Company. In 1868 he was secretary and treasurer of the Elizabeth Iron Company at Elizabethport, New Jersey, and in 1869 was the superintendent of the Lochiel Iron Works at Harrisburg. The following year he returned to Phoenixville where he purchased the plant of the *Independent Phoenix* which he renamed the Phoenixville *Independent*. At first this paper appeared as a weekly, but on January 3, 1881 the first daily editions were issued. The *Independent* thus published the first daily paper in Phoenixville. In 1881 the weekly circulation averaged 1,800. Shaffer published the paper until 1890 when he sold it to the Republican Publishing Company and it was merged with the *Republican*.

John Pawling published one issue of a paper called the Phoenixville *Republican* in 1870. The present publication of that name was founded in 1888.

David Euen and Hadley Lamborn began publication of the *Messenger* in 1871. Its circulation averaged 840 in that year, and it was an inde-

pendent weekly of four pages. John O. K. Robarts became the owner in 1873. By 1885 circulation averaged 1,100. Robarts continued as editor and publisher for forty years. The *Messenger* was discontinued before 1914.

The *Phoenix Journal* was published for several years after 1881. In that year its circulation averaged 1,200.

A daily paper, the *Star*, was issued in 1885. It was independent in politics, and had an average daily circulation of 1,100.

In 1888 the *Phoenixville Republican* was established as a daily evening paper. L. W. Gheen, a native of this county, who had followed the printer's trade for many years in various parts of Pennsylvania, came to Phoenixville in 1890 to be editor of the *Republican*. Under Gheen's editorship the paper grew steadily and became an important party journal in the state. George F. Scott was the editor in 1909 when the circulation averaged 3,750. C. E. Albert succeeded Scott in 1914. E. J. Breece is the present editor. The circulation of the *Republican* averages 4,100.

*Slovak V. Amerike*, a Slavonic paper was established here in 1889. In 1892 Anton S. Ambrose was editor and Samuel Gretchel, publisher.

In 1902 the *Phoenixville Advertiser* was established as an Independent Republican weekly which appeared each Friday. Charles H. Darlington was editor and publisher. It was discontinued before 1914.

The *Poultry Yard* was published, by a company bearing that name, at Phoenixville after 1906. In 1911 the average circulation was 2,000.

The *Cresset Magazine* containing news articles and comments was published semi-monthly at Phoenixville after its establishment in 1912. In 1914 George F. Scott was editor and publisher.

#### OXFORD.

The oldest newspaper to be established at Oxford continues to serve the citizens of that community today. It is the *Oxford Press* and has been published almost continually by members of the family of Henry L. Brinton, who was the founder. Brinton was a native of Birmingham Township, and at the age of 17 became an apprentice in the printing offices of the *Village Record* of West Chester. He supplemented his experience in this trade by teaching school for a time, but eventually returned to newspaper work, and joined the staff of the *American Republican* in the county seat. In 1859 he became assistant editor of that paper, and remained in that position for a year and a half. Meanwhile Oxford was becoming a thriving center in a large agricultural area and Brinton saw the opportunities that would arise there for job printing. He went to Oxford in 1861 and engaged in his trade for five years, interrupted by Civil War service, before establishing a newspaper. In February, 1866 he began publication of the *Press*, a weekly paper, and continued as the sole proprietor until 1869 when George D. Hayes became his partner, and the firm was known as Brinton & Hayes. In the following year Hayes became the sole owner and the firm operated as George D. Hayes & Company. Brinton became re-associated with the *Press* in 1871 as editor, and five years later bought a share in the business, and the firm became Hayes & Brinton. The paper continued to be





THE WESTTOWN SCHOOL.





published under this management until 1892 when Brinton came into control of Hayes' interest. He took his sons, Douglas E. and William G. Brinton, into partnership under the firm of H. L. Brinton & Sons. The elder Brinton was always a leader in local affairs and served as president of a number of organizations. The *Press* has always been independent of political parties. The average weekly circulation was 1,300 in 1871. The *Press* was a four-page paper and was issued on Wednesday. Ten years later the circulation averaged 2,100 and in 1885 had increased to 2,475. This had increased to 3,000 in 1909, and the *Press* has continued to maintain that average since then. Douglas E. Brinton, son of the founder, is the present editor and publisher. The day of publication has been changed to Thursday. The *Press* continues to be independent politically.

The location of Oxford in a farming and stock-raising section of the county encouraged the publication of magazines in the interest of the farmer and stock-raiser. Franklin P. Lefevre published a monthly magazine, *The Farmer's Club*, for three years after October, 1871.

The *Oxford Republican*, published by George C. Stroman & Company, and the *Oxford News*, both existed for short periods in the decade from 1870 to 1880.

In the next decade, 1880 to 1890, the *Oxford Daily* and the *Herald*, were published for short periods. The *Herald* had a circulation of 850 in 1885.

In 1896 *Blooded Stock*, a monthly journal, was published here by the Times Publishing Company. In 1909 C. E. Morrison was the editor, and the publication enjoyed a large circulation, averaging 15,000 monthly. It was a periodical specializing in articles concerning livestock and evidenced the great interest that breeding of stock had created in this vicinity. Publication was discontinued before 1914.

The *Oxford News* was first published in 1906 as a weekly newspaper devoted to articles of local interest. It was issued on Wednesday of each week in 1914 and had an average circulation of 3,000 then. Louis H. Hitchler and A. R. Andrews were the editor and publisher. In 1920 Hitchler was the sole proprietor, and circulation had increased to 3,750. The *News* continues to be published under the same ownership, and it has become an organ of the Republican Party. The average circulation reported for 1920 has been maintained.

#### KENNETT SQUARE.

In the winter of 1855 printing materials were purchased in Media, Delaware County, and moved to Kennett Square, where the *Free Press* was established. Dr. Frank Taylor edited the paper. He was assisted by Bayard Taylor and Barclay Pennock, who was a companion of the former on a European trip. Eventually the publication was discontinued, although D. J. Godshalk served as editor for a time before that occurred.

The next publication in Kennett Square was begun on January 14, 1871 when the *Weekly Leader* was introduced by H. M. Worth & Company, publishers. Swithin C. Shortlidge was the editor. In July, 1872, a semi-

weekly plan of publication was adopted by which the *Leader* was edited at Kennett Square each Saturday, and at Oxford as the *Oxford Leader* each Wednesday. For several years the editors of the *Leader* adhered to the political principles of the Republican Party. However, in 1872, when Horace Greeley was a candidate for president he obtained the support of the local paper. The financial panic of 1873 affected the *Leader* so that it was discontinued. Joseph Shortlidge became owner of the materials. In April of the following year publication of the *Leader* was resumed for a short time under the editorship of William W. Polk.

The *Kennett News and Advertiser* was the next paper to be published here. Publication was begun in January, 1877 under the direction of Theodore D. Hadley and J. Frank Horton. This paper, which continues to serve the public, was devoted to local and general news. Its editors maintained a neutral attitude on political questions. Hadley became the sole owner on July 1, 1877, shortly after the paper was first issued. Hadley, and members of his family were proprietors of the paper for forty years. In 1885 the *News and Advertiser* was advertised as follows: "The oldest and best \$1 newspaper in the state; gives all the general and local news of interest. Published weekly, and decidedly the best advertising medium in Southern Chester County. Try it." Theodore Hadley continued to edit the paper in 1892. In 1909 Charles C. Hadley was editor and publisher. The circulation then averaged 1,500. J. W. Jones was editor and publisher in 1920. Under the direction of the present proprietor, Clyde J. Miles, circulation has increased.

The *Kennett Advance*, another weekly newspaper, was published for the first time on August 4, 1877 by William W. Polk and William H. Phillips. On June 1st of the following year Polk became the sole editor. He advertised his paper in 1885 as follows: "A phenomenal success. Largest circulation in richest district in Chester County. Only two weeklies in county excel in circulation. Only paper covering best portions of Baltimore Central R. R. 30 miles from Philadelphia." Polk was editor and publisher in 1892. The *Advance* was identified with the Republican Party. It consisted of four pages and was issued each Saturday. E. H. Webb was the editor in 1909 and the *Kennett Advance Publishing Company*, the publishers. The *Advance* was suspended after 1910.

*Poultry News*, a monthly publication of eight pages was established at Kennett Square in 1890. E. P. Cloud was the editor and publisher in 1892. The publication was discontinued after a few years.

A religious paper, the *Shepherd's Voice*, was issued monthly from Kennett Square for several years after 1890. In 1892 Reverend O. C. Burt was the editor and publisher. This paper contained eight pages and the subject matter dealt with evangelization.

#### SPRING CITY.

The *Spring City Press* was established in 1870. It is a Democratic weekly which is issued each Friday. The average circulation is 1,500.



Lloyd Rogers, editor of the Royersford paper, the *Reporter*, edits the *Press*. The Spring City Publishing Company are publishers of both papers.

John H. Royer, who had been connected with various publications in the county, including the *Independent Phoenix*, Phoenixville, established the Spring City *Sun* in 1872. In 1877 it had a weekly circulation averaging 1,050 and was issued on Saturday. It had no political affiliations. By 1881 the circulation had increased to 1,275. Royer continued as editor. In 1892 the *Sun* was published on Friday by the firm of Carney & Shull. In 1904 Isaac Carney was the editor and publisher. The *Sun* was published under his proprietorship until it was discontinued about 1910.

Proximity to Royersford, a borough on the east bank of the Schuylkill River just opposite Spring City, made the advantages of publishing a joint newspaper evident. Frederick L. Moser established the *Inter-Borough Press*, dated at both places, in 1913. In 1920 Mrs. Trinna T. Moser published it, and the circulation averaged 1,065. The *Inter-Borough Press* was a weekly paper, issued on Thursday. It was an organ of the Republican Party. In 1923 William H. Brown was editor and publisher. Publication has since been discontinued.

#### PARKESBURG.

Parkesburg enjoyed much activity in the field of publishing during the latter half of the 19th Century and the first decade of the 20th Century.

The *American Stock Journal* was established at Gum Tree, Highland Township, by Wilson B. Boyer & Company in 1864. It was a periodical of 32 pages, and was published monthly. Parkesburg became the office of publication in 1868. Robert A. Young produced it in the interests of the American Stock Journal Company after June, 1871. In that year its circulation averaged 40,000 copies monthly. After January, 1875, it had a variable career. At that time the firm of Potts Brothers purchased it and suspended publication until October, 1875. They published it from the last-named date until December, 1878. During that time T. M. Potts was the editor and the *Journal* had increased in size to 36 pages. N. P. Royer & Company became the publishers, and in 1880 issued it from offices in Coatesville.

A. H. Potts & Company published the Chester County *Times*, which was established at Parkesburg as the *Herald*, in 1874, and edited by Robert A. Young for one year. It was neutral on political questions. After 1893 the *Times* was merged with a Coatesville paper, the Chester Valley *Union*.

The *Ray*, a monthly literary paper was first issued in 1877. Reverend J. L. Landis was the editor. It had an average circulation of 1,000 in 1881, and was discontinued before 1885.

Potts Brothers established the *Farmers' Magazine*, a monthly farm and poultry journal, in March, 1880. It was published for several years and discontinued before 1885.

The *Farmers' Magazine and Rural Guide*, a sixteen page agricultural monthly, was established at Parkesburg in 1879. P. H. Jacobs was the editor in 1892, and the Farmers' Magazine Company, the publishers.

H. M. Bowman published the *Parkesburg Trade Journal*, a monthly, for several years after 1880.

Another farm magazine, the *Poultry Keeper*, was established in 1884. It was a monthly magazine of 16 pages devoted to articles concerning poultry raising. In 1892 P. H. Jacobs edited it, and the Poultry Keeper Company was the publisher. The journal was dated at Parkesburg and Philadelphia.

The *Parkesburg Press* was first issued in 1901. It was a weekly paper, independent in politics, and published on Saturday. In 1909 J. E. Paxson was editor and publisher. Circulation then averaged 850. Publication was suspended after 1913.

H. C. Bucher, who had been connected with the publication of various papers in towns of the county, including the *Honeybrook Graphic*, edited and published the *Parkesburg Journal* for several years after 1915. It was non-partisan, and was issued weekly on Friday. In 1920 its circulation averaged 1,848. Bucher continued to edit and publish it until 1922 when H. G. Rhawn became editor. It has been discontinued since 1923.

#### HONEYBROOK.

About 1833 Henry S. Evans, who later became editor of the *Village Record* at West Chester, attempted to develop a local paper at Waynesburg, now Honeybrook. He was successful in obtaining 500 subscribers, but after a year took a position with the *West Chester paper*.

On February 15, 1879 J. Henry Long established the *Honeybrook Graphic*, a weekly newspaper. On August 8th of the same year he sold it to Jesse I. Dauman, who had been a local job printer since 1869. The *Graphic* was independent politically and in 1885 had an average circulation of 600. In 1892 the paper was issued each Friday and Dauman continued as editor. H. C. Bucher became editor and publisher of the paper, and in 1909 its circulation had increased to 1,062. In 1914, under Bucher's management, the circulation averaged 1,860. Frank P. Seaboldt became editor and publisher in 1915 when Bucher became identified with the *Parkesburg Journal* and the *Village Record* of West Chester. Bucher edited and published the *Graphic* from 1916 to 1919 in connection with his other publications. He gave up the editorship in 1920 but continued as publisher. William K. MacNeal was editor in that year and the *Graphic* became prosperous. It was issued weekly on Thursday, and had an average circulation of 2,562 then. It remained independent in politics. MacNeal was succeeded as editor by Bucher in 1922 and J. R. Johnson in 1923. Bucher continued to publish it. In 1923 circulation had increased to 2,700. Publication was discontinued after 1924.

In 1909 Bucher published the *Good Roads Advocate* at Honeybrook. It was a monthly journal, and carried articles on subjects indicated by the title. Circulation averaged 1,500.

#### NEW LONDON.

Edward E. Orvis and John Larkin established the *Day Spring*, a weekly paper in the interests of temperance, in March, 1853, at New London.

After a half year of existence the publishers sold the paper to Pearsol & Geist, publishers of a temperance paper, the *Saturday Express*, at Lancaster, on October 29th.

Orvis was a minister of the Christian Church, or the Disciples of Christ, Campbellite branch of the Presbyterians. From 1853 to 1856 he published a monthly church paper at New London. It was entitled the *Christian Union and Religious Review*.

#### MALVERN.

The *Green Tree and Malvern Item* first issued on November 30, 1878 by Herbert L. Gill. The publishing offices were located at Green Tree Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the paper mailed from Paoli. It was published for both communities for about five years. In 1881 circulation averaged 1,300. By 1885 its title had been shortened to the *Malvern Item*, and circulation averaged 1,050. It was independent in politics. William G. Matson became editor and proprietor in September, 1887. He was a native of West Chester and had been associated with the *American Republican* there for six years during which time he learned the printer's trade. In 1893 the *Item* celebrated fifteen years of service to the community. An extensive job printing department had been developed in connection with the publication of the paper.

#### WEST GROVE.

The *Independent and Chester County Mirror* was the first paper to be published in West Grove. Its history dates from 1884 when it was established as an independent weekly paper. After one year its circulation averaged 600. Morris Lloyd was editor and publisher in 1892, and the paper was issued on Thursday of each week. Successive editors were, W. T. Dantz and Charles L. Webster. The latter, who is the present editor, assumed that position in 1915. The West Grove Publishing Company is the publisher. The latter part of the title was dropped after 1892 and the paper appears as the *Independent*.

Morris Lloyd, while publisher of the above mentioned paper, established the *County Merchant and Storekeeper's Guide* at West Grove in 1891. It was dated from the latter place and Philadelphia. In 1892 it was advertised as the only organ of 90,000 country storekeepers in the United States devoted exclusively to their interests.

Dingee & Conard Company, whose nurseries and greenhouses were known throughout the United States, began publication of a monthly magazine of floriculture, *Success With Flowers*. In advertising this publication in 1892 the following information appeared: "*Success With Flowers* is destined for a great national circulation, and we give below the circulation of the year 1891, showing its steady growth.

January .....	4,000	July .....	10,062
February .....	4,500	August .....	10,407
March .....	5,734	September .....	13,010
April .....	7,412	October .....	19,098
May .....	9,101	November .....	23,033
June .....	9,702	December .....	24,628"



On January 27, 1892 circulation had increased to 25,477. The predictions made by the publishers were realized. In 1900 *Success With Flowers* had a monthly circulation of 75,000.

#### AVONDALE.

The Avondale *Herald* was established in 1894. George L. Anderson was editor and publisher in 1909 when the circulation averaged 850 weekly. It was issued each Friday, and adhered to the principles of the Democratic Party. Anderson continued as editor and publisher in 1923. Since then John W. Jones has succeeded him, and the *Herald* has developed a wide circulation. It is now one of the largest weekly papers in Chester County with 6,585 subscribers. It is published on Thursday of each week.

#### PAOLI

The *Weekly Herald and Public Spirit* was established at Paoli in 1924. It is an organ of the Republican Party, and is issued weekly on Friday. W. W. Pinkerton, Jr., is editor, and the Herald Publishing Company, publishers.

#### OTHER NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers and periodicals have been published in other smaller communities in the county, but competition, and the vagaries of popular demand brought removal or cessation.

As early as 1814 Edentown in Upper Oxford Township was the home of a newspaper published by Nathan Blackman, Jr. It was named the *Eden Star* and supported the Democratic-Republican Party of that day. After two years it was published at Russellville as the *American Star*. The editor gave definite support to the administration of President James Madison. Publication was discontinued after a few years.

In March, 1829, Alexander Marshall and Nathan Siegfried endeavored to establish a local literary paper at Yellow Springs, now Chester Springs. Siegfried was a younger brother of Reverend Simeon Siegfried who has been referred to in connection with contemporary publications in Downingtown, Coatesville and West Chester. He was a printer, and took care of the technical phase of publishing while Marshall served as editor. The Yellow Springs paper was called the *Literary Casket and General Intelligencer*. Political topics were not presented, but those of a literary nature or of local interest were used. Siegfried left the business after a short time. Later he was associated with the *Saturday Evening Post*. Marshall was the sole owner then and he sold the business to Morris Mattson and Cheyney Hannum in February, 1830. They moved it to West Chester where it was merged in the *National Republican Advocate and Literary Gazette*.

In 1860 Colonel J. H. Puleston began publication of a periodical entitled the *Pennsylvania Guardian*. In the following year Colonel Puleston was appointed to a military post by Governor Curtin and publication of the *Guardian* was curtailed.

The *Item* was published at Kemblesville by William Nesbit from 1876 to 1878. It was succeeded by the *Register* established by the same publisher, and discontinued in 1879.

Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, and Watson W. Dewees of the Westtown Friends' Boarding School, were editors of a monthly magazine, *The Student*, for several years after September, 1880. It was devoted to the interests of members of the Society of Friends.

The *Herald*, an independent semi-weekly paper was established at Berwyn in 1889. It succeeded the *Record*, a local paper that was published there in 1885. In 1892 the *Herald* was edited by E. Baumgard, and was issued on Wednesday and Saturday. Since then publication has been discontinued.

## CHAPTER XII.

### TOWNSHIPS.

CHESTER County at one time occupied the territory now known as Delaware County, and parts of Lancaster County on the west, and Berks County on the north. The earliest settlements were made along the Delaware River section, in the county of Delaware. Although they were important settled sections of this county in early colonial times, they have been a part of a separate political organization for nearly a century and a half, and will not be considered here.

#### BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham Township, in the southeastern section of the county, was named by early settlers from Birmingham, England. Various spellings were used in the early records, including Brumahgam. The township was surveyed about 1684, and became a municipal district in 1686 when John Bennett was appointed constable. In 1789, when Delaware County was formed, the greater part of the township fell within that county. In order to avoid unnecessary litigation the name Birmingham was retained in both counties. In 1856 the Chester County township was enlarged to include part of East Bradford. The Battle of Brandywine was fought in the Birmingham Townships of both counties.

In 1715 there were 28 taxables and 15 freemen in the township. Fifty years later the county as a whole was well settled. Three of the leading landowners in 1765 were: Edward Brinton, with 530 acres of land, 7 horses, 10 cattle, and 12 sheep; James Dilworth, 378 acres, 6 horses, 10 cattle, 1 sheep and 1 servant; Henry Hayes, 300 acres, 3 horses, 10 cattle, 15 sheep and 2 servants. The service of other persons was difficult to obtain in this period, and these cases in which servants were listed by the assessor were unusual. Members of the Brinton family have always been leading residents of the township. Edward Brinton was an outstanding magistrate and judge. The names of Darlington, Dilworth and Jones were leading ones in the township in 1790.

Chadds Ford on Brandywine Creek has been a mecca for generations of tourists because of its association with the events of the Revolution. The post office, located in Chester County, is Chadds Ford Junction.

Longwood, the beautiful country estate owned by members of the DuPont family of Wilmington, Delaware, is located in the township. A conservatory containing shrubs and flowering plants collected from all parts of the world is open to the public.

The population of the township was 398 in 1910; 334 in 1920 and 398 in 1930.

#### CALN, EAST CALN, WEST CALN

The present townships of Caln, East Caln, West Caln, East Brandywine, West Brandywine, Valley, the borough of Downingtown, and that part of



the city of Coatesville that lies east of the west branch of the Brandywine Creek, were all included in the old township of Caln. This township was named for Calne, Wiltshire, England, the European home of many of the first settlers. The first survey of the township was probably made in 1702. Caln then extended from the Welsh Tract on the western boundary of Whiteland Township on the east, to the west branch of the Brandywine on the west. Caln was first mentioned in local records in 1709. Peter Taylor was the constable in 1714. In 1715 the population consisted of 10 resident landowners, 6 absentee landlords, and 2 freemen. The township was divided into East and West Caln in 1729. The boundaries of West Caln were decided in 1744. East Caln was reduced in size in 1790 when Brandywine Township was formed. In 1853 another part of it was erected into Valley Township, and in 1868 parts of Valley and East Caln were formed into Caln Township. Caln and East Caln are located in the Chester Valley, while West Caln includes rising land. When the latter township was formed the citizens suggested the names of Caln Grove and Spefforth for the new township but West Caln was finally chosen. In 1868, when Caln Township was formed, some of the citizens desired to apply the name Wawassan to it, but the old name, Caln, was retained. Early settlers in the Calns were the Baldwins, Parkes, Mendenhalls, Pims, Millers and Moores. The latter were early settlers in the section that became Downingtown. Members of the Coates family settled in the western part of the old township before the division, and gave the name to Coatesville.

In 1765 East Caln residents were notably English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish. Among the leading residents then were: Joseph Downing, owner of 560 acres of land, 6 horses, 8 cattle and 25 sheep, and who employed 1 servant; Robert Loughart, 548 acres, 5 horses, 5 cattle, 8 sheep; Thomas Hart, 500 acres, 6 horses, 5 cattle, and 22 sheep. John Gillyher had 3 servants, the largest number recorded for the township, and 468 acres of land. John Clark owned 250 acres and employed 2 servants. In 1780 members of the Downing family continued to be leading residents of East Caln. Richard Downing, Jr. and Richard Downing, Sr., both owned mills. Joseph Denning was the largest landowner then. He possessed 600 acres of land, 5 horses and 10 cattle. Jonathan Valentine conducted a tavern in the township. Thomas Stalker was a tanner, Robert Valandine, a miller and Rachel White was assessed with two stills. Part of East Caln became the borough of Downingtown. Woodbine and Baldwin were two stations in the township in 1881. The township is predominantly agricultural, and has no towns of any size, excepting Downingtown, a separate municipality. The population of East Caln in 1930 was 297.

Caln Township, west of East Caln, is also agricultural, but includes suburban residents located along the Lincoln Highway between Downingtown and Coatesville. Gallagherville, on the highway and Pennsylvania Railroad, was a post office in 1881, and the site of fine country residences and stock farms. It is no longer a post office. Thorndale, a small community midway between Downingtown and Coatesville on the highway, is the only post office in the township. The Chester Valley Railway from

West Chester to Coatesville operates through the township. The population of Caln has increased from 954 in 1910 to 1,676 in 1930.

English residents predominated in West Caln in 1765. There were also some Scotch, Scotch-Irish and Germans among the landowners. In that year there were few servants in the township. John Millar who owned 100 acres of land had two of them. Nathaniel White, Peter Babb and Thomas Dawson were the largest landowners. White had 400 acres, Babb had 330 and Dawson owned 300 acres. In 1780 Adam Guyer, Margaret Dawson and John Waggoner owned 340 acres, 300 acres and 315 acres, respectively. Waggoner was a miller. Distilling and brewing were important occupations among the residents in 1780. Peter Whiticker owned a brewery while Gilbert Gibbs and James McCleary each had 2 stills. Caleb Way conducted a tavern and Bartholomew Coleman owned a mill. Compass, known as Compassville in 1881, Martin's Corner, Cedar Knoll and Wagontown, the latter a post office, are villages in the township. Compass is in the extreme western section of the county near the Lancaster County boundary. It is on a main highway of modern construction leading from Oxford and Baltimore on the south, directly to Honeybrook and Reading on the north. The population of West Caln according to the census of 1930 is 1,069.

#### CHARLESTOWN

This township is located in the northeastern section of the county along the Schuylkill River. It received its name from Charles Pickering, an English friend of William Penn. According to tradition Pickering claimed to have discovered silver along the Schuylkill River, and induced the proprietor to patent the land to him. A creek flowing through the township into the Schuylkill was named Pickering to honor the family name of the owner. Before his death Pickering was convicted of setting up a private mint for the "Quoining of Spanish bits and Boston money." The heirs were 16 friends, and they were assessed for the property in 1715. The names of the first settlers appeared on records in 1722. One of the largest tracts of land in the county was owned by Cock & Company, a non-resident firm, and included 20,000 acres in 1722. Thomas John, the constable in that year, was the first to serve in the township. Another part of the township was included in the Manor of Bilton, the estate of Margaret Lowther, sister of William Penn. The latter had granted 10,000 acres of land west of the Schuylkill River in 1681. The section that lay within Charlestown Township covered 2,850 acres in the southeast. It was surveyed in 1733. Various persons owned it until 1739 when it was divided. David Lloyd took up 950 acres on the west side of French Creek in 1708. Later he became owner of 650 acres on the other side of the same creek. Surveys were made in 1712. He never actually resided on the property, and between 1720 and 1731 Francis Buckwalter, Moses Coates and James Starr became owners. The township as a whole is recorded as having been surveyed on May 30, 1738. In 1826 the eastern part along the Schuylkill River became Schuylkill Township. The first settlers in the original township of Charlestown were Welsh, who moved in from the Welsh Tract on the southeast. Later, Ger-

mans from Coventry and other western townships of this county, and from Lancaster County, moved in. Boundaries of both Charlestown and Schuylkill Townships were altered in 1827. William Moore, John Buckwalter and John Griffith were leading landowners in Charlestown Township in 1765. They held 662 acres, 400 acres and 390 acres, respectively. Moore had 4 servants and Griffith had 1 servant. In 1780 Moore continued to be the leading landowner, holding 514 acres. Then he is listed as having 9 servants. William Deweese held 420 acres and operated 2 stills. Thomas Torbert was the owner of 400 acres, 6 horses, 7 cattle and 10 sheep. A number of artisans resided in the township which indicates that it was fairly well settled in 1780. Among them were William Fussell, chairmaker; Frederick Geerheart, blacksmith; John Humphreys, tanner; John Kiter, weaver; Philip Rapp, blacksmith, Daniel Roseter, saddler. John Griffith was the township's school master, and Ephraim Jones and William Graham, innkeepers. Mathias Penepaker owned mills in the township. A number of the residents operated stills. Included among them were: David Buckwalter, Nicholas Halderman, each owning one, and Benjamin Longsbreath and George Lapp, two stills each. Among the family names that were most numerous in 1790 were those of James, Buckwalter, Anderson, Davis, Thomas and Williams. Pickering, Devault and Charlestown are three villages in the township. Devault is the center for extensive limestone operations. It is the only post office in the township. Excellent roads connect the towns of the township with Phoenixville on the northeast and the Lincoln Highway on the south. The Pickering Valley Railroad from Phoenixville to Byers Station or Uwchland, a distance of a little more than 11 miles, was built through the township. This railroad has been operated by the Reading Company since 1869. Valley Forge, famous as a Revolutionary camping ground of Washington and his colonial army was located in Charlestown Township before the organization of Schuylkill. The population of Charlestown was 720 in 1930.

#### EAST COVENTRY, NORTH COVENTRY, SOUTH COVENTRY.

Samuel Nutt, English ironmaster, was the leading settler in the section now comprising these three townships. Nutt came from Warwickshire, England, and he probably named his Pennsylvania home in honor of the village of Coventry in his native shire. These townships were all included in the section known as Coventry until 1841. Then Coventry Township was divided into North and South Coventry. East Coventry was formed from part of North Coventry in 1844. Coventry Township covered most of the northern part of Chester County. The first assessment lists were made in 1718. In 1722 the section along the Schuylkill River, including Coventry, was referred to as Schuylkill. The name Coventry appears on the records after 1724. The activities of Nutt in these townships and neighboring ones are reviewed in connection with the history of the iron industry. Although Nutt was an Englishman and a number of his countrymen came to reside in Coventry, German settlers predominated in 1765. In that year the firm of Leomor & Flower owned 400 acres of land in the



township. Other leading landowners were: John Potts and Michael Hilligass. Robert Grace, a member of Nutt's family, was a distinguished resident of the township then. He was a patron of the arts and had a wide circle of friends among the leading families of the colony. There were few servants employed in Coventry in 1765, although Grace had two. Members of the Potts family intermarried with the descendants of Nutt and became outstanding citizens and business men of the country. The German influence is evident in 1780 when the following persons were recorded as the most extensive landowners: Henry Benner, Thomas Poots (Potts), Saboston Rout, Jacob Thomas, Jacob Light, John Rinord. Isaac Evers and James Hannum each owned a mill in 1780. Jonathan Pugh owned several then. In 1790 names common in the townships were, Hardeman, Rinehart, Brombac, Baugh, Lantis, Diffendaffer, Imhooft, Suffelbin, Anselduff, Houk, Consinghouser, Yost and Stonemetz.

Kenilworth is the leading town in North Coventry Township. It is located in the extreme northern section of the township and county on the west bank of the Schuylkill opposite Pottstown. In 1881 Shenkel and Swan were two post offices in the township. They have been discontinued. Other communities were Cedarville, Madison and Pottstown Landing. A fine paved highway from Pottstown to West Chester and Wilmington links North Coventry with the central and southern sections of the county. The population increased from 1,975 in 1910 to 2,837 in 1930. Proximity to Pottstown and other large communities on the Schuylkill is responsible for the increase.

Bucktown and Pughtown are located in South Coventry. Bucktown is situated on the Pottstown-West Chester Highway, five miles south of the former place. Pughtown, probably named for early settlers by the name of Pugh, is located farther south than Bucktown. Coventryville was another village in the township. South Coventry is extensively farmed. The population has increased slightly since 1910. In that year it totalled 427, and in 1930 had increased to 589.

East Coventry had two post offices, Lawrenceville and East Coventry, in 1881. Fricks Locks on the Schuylkill was another village. The Schuylkill Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad brought prosperity to the township. Lawrenceville has since become Parker Ford, the post office of the township. This town was a small hamlet until the advent of the Schuylkill Canal in 1826. In that year prosperity came to it. It became a shipping point on the canal for timber, bark, iron ore and farm produce. Michael March became a leading citizen and identified himself with enterprises that were profitable to a large number of people. In 1848 he entered partnership with Isaac Buckwalter in the manufacture of stoves. Their foundry drew many skilled workmen to the town. Eventually the firm transferred its headquarters to Linfield, opposite Parker Ford, on the east bank of the Schuylkill, because of better railroad facilities. Boat building became another important industry at Parker Ford. Isaac and Mathias Kulp each conducted boat yards. Boats on the canal had to be towed so that good mules were necessary. David Zook undertook to supply the canal

boatmen with "useful, high-kicking animals," and his mule market was an important adjunct to the business of the canal. Flour, clover and woolen mills were operated successfully at various times. Needle works also gave employment to some of the residents. The East Coventry Debating Society was active as a literary organization at Parker Ford before the Civil War. Topics, current then, such as those dealing with abolition and slavery, were subjects of lengthy debates. A correspondent of the *Pottstown News* gave the foregoing information concerning Parker Ford in 1896. In conclusion this correspondent stated: "Like all other up-to-date places, it has its bicycles and bicycle riders of both sexes."

The Schuylkill Canal served its purpose, and the industrial development of Parker Ford was overshadowed by the growth of Pottstown on the north and Phoenixville on the south. If the tendency to return to transportation by water, evident in some sections of the country, should present itself here, Parker Ford might be materially benefited. The population of East Coventry increased from 1,094 in 1910 to 1,271 in 1930.

#### EAST BRADFORD, WEST BRADFORD.

The township of Bradford, east of the county seat, was organized in 1705 with Richard Buffington as the first constable. The name Bradford was probably taken from Bradford in Yorkshire, or Bradford on the Avon in Wiltshire, England. The land included within the township was owned by absentee landlords, many of whom resided in England and never came to Pennsylvania. There were no surveys of land made before 1686 in this section but several years after that settlers made homes on the land. The southern part of the township was occupied first. The surveys that were made in 1686 nearly all included land south of the Strasburg Road which was an early highway connecting Chester and Lancaster Counties. The Street Road formed the southern boundary of the township for a long time. Two tracts of land including 1,000 acres each were owned by Thomas Langhorn and Company. The one tract extended from the Westtown Township line to the Brandywine Creek which flows through the township. The other tract was situated west of the east branch of the Brandywine. This company was composed of four men, none of whom resided in the county. Richard Buffington, first constable, was probably the first settler also. He had been a resident of Upland before the arrival of Penn. In 1715 the first assessment of property was made in the township. There were 4 freemen residing here then, 19 taxables and 4 non-residents referred to above. Bradford Township was divided into the townships of East and West Bradford on November 30, 1731.

The majority of the residents of East Bradford in 1765 were of English descent. George Strobe was the most extensive property owner. He was assessed in that year for 450 acres of land, 3 horses, 8 cattle, 15 sheep and 2 servants. Samuel Painter and Joseph Chalfant each had 400 acres then. Painter had 1 servant. Stephen Webb, another resident, had 328 acres, 4 horses, 7 cattle, 10 sheep and 2 servants. Robert Lambourn and Isaac Taylor had 3 servants each. In 1780 John Hannums, Esq'r, owned the

largest estate in the township. It consisted of 400 acres of land, 6 horses and 10 cattle. Ebenezer Worth and Samuel Coope owned 350 acres and 325 acres, respectively. A number of craftsmen, common in villages of the period, plied their trades in the township in 1780. Among them were the following: Enoch Gray, George Seeds and James Painter, weavers; Nathaniel Sharpless, saddler; Richard Stroude, smith. The Brandywine Creek and its subsidiaries afforded excellent mill sites. In 1780 a number of them were in use. Among mill owners were Abiah Taylor, who had a grist mill and saw mill; Amos Davis, a saw mill; Benjamin Powell, grist and saw mills; Emmer Jefferies, grist mill; Joseph Painter, fulling mill, and Thomas Spikeman, grist mill. Harmony Hill and Copesville are two communities in the township. Neither of them are post offices. Harmony Hill is located west of West Chester on the street railway that connects West Chester and Downingtown. The population of the township is agricultural. According to the census of 1930 there are 906 residents of East Bradford.

West Bradford Township was settled by English who moved west from the older settled regions in the present Delaware County. In 1765 the English racial stock predominated. Residents then had few servants. Richard Baker, John Young and Samuel Worth were the largest land-owners. They held 407 acres, 460 acres and 380 acres, respectively. Baker had 1 servant. Joshua Buffington, William Buffington, Jermin Davis and Stephen Harland each owned 300 acres in the township in 1780. They were the largest landlords then. Jon'a Buffington and James Trimble each had mills at that time. William Woodward was assessed as a farmer. A tavern was conducted by James Bruce. Romansville was a post office in West Bradford in 1881. Northbrook and Marshallton are the villages in the township, and the former is a post office. The population of the township is 1,558.

#### EAST BRANDYWINE, WEST BRANDYWINE.

Residents of the northern part of East Caln Township petitioned for a separate township in 1790. Brandywine Township, named for the creek which flows through it, was organized in that year. Several explanations have been offered to account for the name, Brandywine. The first is that a vessel, laden with branntwein, sank in the creek. Another one is that Andrew Braindwine owned land near the mouth of the creek and applied his name to the stream. A third reason given for the name is that a slough, near Downingtown, discharged muddy waters into the creek, tingeing it the color of brandy. These explanations appear in A. Howry Espenshade's volume, *Pennsylvania Place Names*. Among family names, common in the township in 1790 were the following: Mendenhall, Green, Fisher, Gutry (Guthrie), Whitaker and Culbertson. Brandywine Township was divided into East and West Brandywine in 1844. Part of the southern end of West Brandywine was taken to form Valley Township in 1853. Part of East Brandywine was added to West Brandywine in 1859 when the boundaries between the two were altered. In the following year another change



was made when parts of Honeybrook and Wallace Townships were added to West Brandywine.

In 1881 Dorlan's Mills was the only post office of East Brandywine. Other villages of the township were Corner Ketch, Beaver Mills and Fisherville. The Lakes-to-the-Sea Highway, locally known as the Downingtown, Ephrata Road or the Horseshoe Pike, crosses the township. Guthriesville and Lyndell, a post office, are both located on this highway. East Brandywine had a population of 774 according to the census of 1930.

When part of Honeybrook Township was added to West Brandywine in 1860 the old Presbyterian Church, Brandywine Manor, fell within the limits of West Brandywine Township. Although the name, Manor, has been applied to the church and a post office once bore that name, William Penn never established a manor of that name. In reality the land on which Brandywine Manor is located was part of the Manor of Springton which covered a large part of Wallace Township. A survey for this manor was made in 1714, but it was never taken up. George Claypoole was one of the early settlers in the township. Brandamore, a post office, and Brandywine Manor, are two villages of the township, which has a population of 738.

#### EAST FALLOWFIELD, WEST FALLOWFIELD.

These townships are located south of the Lincoln Highway in the western part of the county. The land on which they are located was purchased from William Penn by Launcelot Fallowfield who came from Great Strickland in Westmoreland County, England. He was one of the first settlers to buy land in the western part of the county.

Water courses in East Fallowfield provided mill sites at an early period. Those who settled in this township were predominantly English. In 1765 they had few servants. John Montgomery, John Bently and Andrew Oliphant owned the largest tracts of land then. Their estates contained 406 acres, 389 acres and 306 acres, respectively. In 1780 Israel Pamberton owned 445 acres; Robert Young, 330 acres, 4 horses, 6 cattle, 8 sheep. Mary Hayes, 300 acres, 2 horses, 7 cattle, 10 sheep; John Jurdon, 300 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 10 sheep. Mary Hayes kept a servant. Two mills were operated in the township in 1780 by William Freeman and John Worth. Ercildoun was a post office in the township in 1881. Youngsburg and McWilliamstown were the other villages here then. Modena has become a leading community of the township since then, although it is a separate municipality. It has been the center of the paper manufacturing industry for more than a century. Members of the Mode family and the Megargee family were identified with this business much of that time. The Paterson Parchment Paper Company, with main offices in Paterson, New Jersey, have taken over the Megargee Mills. Members of the Megargee family are identified with that company. Ercildoun is no longer a post office but is another community of the township. During the period before the Civil War Abolitionists in Ercildoun and other sections of the township, were instrumental in assisting slaves to escape by means of the "Underground Railroad." The population of East Fallowfield was 4,326 in 1920 before

Modena and South Coatesville became boroughs. The latter community is adjacent to Coatesville and is commonly identified with that city. The population of East Fallowfield was 1,406 according to the census of 1930.

West Fallowfield was also a center of English settlement. Henry Hethrinton was the largest landowner in 1765. He held 700 acres then, but according to the assessor's report for that year his farm stock consisted of 1 horse. Dorington Boyle owned 295 acres of land, 3 horses, 5 cattle and 6 sheep. Boyle and John Bell employed 2 servants each, the only ones reported for the township. John Postan and Anthony Robertson owned 250 acres of land and 2 horses each. Postan also had 3 cattle and 6 sheep, while Robertson owned 1 cow. There were a number of mills in the township in 1780. Andrew Moore owned 2 then and Ellis Pusey owned 1. David Loughead and George Gibson each operated saw mills, and Andrew Gibson owned a fulling mill. Patterson Bell, Esq'r, had a tan yard here. There were 4 innkeepers in West Fallowfield, also. They were Samuel Futhy, John Irwine, Charles Black and Stephen Cochran Esq'r. Black and Cochran with John Bell were the largest landholders in 1780. Each of them owned 400 acres. Glennville was a leading village of the township in 1881. Cochranville and Steelville, both post offices, are important communities in the township now. Cochranville is located 7 miles south of the Lincoln Highway on the direct road leading from Washington and Baltimore to Reading and other cities in Pennsylvania. Steelville is located near the Lancaster County boundary line, a little northwest of Cochranville. The population of West Fallowfield is 801 according to the last census report.

#### EAST GOSHEN, WEST GOSHEN.

Land in Goshen Township, as East and West Goshen, were originally called, was taken up at an early date. Richard Thomas, prominent in other sections of the county, and others, owned 2 large tracts of land, each about 1 mile square, adjoining Gay Street, West Chester, on the west. Members of the Ashbridge family were leading residents of the eastern part of the township for many years. George Ashbridge served as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for 20 years. The Jones family was also prominent in the eastern part of Goshen. English and Welsh settlers predominated. In 1765 there were few servants in the township. George Ashbridge owned 1,012 acres of land at that time. John Hoops and Ashbridge each employed 1 servant. The former owned 573 acres and 13 horses, 22 cattle and 22 sheep, a large number for that time. Joseph Garrett had 500 acres of land, 7 horses, 8 cattle, and 12 sheep. In 1780 John Hoops was the most extensive landowner. He had 550 acres in that year. Other large holders were George Ashbridge, Thomas Hoop, Sr., and Isiah Matlack. The old inn at the sign of the Turk's Head in the western part of the township became the center for heated controversy in 1786. Chester, Delaware County, was the county seat then, and the court house was situated there. Its location was far from central in relation to other parts of the county, and citizens who had legal business to attend to often travelled at much inconvenience for several days before reaching that place. A journey

of 35 or 40 miles was a difficult undertaking with poor and winding roads. Two groups, Removalists and Anti-Removalists, developed. The former group chose the Turk's Head in Goshen for the court house. After a prolonged legal struggle that nearly resulted in physical combat, the Removalists succeeded in having the county seat removed to Goshen Township. The town of West Chester grew up about the old tavern, and the county of Delaware was formed as a result of the change in county seats. Large stock farms and beautiful country homes have been established in both East and West Goshen. Milltown was a post office in East Goshen in 1881. It is no longer a post office but is a small community in the township. The West Chester Water Works are located nearby. Rocky Hill and Goshenville are the other villages in the township. Both are small communities. Green Hill Station and Fern Hill, north of West Chester, are the two villages in West Goshen Township. They are situated on the branch line of the Pennsylvania Railroad that extends from West Chester to Frazer on the main line. West Chester was at one time a part of West Goshen. The population of East Goshen and West Goshen in 1930 was 739 and 1,958, respectively.

#### EAST MARLBOROUGH, WEST MARLBOROUGH.

The townships of East and West Marlborough are located in the south central part of the county. English and Scotch-Irish predominated in the settlement of both townships.

In 1765 the leading residents of East Marlborough were Moses Pennock, Joshua Pierce and William Baily. Pennock held 470 acres of land and owned 5 horses, 4 cattle and 10 sheep. Pierce's prosperity then consisted of 419 acres of land, 4 horses, 8 cattle and 10 sheep. Baily owned 403 acres of land, 5 horses and 4 cattle. Joseph Pennock and Joseph Pyle each owned 300 acres here in 1780. Pyle operated a still in connection with his farm. Caleb Johnston, who owned 230 acres of land, had a grist mill and a saw mill in addition. Mordica and Abner Cloud also operated grist mills. John Webster was assessed with a still at the same time. Joseph Jones served the residents of the township as a hatter, and William Swaine had a tan-yard. Marlborough was a post office in the township in 1881. Cedarcroft, Red Lion Hotel and Taggarts Cross Roads were other settlements in East Marlborough. Unionville is the largest community in the township now. It is located 9 miles southwest of West Chester, and is one of the oldest towns in this part of the county. Henry Hayes, an Englishman, received the first deed to land in the vicinity in 1705. Unionville was called Jacksontown in honor of George Jackson who erected the first house here between 1750 and 1760. An interesting account of the change in names from Jacksontown to Unionville follows: "A very intelligent old gentleman by the name of Jesse Buffington, with some of his friends, was having a merry evening, and during their conversation Buffington made the remark, 'Boys, We'll change the name of this town; let's call it Unionville.'" The post office was established in 1804 and a public library was organized by enterprising residents. Unionville experienced its greatest



growth from 1843 to 1851. A private boarding school to which many representatives of leading families came, was conducted then. In 1896 the main occupations of the village were those of tanner, store-keeper, florist, butcher, restaurant keeper, dressmaker, blacksmith and barber. Aside from these occupations, common to any small community, were the tannery and rolling mill. The advent of the railroad which is two miles distant from Unionville encouraged the development of other towns, but when the street railway from West Chester to Kennett Square was opened after 1896, Unionville had the advantage of being located on the route. A fine consolidated high school is now located at Unionville. The population of East Marlborough was 1,599 in 1930.

Levis Pennock and William Harlan were the largest landowners in West Marlborough Township in 1765. They each owned 600 acres of land. Pennock had 3 horses, 12 cattle and 10 sheep. Harlan owned 4 horses, 6 cattle and 12 sheep and employed 1 servant. Nathaniel Pennock had 461 acres of land, 5 horses, 4 cattle and employed 2 servants. Thomas Buffington had 3 servants, the largest staff in the vicinity. Members of the Pennock family continued to be leading residents in 1780. Lewis Pennock had 600 acres of land then, and 3 horses, 6 cattle, and 16 sheep. Joseph Pennock had 450 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle and 10 sheep. Aaron Baker, Jr. owned 370 acres, 3 horses, 6 cattle and 8 sheep. Elizabeth Ring was the owner of 250 acres of land, and employed 2 servants. Josh Passmore and Isaac Baily were occupied as blacksmiths in 1780. Doe Run was a post office here in 1881. Upland was another small community. The population of this township was 988 in 1930.

#### EAST NANTMEAL, WEST NANTMEAL.

Nantmeal Township, in the northern part of the county, was settled principally by Welsh Friends who migrated from Nantmel in Radnorshire, Wales. It originally included East Nantmeal, West Nantmeal and Honeybrook Townships. The name, Nantmeal, of Nantmel, is Welsh for "Sweet water." Nathan Evans was one of the early residents of the old township. In 1718 he took up land for the purpose of erecting a mill.

East Nantmeal appears in the assessor's lists for 1765 as East Nantmill. The township in that year was characterized by large estates. Samuel Flower owned 2,500 acres, John Potts, 1,050 acres, and Samuel Winn, 500 acres. Proximity to the iron forges of Coventry and Warwick which were operating at that time made property valuable. Flower had 22 horses, 13 cattle and 7 servants. Potts, who was an ironmaster, had 27 horses, 15 cattle and 1 servant. The assessor for 1780 shows evidence of German ancestry. Potts' name appears as Poots in the firm of Ruther & Poots &c., owners of 4,500 acres of land in one tract, 1,796 in another, 2 grist mills, a saw mill, farm, mine hole, 20 horses, 22 cattle, and employers of 8 servants. Three other large estates, not comparable to those owned by Ruther & Poots, were owned by Samuel Vanleer, Henry Moses and James Anderson. Vanleer owned 1,100 acres, 4 horses, 9 cattle and had 1 servant. Moses had 800 acres, 2 horses and 4 cattle. Anderson's estate included 500 acres,

4 horses, 6 cattle and he employed a servant. The Brandywine Creek afforded a number of mill sites, and the township must have been the scene of great activity in those days. Ralph Robison and Henry Slipper had 2 mills also, one of which was a saw mill. Frederick Wallich operated a still. In 1881 Marsh and Nantmeal Village were post offices in the township. The population according to the census of 1930 is 594.

West Nantmeal Township was predominantly English. In 1765 the Widow Gibson held the largest acreage of land in the township. She had 750 acres, 4 horses, 6 cattle and 6 sheep. Robert Connaker, Henry Iddings and Samuel McIlduff also were large landowners. Connaker had 600 acres, 5 horses, 9 cattle, 7 sheep, and employed 4 servants. Iddings and McIlduff had 500 acres each. By 1780 McIlduff's holdings increased to 700 acres. He was a miller and a man of substance in the community. Edward Shippen had 600 acres of land in West Nantmeal in 1780, and James McConaha had the same amount of land, 4 horses, 5 cattle and employed 2 servants. Post offices in the township in 1881 were Long and Isabella. The present ones are Barneston, Elverson and Wyebrooke. Elverson is a separate municipality, formed since 1910. It is located on route 23, a main highway from Lancaster to Norristown, via Blue Ball. The population of West Nantmeal is 624.

#### EAST NOTTINGHAM, WEST NOTTINGHAM.

Nottingham, as a considerable area of southern Chester County, and northern Maryland, was termed by Penn and his associates, was within the territory of which the ownership was uncertain for nearly 80 years. William Brown of Northamptonshire, England, was one of the early settlers. Others were the Reynolds and Underhill families, also English. Many of the land titles were not clear until 1761 because of the conflicting claims of Lord Baltimore and Penn. Some settlers received grants from the Maryland proprietor, and others, from the Penns, and many controversies arose as a result. The present townships occupy the extreme southwestern section of the county on the Maryland line.

In East Nottingham and the adjoining townships of New London, London Britain, Penn and London Grove, the proprietor granted land to the London Company. That company held 65,000 acres in Pennsylvania, 17,200 of which were in Chester County. Persons wishing to occupy the land owned by the company, were expected to pay rent at the rate of 40 shillings per acre, annually, or buy it outright at the company's price. A few thousand acres were sold between 1718 and 1720 by the company which retained ownership of the remainder until 1762. By that time many legal complications had arisen, relating to the members of the company. Original stock holders were dead, and their heirs were scattered throughout the British Empire. Some were unknown. In the years preceding 1762 settlers had taken up virtually all of the territory held by the company. They improved the land by clearing it and building comfortable buildings. Because of these improvements many of them hoped to retain the properties on the ground of possession. In 1762 Parliament enacted legislation per-

mitting the sale of the land. At first the occupants were disturbed, and inclined to oppose the measure by which they were required to pay for their land, but eventually it was sold at such low rates that each settler was willing to pay for clear titles. The population of East Nottingham, which was predominantly English and Welsh in 1765, was large in that year, and a large number of servants were employed. Rowland Rogers owned 410 acres of land, 6 horses, 6 cattle, 20 sheep and employed 1 servant. Samuel England, was next in order among the larger landholders of the township. He had 350 acres, 6 horses, 12 cattle, and employed 2 servants. Elisha Hughes was owned of 320 acres of land, 6 horses, 12 cattle, 15 sheep and had the services of 2 servants. Elisha Gatchell, who had 290 acres of land, had 3 servants, or more than any other resident in the township in 1765. Fifteen years later the assessment lists contained the names of the following leading landowners and the extent of their holdings: John Fulton, Esq'r, 260 acres; Hugh Thompson, Robert Wilson, John Mills, James Huders, John Huders, David Woodside, Andrew Brines, 250 acres, each. Fulton, who had a planing mill, owned 4 horses, 6 cattle and 18 sheep. Thompson operated a still and had 3 horses, 6 cattle and 10 sheep. The others, with the exception of John Mills and James Hudson who had 3 horses each, owned 2 horses. The servants were fewer in number in the township in 1780. New Prospect and Elk Dale were two villages in East Nottingham in 1881. Barnsley, a post office on the Baltimore Pike, from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and Chrome, southeast of Barnsley are two villages in the township. The population of East Nottingham is 1,339.

West Nottingham, on the Lancaster County and Maryland State Boundaries, was settled principally by England and Scotch. In 1765 John Lendon, Samuel Brown, Henry Reynold and James Evans, Esq., were the principal landowners. Lendon had 500 acres, 7 horses, 10 cattle, 10 sheep and 4 servants. Brown had 350 acres, Reynolds, 230 acres and Evans, 200 acres. Evans also owned 5 horses, 10 cattle, 20 sheep and had 4 servants in his employ. Reynold's property was well stocked too. He had 6 horses, 10 cattle and 11 sheep. The farms dwindled in size by 1780. In that year Jeremiah Sergeant owned the largest one in the township, and it contained 200 acres. Jeremiah Brown, Ban'y (Benjamin) Mulloy and Joseph Brown owned 180 acres in partnership. Isaac Brown had a farm of 160 acres. A number of mill sites were occupied. Among the millers were: Roger Kirk, who owned fulling and saw mills; Joseph Woods, a fulling mill; Thomas Coalson, a grist mill and saw mill, and Nathan Sidwell, a grist mill and saw mill. Andrew Brisby and Joseph Kirk were assessed for stills that they operated at the same time. Glen Roy and Fremont were post offices in the township in 1881. Nottingham, on the Baltimore Pike, one of the oldest highways in the country, which was a much travelled route between New England, New York and the South in Colonial days, is a post office and a leading community in the township. The population of West Nottingham was 547 according to the census of 1930.



## EAST PIKELAND, WEST PIKELAND.

These townships were known as Pikeland for a long time after the land was granted to an Englishman named Pike by William Penn. The latter hoped to induce Pike to migrate to Pennsylvania and assist in colonization. Pike did not come to his estate, and consequently, the territory, which is in the northeastern section of the county on the Schuylkill River, was unseated for a long time. An agreement with the owner provided that any persons who occupied the land might have the right to purchase it after residing on it for 20 years. Although the settler might make improvements on the land himself, it was to be sold to him at the assessed valuation taken at the end of the 20 year period. There was so much available land in the western part of Pennsylvania and other colonies that was unclaimed, and to which titles could be obtained with less difficulty, that the system for gaining ownership in Pikeland was not popular. Among the first settlers were, Samuel Lightfoot, Michael Lightfoot and Thomas Milhouse. Samuel Lightfoot built the first mill in the vicinity, and Michael Lightfoot made his home in a cave for a time. According to the assessment lists for 1765, Samuel Lightfoot owned 400 acres of land, 5 horses, 10 cattle and 5 sheep. He was the largest landowner in the township then. Germans from Coventry, and other nearby townships to which they had moved from Lancaster County, filtered into Pikeland before 1765. One of them whose name appeared as Valentines Himes, held 250 acres of land, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 8 sheep and employed a servant. Thomas Milhouse, Sr., one of the earliest settlers, also owned 250 acres of land. He had 5 horses, 6 cattle and 14 sheep. Some of the same names appeared on the assessment lists 15 years later. Thomas Lightfoot, a weaver, was the largest landowner. He had 430 acres, 4 horses and 6 cattle. John Laughbough owned 289 acres, 5 horses and 11 cattle at the same time. John Hemp had 270 acres of land, 5 horses and 10 cattle. Several mills were reported as operating in Pikeland at that time. George Crisman and Henry Sloyer each had a grist mill and a saw mill. John Clinger operated a grist mill, Jacob Swisher, a saw mill, and Abraham Sharaden was assessed with a mill. By 1824 Yellow Springs, which has since become Chester Springs, was a fashionable resort in the township. Joseph J. Lewis prepared an account for the *Village Record* of West Chester in 1894 which described the popularity of the resort. Yellow Springs was said to have been discovered as a potential spa by William Penn who recognized the mineral quality of its waters. The first house of entertainment to be established there was opened in 1750. It was a hut of logs, one story in height. Of course the accommodations were poor then, but "Honest" John Baily, a Philadelphia silversmith, became proprietor and made numerous improvements. After 1806 the community became well-known, and a Mr. Bones was a leading host. During the summer season 2 houses were kept constantly filled. Frequently 120 guests dined at the resort daily. Since the division of the township, Yellow, or Chester Springs, fell within West Pikeland. In 1881 Mosesville was one of the villages, and Cambria and Pikeland were post offices. Chester Springs is a post office of the township now. It is situated on a branch of the Reading Railroad

from Phoenixville to Anselma. An improved state highway connects it with other arterial highways on the west and with Phoenixville on the east. Kimberton, the center of the abolition activities of the Kimber family, is situated in East Pikeland. It is in a progressive rural section. The same branch of the Reading Railroad that passes through Chester Springs serves Kimberton. The latter community is northeast of Chester Springs less than five miles west of Phoenixville. Fine roads, improved state highways and improved connecting ones, connect Kimberton with other parts of the county. The population of East Pikeland was 928 according to the census of 1930 and that of West Pikeland, 592.

#### EAST VINCENT, WEST VINCENT.

These townships were known as Vincent Township before their division. They are located in the north central part of the county. Sir Matthias Vincent, Benjamin Furloy and Dr. David Coxe purchased the land included in the townships in England. French Creek which flows through them was called Vincent River for a long time. The property was leased and settled in much the same way as was Pikeland. Welsh, English, Scotch, Scotch-Irish and a few Germans were among the first settlers. Ralston, Jenkins, Davis, Thomas, Gordon, Brombac, Paul and Whelen were some of the names of the early residents. John and Michael Paul, Dennis Whelen and Garret Brombac, a German, established the first tavern north of the Lancaster Road, now the Lincoln Highway. It was a small, low, rudely constructed house, but Brombac established a reputation for hospitality and became wealthy in his business.

The leading landowners in 1765 were George and Myrick Davis, William Evans and Abraham Turner. The Davises owned 1,200 acres of land here then, Evans and Turner each had 300 acres. Turner employed one of the few servants in the vicinity. Benjamin Brombac had two. The population increased materially by 1780, a correspondingly large number of artisans became established in the township. John Lloyd, John Young and Lawrence Hipple held the largest tracts of land in that year. Young had 655 acres, and owned 15 horses and 7 cattle. He employed one servant and operated a grist mill in connection with his farm. Lloyd had 400 acres of land and Hipple, 330 acres. Charles Coogler operated a mill, as did Elizabeth Kealy, Edward Parker and Conrad Shunk. Parker and Shunk had grist mills. The former was an innkeeper. Elizabeth Kealy conducted one also. John Smith had two mills, a grist and a saw mill. Artisans in the township in 1780 included: Benjamin Everhart, Joseph Bostler, John Mac Crackan and Henry Kner, weavers; Jos. Evans, cordwainer; Jacob Vogdas, blacksmith. David Thomas owned and operated a tan-yard. West Vincent and Mathews were post offices in the township in 1881. Birch-runville, due west of Kimberton, is a post office in the township now. Vincent was a post office in East Vincent in 1881, and Settlers Store, another small community. Spring City, a borough on the Schuylkill, was formed from East Vincent. The population of West Vincent was 831 in 1930, and that of East Vincent was 2,664 in the same year.

## EAST WHITELAND, WEST WHITELAND.

The townships of East and West Whiteland are centrally located in the county. In 1763 they were known as Whiteland Township, and were divided before 1780. Richard Thomas was one of the principal settlers. He owned large areas of land in Goshen and neighboring townships. Thomas was of Welsh extraction, and made his purchases of land in Whiteland Township while a resident of Wales. The sale was made to Richard Ap Thomas, of Whitford Garden, Flintshire, North Wales. Thomas built Whitford House near Valley Creek, and near an Indian village. It is thought that the name Whitford originated from the name of Thomas' home. The Indians called the neighborhood in which he settled, Katamoonchink, signifying Hazlenut Grove. Thomas chose the particular site near the Indian village for his home because he thought the dogs owned by the natives would keep bears and other wild beasts from his property. His experiences with his Indian neighbors are referred to in an earlier chapter. In 1763 Richard Richinson was the largest landowner in the township. His estate included 830 acres, John Jacobs, Samuel Bond and Owen Aston were also leading residents then. Jacobs had 432 acres of land, 5 horses, 10 cattle and 14 sheep. Bond owned 394 acres and Aston, 140 acres. The latter employed 3 servants.

In 1780 various artisans resided in East Whiteland: John Caneagy and Randle Malin, Sr., owned mills. Richard Jacobs, John Kerlin, James Robinson and Peter Mather were innkeepers in the township. Joseph Malin and Miles Welsh had tan-yards. James Stewart was a weaver and Joshua Vernon, a blacksmith. The largest estate in 1780 was known as Lovell's Lands, and covered 800 acres. Robert Todd and David Cloyd held 248 and 226 acres, respectively. Warren Tavern was a post office in 1881. White Horse Station and Valley Store Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, were other villages. Frazer, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is a post office. A branch of this railroad extends from Frazer to West Chester. Planebrook is another village in the township. The Lincoln Highway crosses East Whiteland. Beautiful farms and attractive estates are numerous in this township. In 1930 the population of East Whiteland was 1,334.

When the township of Whiteland was divided Richard Thomas' estate became part of West Whiteland. In 1780 he owned a mill and 500 acres of land near Whitford. John Jacobs held 700 acres of land in the township then. He also owned 5 horses and 19 cattle, and employed 2 servants. Samuel Bond owned 562 acres of land, and Joseph Trumble operated 2 mills. Kirkland Station, Oakland Grove, Whiteland and Balvidere were villages in the township in 1881. Exton and West Whiteland, both post offices, are the principal villages now. Exton is well located from the standpoint of motor traffic. Two main highways, the Lincoln, and the Wilmington-West Chester-Pottstown Road, have there junction there. Many descendants of the early settlers reside on the farms in the township, and have maintained the beautiful architecture of the colonial period in their



buildings. West Whiteland had a population of 928 according to the census of 1930.

#### EASTTOWN.

This township, as its name indicates, is in the eastern part of Chester County. The Lincoln Highway crosses it, and the residential communities of Devon and Berwyn give it a suburban character. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in addition to the highway, make it an ideal section for residences of families whose business activities are centered in Philadelphia. Easttown Township was formed in 1704. William Thomas was appointed the first constable on December 27th of that year. The residents were principally English and Welsh. In 1765 Thomas McKean was the largest land holder. He had 300 acres, 5 horses, 6 cattle, 12 sheep and employed 1 servant. John Moriss and Henry McQuead owned 260 acres and 160 acres, respectively. In 1780 the McKean's name appears as McCain. Benjamin Junkin and Anthony Wayne, B. G., were the other leading citizens. Junkin owned 240 acres of land, 2 horses, 6 cattle and 10 sheep. Wayne the famous Revolutionary hero, was assessed with 176 acres of land, 5 horses, 10 cattle and 10 sheep. Leopard Post Office, Berwyn and Waterloo Mills were the principal villages in the township 50 years ago. Berwyn and Devon have grown up since then. The improved methods in transportation have been largely responsible for their growth. Berwyn is 12 miles northeast of West Chester. It was originally known as Reesville, and a post office was established there on January 18, 1820 with C. A. Jarrett as the first post master. The name Berwyn was assumed on October 24, 1877. Devon is 15 miles northeast of the county seat. The population of Easttown Township was 2,570 according to the census of 1930.

#### ELK.

This township in the southern part of the county, adjacent to the Maryland boundary, was formed from part of East Nottingham in 1857. The name Elk was suggested by Charles Ramsey because the Big Elk Creek bounds it on the east and the Little Elk Creek flows through it. Lewisville, one of the post offices in the township, was established before 1868. It was named for Lewis J. Jones, the first resident, and is near the Maryland line. Hickory Hill is another post office in the township which was established before 1868. Elk Mills was a post office in 1881. Peace Dale was another village in the township then. None of the communities are large for the population of the township was 404 according to the census of 1930.

#### FRANKLIN.

Franklin Township, also in the southern part of the county, was established in 1852 from the southeast part of New London Township. It covers territory that was part of the original London Company's tract. In 1881 Chesterville was a post office in the township. The population of Franklin in 1930 was 620.

## HIGHLAND.

Highland Township was organized from part of West Fallowfield in 1853, and separates the latter township from East Fallowfield. The Highland section of West Fallowfield was the home of many leading Chester County families in the 18th Century. Among them were the Futhys, Gibsons, Parkes, Cochrans, Boyds, Glendennings, Wilsons, Adams, Hamills, Boggs, Cowplands and Hasletts. Gum Tree was a post office in Highland Township in 1881. The population is 792 according to the census of 1930.

## HONEYBROOK.

The township of Honeybrook in the northwestern corner of the county was formed from part of West Nantmeal in 1789. Earlier attempts to form a township of that name were made at various times after 1734. A petition presented to the courts for organizing a new township in that year, was refused. The name Honeybrook is the Anglicized form of the word Nantmeal, *sweet water*. The borough of Honeybrook was formed in 1815. Talbotville and Rockville were post offices in the township in 1881. The latter community is situated on the highway from Coatesville to Reading. Suplee, near the Lancaster County line, is a post office. The township has a population of 654.

## KENNETT.

Kennett Township received its name at the suggestion of Francis Smith who came to this section from Kennett, Wiltshire, England, and settled at the mouth of the Pocopson Creek in 1686. Kennett Township appears on the court records in 1705. It is located in the southeastern section of the county through which British and American troops passed in the days preceding the battle of Brandywine in the Revolutionary War. Amos Hopes, Benjamin Taylor and James Brinton were the largest landowners in 1765. Hopes had 348 acres, 5 horses, 6 cattle and 17 sheep. Taylor owned 346 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle and 5 sheep. Brinton held 337 acres, 5 horses, 8 cattle and 16 sheep. There were several mills in the township in 1780. Governor Hamilton owned one and employed the only servant listed in the township. Joseph Harlan was assessed with mills, George Mason also had one, and John Lamburn had a grist mill. John Dunber owned 400 acres of land, John Richardson, 350 acres, and Thomas Starr, 280 acres. Bayard Taylor who became prominent in literary circles here and abroad in the 19th Century immortalized this township in his novel, the *Story of Kennett*. Taylor was identified with various Chester County newspapers including the *Village Record* of West Chester, before accepting an important post with the *New York Tribune*. He accompanied Perry on the latter's memorable visit to Japan when the ports of that country were opened to western trade for the first time. Taylor became outstanding in literary circles and made distinct contributions to American Literature.

Nurseries, mushroom farms, dairies and country homes have all been developed in Kennett Township. Kennett Square, the leading community, is a borough, and has experienced extensive industrial expansion. An at-

mosphere of culture predominates however, and the wide tree-lined avenues, with stately homes, emphasize the fact that it is a residential town. Many descendants of the original settlers, who have attained prominence and wealth that requires frequent absences from the township, maintain ancestral estates, commuting daily in many instances, to Philadelphia and Wilmington. The abolition movement, that antedates the Civil War, had many staunch adherents in Kennett. Many negroes from southern plantations found shelter among the kindly Friends. Some of the negroes moved on to Canada, but many of them remained in this section where they became employees of their benefactors. Norway was a post office in the township in 1881. Kennet Square and Mendenhall are post offices now. Hamorton is another village in the township. The township of Kennett had a population of 1,343 in 1930.

#### LONDON BRITAIN

This township owes its name, as do several others, to the London Company which once owned 17,000 acres of land in Chester County. It is in the southern part of the county and has few villages. The residents are farmers and stock raisers for the most part. English and Welsh settlers made up much of the early European population. Evan Evans, Charles Black and Joseph McDowell were the largest landowners in 1765. Evans and Black each owned 250 acres of land. The former had 4 horses, 5 cattle, 20 sheep and employed 1 servant. McDowell also had a servant, and owned 220 acres of land, 3 horses, 3 cattle and 10 sheep. Black had 5 horses, 6 cattle and 24 sheep. Fifteen years later Oliver Russell held the largest estate. It included 330 acres, 6 horses, 5 cattle and 5 sheep. John Evans, Esq'r, was evidently the leading citizen of London Britain in 1780. He had a grist mill, a 300-acre farm, 5 horses, 10 cattle and 20 sheep. At least 3 servants were in his employ. They may have assisted in the work of the mill. James Reed held 300 acres of land too. His property included in addition, 4 horses, 4 cattle and 8 sheep. John Williams conducted a fulling mill then, and John Ross followed the weaver's craft. Stricklersville is a post office in the township. London Britain, spelled London Brittain in early records, has a population of 455.

#### LONDON GROVE

London Grove Township was settled about 1714. It includes some of the territory originally owned by the London Company, and derived its name from that organization. Francis Swain, John Smith, Joseph Pennock and William Pusey were among the original settlers in the aforementioned year. In 1720 Richard Flower, Jeremiah Starr, William Dounard and James Ranfro were also residents of London Grove. The last vacant tract within the limits of the township was taken up by 1725 when Isaac Jackson, an Irishman, became owner. According to tradition, Jackson was led to settle here through a dream he had while in his native land. The first settlers were principally from the British Isles. There may have been a few descendants of the early Swedish and Finnish settlers of the Delaware River



section among them. William Jackson was the largest landowner in 1765. He had 426 acres and owned in addition 5 horses, 5 cattle and 20 sheep. John Cook and John Allen owned 313 acres and 300 acres, respectively. The latter also had 4 horses, 4 cattle and 8 sheep. There were few servants in London Grove Township in 1765. In 1780 William Jackson continued to own the largest farm. It covered 400 acres then and his livestock included 3 horses, 5 cattle and 12 sheep. Thomas Butler and the Widow Greenfield owned 300 acres and 256 acres, respectively. Butler had 4 horses, 6 cattle and 10 sheep. The Widow Greenfield's stock included 3 horses, 5 cattle and 8 sheep. Grist mills were owned by William Allen and Francis Wilkison. Robert Lamburn conducted a tavern and Thomas Lamburn was the community tanner.

One of the many manors established by William Penn for his relatives was part of this township. It covered 7,175 acres, and was granted to Letitia Penn. The name Fagg's Manor, was applied to it in honor of Sir John Fagg, and a Presbyterian Church there retains that name. A survey of the manor was made on April 5, 1737. Then it covered 5,000 acres and about 300 acres that were allowed for highways and connecting roads. As in other manors throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, Fagg's Manor was divided into many small tracts of land. Much litigation arose among settlers and reputed owners, and in some instances clear titles to land were not acquired until several generations of claimants had passed.

London Grove Township is well settled now. There are two boroughs Avondale and West Grove, and two other villages, Chatham and London Grove. They are all post offices. London Grove, Chatham and Avondale were all growing communities during the Civil War. The population of London Grove Township is 1,484. Nurseries, orchards and dairies give evidence of the increased specialization that has taken place in agriculture here.

#### LONDONDERRY

This township is in the southwestern part of the county, north of Oxford. English, Scotch and Scotch-Irish settled it. In 1765 William Montgomery (Montgomery), Job Ward, John Black and David Ramsey were leading citizens. Montgomery owned 500 acres of land, and had livestock including 4 horses, 6 cattle and 8 sheep. Ward who owned 300 acres, had 2 horses, 2 cattle and 5 sheep. Black had 260 acres of land, and 4 horses, 6 cattle and 16 sheep. He employed 4 servants, an unusually large number for that time. Ramsey had 3 servants, while 1 was employed by Montgomery. The assessment lists for 1780 include fewer servants. Rumford Daws, Nathan Hayes and John Ramsey owned 350 acres, 280 acres and 275 acres, respectively. Part of Londonderry Township fell within the limits of Fagg's Manor, once owned by Letitia Penn. The township was divided in 1817 and Penn Township formed. The Fagg's Manor section is in the latter township. An alteration in the boundaries between the two townships was made in 1857 in the interests of the school districts. Part of Penn Township was returned to Londonderry. In 1881 the village of London-

derry was a post office in the township. The population is essentially rural. In 1930 it was 491.

#### NEW GARDEN

This township has been the site of extensive quarrying projects. Serpentine rock for building purposes, clay, and various fiber minerals are obtained at Kaolin and Toughkenamon.

John Lowden, a leading preacher of the Society of Friends, was an early settler. He came to this section in 1712 and named it for his home in Ireland. In 1714 he died. John Miller, Michael Lightfoot, James Starr and Thomas Garnet were contemporaries of Lowden, having settled here about the same time. Miller operated the second corn or grist mill to be opened in Chester County. He developed an extensive business and some of his patrons came from the then distant town of Lancaster in the neighboring county. The early residents are said to have separated their farms by digging trenches to prevent the spreading of fires which Indians built in the autumn to aid them in hunting.

William Miller owned 1,200 acres of land in New Garden in 1765. His livestock included 7 horses, 5 cattle and 16 sheep. William Dixon and George Sharp each owned 400 acres of land. By 1780 Miller was assessed with 1,300 acres of land, several mills, 2 horses and 4 cattle. Isaac Allen, Samuel Miller, James Miller and Isaac Richards each owned 300 acres of land then. Allen conducted a tavern in connection with his farm, and Samuel Miller operated a saw mill. David Hoops had a tan-yard in the township in 1780.

Pleasantville was a leading community in New Garden in 1868. Landenberg, New Garden and Toughkenamon are post offices in the township now. Kaolin, named for the large deposits of kaolin, or porcelain clay, in this region, is another village in the township. The population of New Garden Township is 2,391.

#### NEW LONDON

New London Township is another division of the county part of which was included in Penn's grant to the London Company. The property held by the company in Pennsylvania included 65,000 acres, of which about 17,000 acres was in Chester County. The share holders of the company remained in England, and the land was rented to different persons at an annual rate of 40 shillings per 100 acres. With the great extent of unoccupied land available without rent in the west, it was logical that the tenants chafed under the London Company's plan, and in many instances claimed ownership on the basis of possession and improvement. Members of the company paid little attention to the property and when attempts were made to gain possession the heirs of the original owners were scattered, and much difficulty was experienced in developing their case. As in other townships of the county, much litigation over a long period of years was involved in the settlement to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In 1765 Alexander Johnson, James Read and George Corry were leading land owners. They held 450 acres, 320 acres and 289 acres, respectively.

Johnson had 4 horses, 10 cattle and 20 sheep on his farm then. Read had 4 horses, 4 cattle and 10 sheep, while Corry owned 3 horses, 5 cattle and 10 sheep. Johnson and Corry employed 2 servants each. In 1780 Alexander Johnson's name appears as Alex'r Johnston Esq'r, owner of 500 acres of land, 6 horses, 20 cattle and 20 sheep. John Smith and David Corry Ju'r, had 320 and 300 acres, respectively. Johnston, Smith and Corry all employed servants. The latter had 2. New London is the leading village in the township. It is a post office and is located on the main highway that crosses southern Chester County from Philadelphia and points in Delaware County, to southern Lancaster County and Baltimore. New London Township has a population of 576.

## NEWLIN

Nathaniel Newlin, an Irishman of distinguished parentage, purchased 7,700 acres of land in Chester County from the Free Society of Traders in 1724. He established and named Newlin Township, but made his home in Concord Township, Delaware County. In 1780 Richard Barnet, James Allen and Jesse Bently owned 417 acres, 326 acres and 280 acres of land, respectively. Barnet had 3 horses, 13 cattle and 10 sheep at that time, and Bentley owned 2 horses, 3 cattle and 6 sheep. Isaac Tremble was assessed with a mill and a saw mill in 1780. Glen Hall was a post office in the township in 1881. Mortonville and Embreeville are the leading villages now. The population of Newlin Township is 579. Most of the residents are engaged in farming.

## OXFORD, LOWER OXFORD, UPPER OXFORD

English and Scotch-Irish predominated in the settlement of Oxford Township which was not divided to form Lower and Upper Oxford until after the American Revolution. The townships were named for Oxford, England, and are predominantly rural. The borough of Oxford, the leading community, was formerly a part of Oxford Township. In 1765 Job Rushton owned the largest estate in the original township of Oxford. It contained 800 acres, and Rushton owned 6 horses, 5 cattle and 13 sheep in addition. Hugh Lucky held 490 acres of land in the township in 1765 and had 3 horses, 4 cattle and 13 sheep on his farm. David Simpson was the owner of 257 acres, 5 horses, 5 cattle and 9 sheep. There were only a few servants employed by residents then. David Kenedy was assessed with two in 1765. He had 130 acres of land. In 1780 Job Rushton continued to be the leading land holder. He owned 500 acres, 6 horses, 10 cattle, 8 sheep and had 2 servants. Walter Hood had 430 acres of land, 6 horses, 9 cattle and 45 sheep. John Ross, Hugh Lucky and David Hayes owned 400 acres each. Ross had 8 horses, 12 cattle and 15 sheep. Lucky owned 3 horses, 5 cattle and 12 sheep, while Hayes had 3 horses, 6 cattle and 17 sheep. He also employed a servant. It is interesting to note that a proportionally large number of sheep were raised in this section a century and a half ago. Most of the farms of the county seem to have been well stocked then, but Oxford Township farmers owned the largest flocks. The character of the



country, which is rolling with scattered wooded areas, is more conducive to stock production and dairying than to crop farming.

The borough of Oxford is located in the southern section of Oxford Township which has become Lower Oxford. This borough has become a sort of emporium, or center for trade for surrounding townships in Chester and Lancaster Counties, and in Northern Maryland. Mount Vernon and Strickland were leading villages in Lower Oxford in 1868. Townsend was a post office there in 1881. Lincoln University is the outstanding community in the township now. One of the largest institutions for the education of negroes in the United States is located there. The town is a post office. Haysville and Hopewell are other villages. Hopewell, which is located on the Lower Oxford-East Nottingham boundary, grew up because of cotton mills that had been established there. This town was incorporated as a borough on May 2, 1853, but it has been part of the township of Lower Oxford and East Nottingham since 1910. Lower Oxford has a population of 1,127.

Upper Oxford is located in the southwestern part of the county too. The Octoraro Creek separates it from Lancaster County on the west. Homeville was a village in this township in 1881. Collamer and Russellville are both post offices in the township now. Edenton and Forestville are two other villages. The population of Upper Oxford in 1930 was 780.

#### PENN

Penn Township was formed by a division of Londonderry Township in 1817. Much of it was originally part of Letitia Penn's property, Fagg's Manor. Among the first settlers in this part of Londonderry were the following: John McKee, George Miller, Samuel Fleming, Daniel McClane, Henry Charlton, Hugh Luckey, Robert Brown, James Strawbridge, John McGrew, Matthew Harbeson, Richard Carson, Thomas Province, John Hayes, William Young, William Graham and William Finney. The line between Londonderry and Penn Townships was changed in 1857 so that part of Penn reverted to Londonderry. This alteration was made to assist the organization of school districts. Jennerville, one of the villages in Penn Township was named by Dr. Josiah Ankrum for Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination. Kelton is a post office in the township now. The population of Penn Township was 537 in 1930.

#### PENNSBURY

Pennsbury Township, Chester County, is situated in the southeastern section. It was named in honor of William Penn, founder of the commonwealth. English from the present Delaware County on the east settled this section in the regular westward expansion of the frontier. In 1780 James Brinton was the largest land owner. He owned 507 acres, 5 horses and 16 cattle. Isaac Taylor owned 350 acres, 3 horses and 1 cow. Stephen Weeb and James Bennett had 327 acres each. Weeb owned 6 horses and 10 cattle while Bennett's stock consisted of 5 horses and 7 cattle. Sheep were not raised on the large farms in this section of the county. Samuel Morton

owned a grist mill in Pennsbury in 1780 and Thomas Knight had a tan yard. The site of the Revolutionary battle of Brandywine is situated only a few miles east of the township. Parkersville was a post office in 1881. Fairville is a post office now. The township's population is 678.

#### POCOPSON

Pocopson Township was formed in 1849 from parts of the townships of Pennsbury, East Marlborough, Newlin and West Bradford. It received its name from the Pocopson Creek that flows through it. Members of the Marshall and Baker families were leading early settlers. Joseph Taylor built one of the first mills in what became Pocopson Township on Pocopson Creek after 1711. Dagdale was a post office in the township in 1881. Locust Grove and Wawasset Station were two other villages. Pocopson is a post office of the township at present. Lenape, a recreational center, with cottages and bathing facilities, is another settlement. West Chester, the county seat, is a few miles northwest. Pocopson Township has a population of 416.

#### SADSBURY, WEST SADSBURY

The Sadsbury Townships are in the west central part of Chester County adjoining Lancaster County. The name was derived from Sudbury in Suffolk, England. Sadsbury is spelled as Sudsbury on some of the older records. Buck Run with its water power for mill purposes flows through the townships. In 1721 John Jones had a mill here. In 1722 he sold it to Thomas Moore of Caln as a grist mill. Between the years 1722 and 1730 William Dickie owned a mill on Buck Run in Sadsbury Township.

A majority of the original settlers were Scotch, English and Scotch-Irish. In 1765 James Williams and William Clark each owned 300 acres. William Moore and John Sharp had 266 acres and 250 acres, respectively. The latter employed 2 servants. Of these men who were the largest land holders in the township, Clark and Moore were the only ones who had sheep. Clark owned 10 and Moore had 1. Williams had 3 horses, Moore had 4 and Clark had 5. Clark and Moore also had 5 and 6 cattle respectively. Fifteen years later James Sharp, John Sharp, James McClellan, John Moore Sen'r and Henry Marsh had the largest farms. In a number of cases agriculture was combined with another trade or occupation. James Sharp, who had 600 acres, seems to have confined himself to their development. He owned 2 horses and 3 cattle, rather a small number for that time. John Sharp operated a still in connection with his 400-acre farm. His livestock consisted of 2 horses, 4 cattle and 2 sheep. James McClellan owned a tavern, 300 acres, 2 horses, 5 cattle and 10 sheep. John Moore Sen'r was assessed with a grist mill, 300 acres of land, 3 horses, 3 cattle and 6 sheep. Henry Marsh also had 300 acres of land. His livestock included 3 horses, 3 cattle and 4 sheep. James Boyd was a distiller in 1780, and operated 2 stills. Gedion Irwin and Joseph Parks both owned mills. Parks also had a tan-yard. A borough and two other towns, all of which are post offices have grown up in Sadsbury Township. Parkesburg is the borough, and Pomeroy and Sadsburyville, the towns. The Lincoln Highway and the

Pennsylvania Railroad both cross the township and have contributed much to its development. Pomeroy is a junction for a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad which runs in a southeasterly direction, through the county into Delaware. Parkesburg was at the height of its prosperity as the repair center for this division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the middle of the last century. Then it became a steel center under the direction of the Beale family. Sadsbury has a population of 1,071.

West Sadsbury Township now separates Sadsbury Township from Lancaster County. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lincoln Highway cross this township too. The borough of Atglen; the post offices of Lenover and Blackhorse are the principal towns in West Sadsbury. Atglen is a thriving town, well located in farming country. The population of West Sadsbury is 690.

#### SCHUYLKILL

Schuylkill Township on the Schuylkill River in the northeastern section of the county was formed from part of Charlestown Township in 1826. Phoenixville became a center of settlement and on March 6, 1849 acquired borough privileges. Surnames that were common in Schuylkill Township included the following: Boyer, Buzzard, Buckwalter, Bartholomew, Coates, Cox, Dehaven, Longstreth, Davis, Pennypacker, Rossiter and Schofield. Shad-fishing in the Schuylkill was a popular sport among residents of the township long ago. Schuylkill and Pawling were post offices in the township in 1881. The former community had been an established post office in 1868. Valley Forge, and the great national park that has been developed there is located in Schuylkill Township. Thousands of visitors come to this national shrine annually. The Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of asbestos products, conduct a large plant here. Yarn mills and quarries have employed persons residing in the neighborhood. One of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad follows a course along the Schuylkill River through this township. The population of Schuylkill Township is 1,566.

#### THORNBURY

This township in the eastern central part of the county on the Chester-Delaware boundary is a small one. It was originally four times its present size, but like Birmingham, was divided when Delaware County was formed, and the major portion of the original township included in the new county. Thornbury was organized in 1687 when Hugh Durborrow was appointed constable. It is generally believed that the name Thornbury was derived from Thornbury, Gloucestershire, England. The village of Thornbury is located in the township. The population is engaged in agriculture, and according to the census of 1930 included 244 persons.

#### TREDYFFRIN

This township in the northeastern part of the county was settled by Welsh Quakers, and was part of the territory known as the Welsh Tract. The name Tredyffrin is a Welsh term meaning, stony valley. It was ap-



plied to the section by the early settlers. In 1710 Thomas Jerman owned a mill in the township. It was one of the two mills to be operated within the present limits of the county at that time. Tredyffrin appears on the assessment rolls for 1765 as Tredifferin. James Davis, Josh. Walker, Isaac Davis, John Havard, Sr., and John Wilson were among the leading land owners. They held 420 acres, 368 acres, 300 acres, 300 acres and 200 acres, respectively. James Davis owned 4 horses, 6 cattle and 10 sheep. Walker had 4 horses, 7 cattle, 9 sheep and a servant. Isaac Davis employed 2 servants and his stock consisted of 4 horses, 6 cattle and 6 sheep. Havard had 3 servants and his livestock included 4 horses, 6 cattle and 10 sheep. Wilson also had 3 servants. Proximity to Philadelphia, the Schuylkill River and its transportation facilities, aided in rapidly developing Tredyffrin Township. A proportionally large number of artisans plied their crafts in the township in 1780. John Baker, Henry Ruth, Peter Stickler, Dan'l Shewalter and Felty Shewalter were all weavers. Benjamin Davis followed the trade of carpenter, and Benjamin Jones was a cutler. Thomas Search and Isaac Vanleer owned taverns, while Mary Howell was listed as an innkeeper by the assessors. Casper Stonemetz owned a mill, but the kind is not specified. Grist mills were owned by John Shewalter, Joseph Mitchell and John Rowland. David Havard, Lewis Gronow and John Brown owned the most extensive properties in the township in 1780. Havard had 300 acres, 4 horses, 6 cattle, 5 sheep and employed a servant. Gronow owned 248 acres, 6 horses, 16 cattle, 40 sheep and had a servant. Brown's property consisted of 205 acres, 4 horses and 6 cattle. New Centerville and Paoli are two post offices in Tredyffrin Township. Paoli, on the Lincoln Highway, was made famous in the American Revolution because of its distinguished citizen, General Anthony Wayne, and events such as the Paoli Massacre, which occurred there. Paoli grew up around Paoli Tavern, a popular hostelry which received its name from the Corsican General Pasquale Paoli, who led a successful revolt against the Genoese between 1755 and 1768. He was a popular character in the American Colonies. His portrait hung in the Paoli Tavern. Tredyffrin Township has been the scene of rapid development in population. It is adjacent to the thickly settled sections of Delaware and Montgomery Counties, and within easy commuting distance of Philadelphia. The Lincoln Highway passes through the township. The population of Tredyffrin, according to the census of 1930, is 5,458.

#### UPPER UWCHLAN, UWCHLAN

These townships were also settled by the Welsh, and the names sometimes appear as Uwchland, although Uwchlan is the proper form. The name means, upland, or, above the valley, in the Welsh language. David Lloyd, of Chester, led Welsh Friends to this section, which is in the north central part of the county. They built a meeting house here and conducted services in the Welsh tongue. Two brothers, Samuel and John Griffin, were the first preachers. Other early residents included: Morris Reese, Cadwallader John or Jones, David Cadwallader, David Evans, Humphrey and David Lloyd, and members of the Phillips family. Welsh

and English residents predominated in 1765. Josh. Phipps, Dennis Wheeler and John Phipps were the largest land owners then. Josh. Phipps had 940 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle and employed a servant. Wheeler owned 700 acres, 5 horses, 5 cattle and 7 sheep. He also employed a servant. John Phipps' property consisted of 380 acres, 2 horses, and 2 cattle. William Denny and Thomas Evans had 2 servants each. When the assessment lists of 1780 were compiled Robert Allison, Joseph Downing, Aron (Aaron) Phipps, John Wealon and Jonathan Phipps, owned the largest farms. Allison had 600 acres, 4 horses, 15 cattle, and 12 sheep. Downing was assessed for 400 acres but no livestock. Aron Phipps had 300 acres, 7 horses, 6 cattle, 19 sheep and employed 1 servant. Wealon's property consisted of 300 acres, 3 horses, 7 cattle and 15 sheep. Jonathan Phipps also had 300 acres of land, and livestock including 3 horses, 9 cattle and 13 sheep. Jonathan Coates owned a mill in the township then. Uwchlan was divided in 1858, and the northern section became Upper Uwchlan Township. Lionville and Windsor were villages in the new township in 1868. The former is a post office, and received its name for the old Red Lion Tavern that was situated there. Byers Station, or Uwchland, is the terminus of a railroad from Phoenixville. The townships are the centers of agricultural development, particularly stock and poultry raising. Uwchlan has a population of 507 and Upper Uwchlan, 597.

#### VALLEY

Valley Township in the west central part of the county, east of Coatesville, is located in the Chester Valley, as its name indicates. It was formed from parts of West Caln, West Brandywine, East Caln and Sadsbury Townships in 1852. The major part of it was formed from East Caln and Sadsbury. The village of Coatesville was part of Valley Township until 1867 when it was incorporated as a borough. In the following year, 1868, the township of Caln was erected from Valley Township, so that the latter division is only one-half its original size. The population of the township is 2,735. Many of the citizens reside in the unincorporated suburban section east of Coatesville.

#### WALLACE

Wallace Township was formed in 1852. Geographically, it covers about the same area that was included in the Manor of Springton. The township was named Springton at first, but residents petitioned the county court to change it to Wallace. The petition was granted. Scotch-Irish settled the old manor, and considerable trouble followed their occupancy. In 1747 they claimed that they were to have 100 acres for a nominal sum. Pioneer families included: Machelduffs, McFeeters, Alexanders, Starretts, Kennedys, Hendersons, and Mackeys. Changes were made in the township's boundaries in 1853 and 1860. Indiantown and Rockdale were villages in this township in 1868, and Wallace was a post office in 1881. In the latter year Springton and Cornog were railroad stations, and Moorestown was another village. Glen Moore is a post office in the township now. The population of Wallace was 630 in 1930.

## WARWICK

Warwick Township was formed by a division of East Nantmeal in 1842. It was named for the Warwick Iron Works that were situated within its boundaries. Samuel Nutt and members of the Potts family were instrumental in developing the iron industry in the county, and the center of their activities was in this township. Roads, connecting the iron works with other parts of Chester County, and the neighboring counties of Berks, Montgomery and Lancaster, were constructed early in the history of the county. Pottstown and Phoenixville are accessible to the township. An important highway crosses it from east to west, linking Norristown, Phoenixville, Pottstown and other centers on the Schuylkill River, with Lancaster County and counties of Central Pennsylvania. In 1868 Springfield and St. Mary's Post Office were leading villages in the township. St. Mary's, Knauertown, Hopewell Furnace, Harmonyville and Warwick Iron Works were centers of activity in 1881. Saint Peters, and Warwick are the present post offices in the township. Quarrying has been an important industry at Saint Peters, where the French Creek Granite Company has been active. In 1930 the population of Warwick Township was 1,083.

## WESTTOWN

This township is in the east central part of the county. English, who moved west from the settled portions of the present county of Delaware made their homes here, and formed the bulk of the early residents. Josh. Parker, Wm. Plumstead and James Gibbons were the largest landowners according to the assessment lists of 1765. Parker held 437 acres, Plumstead, 400 acres and Gibbons had 385 acres, 1 horse, 10 cattle, 6 sheep and employed 1 servant. In 1780 members of the Gibbons family were outstanding residents of Westtown. James Gibbons had a grist mill, and Jos. and Jacob Gibbons owned one jointly. James Gibbons held 500 acres of land, while Jos. and Jacob Gibbons had 292 acres. They each employed servants. Mary Norris had 400 acres of land in the township too. For a long time the Gibbons family was the leading one in the township. They were recognized in the county, and in the early part of the 19th Century were representatives in the legislature of the state. Darlington Corners and Hemphill Station were villages in Westtown Township in 1881. Westtown, the site of a co-educational boarding school of the Society of Friends, is a post office, and the leading community of the township. The population of Westtown Township is 785.

## WILLISTOWN

Willistown Township, northeast of the county seat, was settled principally by English. It is possible that a few descendants of the Swedes and Finns from the neighborhood of Chester, made their homes here. The name of Moses Mattson owner of 1 horse and 1 cow, appears upon the assessment lists of 1765. Franc's Smedley, with 440 acres of land, 5 horses, 6 cattle and 6 sheep, held the largest farm in the township then. Another member of the Smedley family, John Smedley, had 400 acres, 5 horses,



6 cattle, 10 sheep and 1 servant. Sam'l Powell ranked third among the land owners of the township with 295 acres. Fifteen years later John Smedley, Nath'l Grubb and Isaac Garrett owned 300 acres, 290 acres and 270 acres of land, respectively. One section of this township was referred to as Valley in the assessment lists of 1780. David Davis, Elizabeth Davis and Jonath'n Evans lived in that section. Willistown Inn, Sugartown and White Horse were post offices in the township in 1881. Green Tree is another village in Willistown now. The borough of Malvern was part of the township before incorporating. Sugartown, 3 miles south of Malvern, was the site of Bishop's Platinum Works before they were moved to the latter town. Willistown has a population of 2,066.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### COATESVILLE AND THE BOROUGHES.

#### COMMUNICATION FACILITIES.

THE towns of Chester County are linked together by excellent paved and hard-surfaced roads, railroads, street car and motor bus lines. So many large centers in other states, such as Wilmington in Delaware, and Baltimore, Maryland, are approached by way of Chester County, that its highways have always been main arteries of travel in this section of Pennsylvania. The first turnpike company to be organized in the United States was established in 1792 for the purpose of improving the road from Philadelphia to Lancaster. This road has since become the Lincoln Highway, and passes through the Chester Valley. The towns along its route from east to west in the county are as follows: Berwyn, Paoli, Malvern, Downingtown and Coatesville. The Pennsylvania Railroad followed the route of the old turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster.

A network of railroads has been developed in Chester County in the last century. A charter for the West Chester Railroad was issued on March, 28, 1831. This road was to connect the county seat with the main line of the Pennsylvania System, now the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a distance of 9 miles. On August 5, 1832, the first car was sent through to Intersection, as Malvern was then known. In September, 1832, the formal opening of the road occurred, but the main line was not completed east of Intersection to Philadelphia until October 18th of that year. At that time passengers were taken by train to the inclined plane about 4 miles from Philadelphia, and transported the rest of the way by stage. The bridge over the Schuylkill River was completed in 1833, and residents of West Chester could travel to Broad Street, Philadelphia, and return on the same day. In 1834 a spur was built to Thomas' marble quarries in Kirkland, Whiteland Township, from the main line, so that marble for the Bank of Chester County in West Chester might be secured. This spur was abandoned after a short time. The West Chester Railroad, from the county seat to Malvern, cost \$80,000. Horses were used for motive power at first, and tracks of yellow pine plated with iron bars served instead of the modern steel rails. Steam power was not introduced until 1845. At that time more substantial tracks were built for the locomotives. The first board of directors of this road included: Dr. William Darlington, Ziba Pyle, William Williamson, Joseph Hemphill, Jonathan Jones, Elihu Chauncey and Samuel C. Jefferis.

The West Chester Railroad was affected by the failure of the main line to function satisfactorily under government control. A route to Philadelphia via Media, Delaware County, was established in 1858. The Media Company took over the old line from West Chester to Malvern too, and leased it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on August 6, 1879. The

latter company came into full control of the West Chester road in 1903. In that year the Downingtown & Lancaster Railroad came under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad too.

On January 1, 1918 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company leased the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad for 999 years. This railroad, which is a consolidation of several roads including the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Railroad, traverses the county from a point below Chadds Ford in the east, through Kennett Square, Toughkenamon, Avondale, West Grove, Oxford, and through West Nottingham Township to Octoraro, Maryland. The Pomeroy & Newark Railroad, a subsidiary of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad, was acquired in 1917 by the Pennsylvania Railroad. The road crosses the county from the junction with the main line at Pomeroy in a southeasterly direction to Newark, Delaware, a distance of 26.81 miles. The Pomeroy & Newark Railroad was a consolidation of the Pomeroy & State Line Railroad and the Newark & Delaware City Railroad which occurred on December 2, 1881. Other routes from Parkesburg to Wago Junction, and from West Chester to Wawa and Media, are controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh crosses the county through the Chester Valley, following in a general way the same route as the Lincoln Highway. In 1928 plans for installing an electric system of motor power on the main line from Philadelphia to Atglen were made. Part of this plan has been carried out. Other lines that have been operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the county include, the New Holland Branch from Downingtown to Conestoga Junction, Lancaster County, a distance of 39.20 miles.

The Reading Company acquired control of several railroads of subsidiary companies in the county in January, 1929. Among these were the Philadelphia & Chester Valley Railroad, and the Pickering Valley Railroad. The Philadelphia & Chester Valley Railroad Company was chartered on March 7, 1888 as a successor to the Chester Valley Railroad Company. It extends from Bridgeport, Montgomery County, to Downingtown by way of King of Prussia, Howellville and Valley Store, a distance of 21.49 miles. The Pickering Valley Railroad from Phoenixville by way of Kimberton, Chester Springs and Anselma to Byers, was chartered on July 13, 1869, and was opened September 3, 1871. Among the directors of this latter company are the following residents of the county: D. K. Stiteler of Elverson, Hosea Moses of Phoenixville and H. E. Latshaw of Chester Springs. Another line of the Reading System crosses the county from the Delaware River and Wilmington, to Chadds Ford Junction, Pocopson, Lenape, Embreeville, Modena, Brandamore, Suplee, Elverson and Joanna to the main line of the company at Birdsboro. A spur of that line was erected from Elverson to Warwick and Saint Peters.

The Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company was chartered April 24, 1895 in perpetuity. The road was opened May 1, 1896 but was not completed until August 1, 1899. Electricity was substituted for dummy engines for motive power, and the company came into control of the West



Chester Turnpike Road Company, the Philadelphia, Castle Rock and West Chester Railway Company, and the Delaware County Passenger Railroad, which was chartered in 1859.

The West Chester Street Railway was chartered on August 4, 1890, and the road in West Chester opened September 23, 1891. A branch was opened on November 10th of the same year. The railway extended over 6 miles, and was operated by the General Electric and Westinghouse System of electricity. Its promoters in 1900 included: R. T. Cornwell, M. H. Matlack, J. Carroll Hayes, A. G. McCausland, Joseph S. Harris, W. S. Harris, F. W. Wallerton and J. W. Andrews.

The Philadelphia & West Chester Traction Company continues to offer excellent street railway connections between the county seat and the terminal at 69th Street, Philadelphia. At the latter place connections are made with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's elevated and subway lines. Cars leave West Chester and Philadelphia regularly on the half hour. On holidays and Sundays they run on 15-minute schedules. Approximately 55 minutes are needed to reach Philadelphia from West Chester by this route.

In other parts of the county street railways have given way to motor bus lines. The Chester Valley Bus Lines have their headquarters in West Chester. Motor service is maintained with Downingtown, and Coatesville; Kennett Square, Avondale, West Grove and Oxford; Chester and Wilmington, Delaware; Pottstown and Reading; Valley Forge, Norristown and points along the main line. Connections with other bus lines from New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago are made at Coatesville. At Wilmington, Delaware, bus routes to Baltimore, Washington and southern points, have stations.

#### COATESVILLE

In 1800 the present site of Coatesville was occupied by a small cluster of houses and shops, known as Bridge Town. It had acquired that name because of the stone bridge that made up part of the highway across the Brandywine Creek, east of the town. Much of the land in the vicinity was the property of Moses Coates, whose Irish Quaker grandfather of the same name, had emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1717. The Coates family was of English origin. In the north of England the word coate is equivalent to the Anglo-Saxon, cot, meaning thatched cottage. The foregoing explanation of the meaning of the name was taken from A. Howry Espen-shade's volume, *Pennsylvania Place Names*.

The town became a post office in 1812 and Moses Coates was the first postmaster. The name Coatesville was assumed in 1833 to honor the family of the early settlers. Moses Coates was widely known for his ability as a mechanic. Before 1800 he invented a machine to facilitate the paring of apples, and it was of practical use for almost a hundred years. He developed other labor saving devices including a self-setting saw mill and a horse-rake. Some of these inventions were produced on a large scale by agricultural implement companies of the county. Dr. Jesse Coates, son of Moses Coates, was a leading resident of the town before 1868. He

encouraged industries to make Coatesville the center of their activities, and sold suitable sites to them for reasonable prices.

On August 5, 1867, the town became a borough. The first election of borough officials took place on October 8, 1867. The following persons were chosen to conduct the affairs of Coatesville then: William B. Morrison, burgess; Abram Gibbons, Craig Ridgway, Richard Strode, William T. Hunt and Joseph Suydam, councilmen.

In 1915 it was chartered as a city of the third class. The commission form of government has been adopted by which a mayor and four councilmen conduct the administrative affairs of the city. The tax rate of the city proper, which includes, city, school and county taxes, is 30½ mills.

The only city in Chester County, Coatesville, is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, from which dairy products form a chief export. The rural population makes Coatesville its shopping center and increases the demands made upon its merchants by the local population.

Commercially, Coatesville is ideally situated with relation to supply and demand. Products can be delivered over night to Philadelphia or New York by either the Pennsylvania or the Reading Railroad, or by using motor trucks. Daily service by the latter method is operative between this city and Philadelphia. Transcontinental and local bus lines follow their routes along the highways to the north, south, east and west. Recently an airport has been established by which the city is served by the Pittsburgh Airways in both passenger and package service.

Coatesville came into prominence as an industrial city. The Lukens Steel Company has been the basic industry of the neighborhood for more than a century. Its history is related in the chapter on *Industries*. The largest steel plate and boiler heads in the world are made by this company. The Bethlehem Steel Company is another huge industrial concern with mills here. Plates, tubes and pig iron are among the products manufactured. In the years following the Civil War woolen and paper manufacturing rivaled the growing steel industry. In 1877 the town was a center for production of the three commodities. Woolen and paper mills have long since been closed or transferred to other parts of the county. Now three large silk and textile manufacturing companies employ more than 600 persons in their mills here. They are the Aronsohn Silk Company, which employs 300 persons, the Maytown Garment Company and James R. Keiser, Incorporated. Other industries manufacture planing mill products, ice cream, ice, cigars, soft drinks, paper, fertilizer, steel and slag by-products. Extensive laundries afford employment to others. A large number of high-grade retail business stores and wholesale houses are located in the city, from which they maintain trade connections throughout this and neighboring counties.

The labor supply in this vicinity is good. Skilled and unskilled laborers, men and women, are available at reasonable wages. The towns of Downingtown, Modena, Parkesburg and West Chester offer additional supplies. For a long time these communities were linked to Coatesville by street railways. Motor bus lines have taken the place of the street railways in some in-

stances. The population of Coatesville was 14,582 according to the United States Census of 1930. Approximately 10% of that number are foreign born.

Public utility companies provide adequate electric and gas supplies for industrial and domestic use. The Chester Valley Electric Company, a subsidiary of the United Gas Improvement Company, maintains the local plant. Much of the electric power is secured from the Holtwood Hydro & Steam Plant, the steam plant of the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore through the Philadelphia Electric Company System with the great Conowingo Development, and the Public Service Company of New Jersey. One of the greatest super-power systems in the world is located here. The electric current is alternating, three phase and sixty cycles.

The Brandywine Creek provides an ample supply of water for manufacturing plants. It has a normal daily flow of 8,000,000 gallons. The water works are municipally owned, and include a filtering plant with a daily capacity of 2,500,000 gallons, and 335,000,000 gallons in reserve supply. The present daily consumption averages 1,750,000 gallons. The water is excellent for drinking purposes, and is much lower in rate than that of cities of similar size in other parts of the country.

Coatesville has attractive homes, modern in structure, and inexpensive. Rents are reasonable. The altitude of the city is 380.99 feet above sea level and assures healthful climate. The health records indicate that the locality has been singularly free from epidemics. As a whole, the cost of living is slightly lower here than in other cities of the same size.

The National Bank of Coatesville and the National Bank of Chester Valley, with combined resources of \$6,445,255 care for the financial needs of the community. Five building and loan associations with 20 millions of dollars in capital and 4 millions in assets, have been largely responsible for the growth of the city.

The intellectual development of the community is stimulated by its public schools. There are eight of these and three parochial schools. In the public schools free evening classes in special subjects have been introduced. A small fee permits men of the community to take advantage of lecture and special courses in the Y.M.C.A. The enrollment in the public schools totals 3,200.

There are 22 churches in the city. Among that number 6 of the congregations are made up of colored people. The denominations represented include: Baptist, Friends, Greek Catholic, Hebrew, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Roman Catholic and United Brethren.

There are many opportunities for recreation here. Included in the number are an excellent 18-hole golf course, five playgrounds properly supervised, baseball fields, indoor and outdoor swimming pools, 15 municipal tennis courts, a large number of private courts and gymnasiums for men and women. Central Park is located in the center of the city. It has an outdoor swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball diamonds, wading pool and apparatus for the use of children under the proper direction. Three



other parks are located in the city on well selected sites and form recreational centers for children.

The Young Men's Christian Association has become very influential in the city. Craig Ridgway has been largely responsible for its success. J. I. Hoffman, general secretary, is also very active in promoting its interests. A splendid building with 103 rooms and a cafeteria accommodates many persons. The organization has a membership of 2,900, an annual budget of \$250,000 and a staff of ten officials. The recreational facilities provided by this organization include bowling alleys, billiard rooms, swimming pool, gymnasium, handball court, tennis courts, instruction in wrestling and boxing. Free classes on various subjects are established for the benefit of the industrial workers. In the summer time the Y.M.C.A. maintains a large camp for boys and girls on the Chesapeake Bay. It has made itself felt in the spiritual life of the community. In addition to free concerts, lectures and entertainments by foremost artists of the world, great religious leaders of the country appear before large audiences in the Sunday meetings which have become noted throughout the county.

North of the city the United States Veterans' Hospital of 800 beds capacity has been completed recently. Its location is ideal. Situated on a hillside, it overlooks the beautiful valley. The Coatesville Hospital is situated southwest of the city on an elevation. It is an institution with 100 beds, and is modern in every respect.

Fire prevention has received special attention in Coatesville. The equipment is modern, and can be put to use effectively with little loss of time. The fire department is made up of both paid firemen and volunteers. The apparatus is motorized, and is located in three different fire houses. An ambulance and patrol is maintained in addition to regular equipment.

The present mayor of Coatesville is William G. Gordon. The four members of the city council, who, with the mayor, form the city government, are as follows: Israel D. Kirk, director of finance; Daniel Sweeny, director of streets; Clarence W. McConnell, director of property; Artemus Carmichael, director of safety; Albert R. Bergstrom, superintendent of police; Ralph McNeil, chief of police, and Charles V. Peace, health officer, all serve under a civil service law. Other city officials include: John B. Denithorne, city treasurer; Herbert C. Pague, city controller; Frank P. Pennegar, city clerk; Walter E. Greenwood, city solicitor; William C. Emigh, city engineer; Frank S. Newlin, fire chief; Howard E. Carson, city assessor.

#### ATGLEN

The borough of Atglen is situated in Sadsbury Township, east central Chester County, near the Lancaster County line. It was originally known as Penningtonville for members of the Pennington family who resided in the neighborhood. The town was incorporated as a borough on December 20, 1875 and has a population of 620. Emil Lechler is the burgess of Atglen. The location of this borough on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave promise of rapid industrial development. The influence of the farming country that surrounds it prevailed and it has re-

mained a small town with the advantages of easy communication to Lancaster, Coatesville and Philadelphia.

#### AVONDALE

This borough is situated in the township of London Grove in the south central part of the county, 14 miles from West Chester. It became a post office on December 29, 1828 and Jacob Lindley was the first postmaster. Avondale is a small town with a population of 763 only 3% of which is foreign born. Mushrooms, cut flowers and other nursery products afford occupations for the residents. The manufacture of flour is also a prosperous industry. The present burgess is Harry L. Eastburn.

#### DOWNINGTOWN

Thomas Moore, George Aston and Roger Hunt were among the first Englishmen, most of whom came from Birmingham, to take up land on the site of the present borough of Downingtown. Aston was granted a deed to 500 acres of farm land and about 1000 acres of woodland in this vicinity in 1682, but a definite settlement was not made until the beginning of the 18th century. Log cabins served as residences for a long time. In 1728 the first house was built, and it continued to be occupied for more than a century. Joshua and Joseph Hunt, descendants of the original residents, lived in it in 1843. Moore, who was among the first persons to acquire land here, sold it to Thomas Downing in 1739. He had improved his property so that when it came into Downing's possession it included a mill and a 561 acre farm. This little cluster of log cabins, houses and mill was known as Milltown after Downing became proprietor of the mill until 1779. Jason Cloud was another early settler in the vicinity of Downingtown. Robert Parke, many of whose descendants live in the county, was a neighbor of Roger Hunt's family, and was landlord of the *Ship Tavern* an early hostelry. The family names of Hart and Downing appear on the assessment lists for 1780 among the leading land owners and citizens of the town. About that year the name Downingtown was substituted for the old Milltown. This change seems to have been quite logical for Richard Downing, Sr. and Richard Downing, Jr., each owned mills here. One of them served as a commissary during the Revolution and lived in the east end of the town. The name of Mary Hart appears on the assessment roll for East Caln Township in 1780, as owning 500 acres of land, 4 horses, 4 cattle and employing 2 servants. Only one other person in the township was listed as employing servants, and that was William Allison, who had 2 of them, and owned 450 acres of land, 6 horses and 10 cattle. Although so many of the first Englishmen to settle in the county were identified with the Society of Friends, Hunt and Aston were Episcopalians. Some of their descendants became Friends.

In 1786 when the residents of Western Chester County were anxious to establish a new county seat more centrally located than Old Chester, Downingtown was considered by the Removalists. Efforts were made to secure land upon which to construct the necessary buildings, but opposition to the movement was such that no sites were available.

The turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster, which passes through the town, was extensively travelled from the time it was projected in 1792. The growth of the west increased business on the road, and the town prospered. In 1820 the town had a population of approximately 300. Few changes in the mode of travel had occurred by this time. Horses and wagons were most frequently used. Traffic between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was quite heavy. Pittsburgh wagons and small coaches travelling from east and west stopped daily at the local taverns.

The location of Downingtown on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike was not the only advantage in communication facilities the town was to have. When the state of Pennsylvania planned to enter competition with the Erie Canal, sponsored by the state of New York, Downingtown was on the route over which a new means of communication was to be introduced. The Pennsylvania System by which Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were to be linked with the west, provided for the construction of a railroad from the western bank of the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, to Columbia on the banks of the Susquehanna. A canal was then to be constructed from Columbia up the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Juniata, and then up the Juniata to Hollidaysburg. There the famous Allegheny-Portage Railroad transported the passengers and freight across the Alleghenies to the Conemaugh River and canal by means of a series of inclined planes that were the engineering marvels of the time. The towns along the canal section of the system were destined to know prosperity for a little more than a decade. When the railroad era began the prosperity of the towns that depended upon canal traffic waned, except in the instances when the railroad lines passed through them. Downingtown was fortunately located. The task of grading the land over which the railroad from Philadelphia to Lancaster was to pass began in 1831. Two years later the tracks were laid, and in the autumn of 1834 the line was completed. From that time on, Downingtown was connected with the large eastern and western cities of the country by turnpike and railroad.

Nearly a hundred years have passed since the state's system of internal improvements placed Downingtown in an advantageous position from the standpoint of transportation. Two years before the railroad was completed, a political campaign of national interest stirred the county. Andrew Jackson was a candidate to succeed himself as President of the United States. One hundred years ago, in November, 1832, the Swan Hotel in Downingtown was designated as the point to which election returns of the county were to be brought and counted. Officials from all the districts of the county came to this place on horseback, and waited eagerly to learn the returns made by Jacob Park. Jackson, representative of the Democratic-Republican Party, carried the county by a majority of 300 votes over Henry Clay. The campaign was filled with interest for local residents because the Anti-Masonic Party had a large following and was influential enough to elect many state and county officers.

When the state was deemed unable to manage the affairs of the Pennsylvania System of Internal Improvements satisfactorily, the Pennsylvania



Railroad Company, a private concern was organized to take over the railroads and canals that linked Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. As their plans developed and the business of the company increased Downingtown became one of the stations on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Railroad building became an important enterprise in the county during and after the Civil War. Nearly every town of consequence had railroad connections. In 1877, in addition to the main line, a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Honeybrook had its junction here, and Downingtown was the terminus of the Chester Valley Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad.

Downingtown today is a prosperous borough of 4,548 inhabitants. Paper and knitting mills, brick yards and machine shops employ some of the residents. Coatesville is a few miles to the west, and the large industries there employ others. Part of the rural population from the surrounding country makes Downingtown its business center. The Grange National Bank here was established by leading farmers of the county, and exemplifies the influence of the agricultural element of the population in local business affairs. Downingtown has many cultural advantages that can be found in suburban towns. It is less than 35 miles west of Philadelphia by rail and motor. The old turnpike has become the Lincoln Highway, and east of Downingtown a concrete road from Wilmington and West Chester to Pottstown, crosses it, affording direct communication with these centers by motor. Another concrete road leads from the Swan Hotel in Downingtown to West Chester, following the street car line for part of the way. Just west of the bridge that spans the Brandywine Creek on the Lincoln Highway is the junction of the Lakes to the Sea Highway, locally known as the Ephrata or Horseshoe Pike. This highway leads north through Honeybrook to the heart of eastern Lancaster and Lebanon Counties. It passes through a distinctly rural district with few large towns, and joins the Benjamin Franklin Highway at Hummelstown, Dauphin County. It is a much travelled route, since it is the most direct one from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. These excellent highways have benefited Downingtown materially. Attractive tea rooms, restaurants and hotels have grown up to fulfill the demands of the motor travelling public.

Industrialization has not detracted from the natural beauty of the town. The large colonial houses, with the spacious lawns and beautiful trees, lend an element of dignity to the atmosphere of the town. Calvin G. Ax is the present burgess.

#### ELVERSON

This town in the northern part of the county obtained borough privileges after 1910. It has a population of 330, and is a residential community.

#### HONEYBROOK

One of the few buildings on the site of the present borough of Honeybrook in 1815 was the General Wayne Inn. The Horseshoe Pike, now part of the Lakes to the Sea Highway, passed by it. The hostelry, which is said to have received its name from a portrait, purported to resemble the Revolutionary officer, that hung in one of its rooms, was situated on the south

side of the turnpike, on the left corner of a cross-road that led to the Mariner's Compass in the northwestern part of the county. David Hackett owned a storehouse that stood on the opposite side of the intersecting road. Two other buildings, a stone house and a school house formed the nucleus for the present borough. Most of the ground on which it is located was farm land and commons then. Much of it was unfenced, particularly along the pike. An Irish schoolmaster by the name of Stinson, who taught in the neighborhood, conceived the idea of developing a town at the cross-roads. He bought the commons and fields surrounding it, and organized a lottery. This was a common method for obtaining money in the early period of our history, and was sanctioned by law. Stinson divided his property into building lots, sold tickets and drew them. The persons who drew lots along the turnpike paid for their tickets and received titles to the land. Those who drew rear lots were not all prompt in paying. Houses and other buildings were quickly built on the highway, and gradually others appeared on the less desirable lots in the rear. One of the principal difficulties met was that of getting an adequate water supply. Wells were sunk at great labor and expense. For a time the village was known as Waynesburg because of the inn, but Honeybrook was finally adopted instead. The town is on an elevation between the headwaters of the east and west branches of the Brandywine Creek. It is the largest community in a radius of more than 15 miles, and has become a center of trade. Its position on the highway that is the shortest route from the capital of the state to Philadelphia has many advantages. The population of Honeybrook is 654.

#### KENNETT SQUARE

In 1686 Francis Smith from Kennett, Wiltshire, England, took up land at the mouth of the Pocopson Creek in this county. He was one of the first Europeans to establish a residence at a point so far west of the older settlements in the vicinity of Chester. He suggested the name Kennett Square for the town and the name Kennett for the township. The township name appears on court records as early as 1705. The borough was a village in the years in which the American Colonies sought freedom from Great Britain. British troops passed through the town, and were quartered there on the eve of the Battle of Brandywine. The town came into prominence in literary circles of the world when Bayard Taylor, a native son, produced his masterpiece, *The Story of Kennett*. At the same time that Taylor traveled in Europe and accompanied Perry on his memorable visit to Japan, Kennet Square was becoming the center for the Abolitionist Movement in the county. Great reformers from all parts of the world lectured, and were entertained here. Negroes, who escaped from the plantations of the south found shelter and sympathy among the residents. The Society of Friends has dominated the religious life of the community since its settlement. Through the influence of members of the Society many cultural advantages have been made possible for the citizens of the town.

The Pennsylvania Railroad affords transportation facilities from Kennett Square to Philadelphia, which is 33 miles to the northeast. Excellent hard-

surfaced roads communicate with Wilmington, Delaware, West Chester and other county towns.

The borough form of government is effectively administered under George B. Scarlett, burgess. The United States Census Report for the population statistics in 1930 lists Kennett Square as having a population of 3,091. Of that number only 3% are foreign born.

The country adjoining the borough is highly improved, and is the center for much specialized farming and stock raising. Minerals from the feldspar quarries nearby, and clay, form the basis for industries such as those engaged in the manufacture of fiber specialties and phenol products. Limestone is quarried in the vicinity too. The American Road Machinery Company has its central plant here and is one of the largest firms of its kind in existence. Machine shops, auto ignition factories, and farm implement factories employ many persons. Other industries include flour, paper, phosphate and planing mills and bottling works. Mushrooms, flowers and vegetables are grown in large quantities for commercial purposes on the outskirts of the town. The Rakestraw-Pyle Company produce flowers and shrubs in their nurseries on a very large scale. They specialize in rose culture.

#### MALVERN

The borough of Malvern is located within the boundaries of Willistown Township. The population in 1930 was 1,551, an increase of 426 since 1920. Malvern is well located from the standpoint of transportation, for it is situated at the junction of a network of hard surfaced roads and the Lincoln Highway. It is also a station on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad less than 30 miles west of Philadelphia. It was originally called Intersection because the West Chester Railroad from the county seat to the main line joined the latter there. Commuters are within easy access of their city offices if they reside in Malvern.

During the period of the World War many persons here were employed by the Hires Condensed Milk Company in the production of butter, cheese and condensed milk.

The platinum foundry of J. Bishop & Company is the original one established in this country. Precious metals of various kinds are smelted and prepared for commerce here.

Malvern is a prosperous borough with all of the advantages of close contact with the city, and few of the disadvantages. All types of business enterprise, common to small boroughs thrive here. Chester T. Biddison is the present burgess.

#### MODENA

This borough was part of East Fallowfield Township before its incorporation. Although there is a precedent for choosing the name Modena from the city of that name in Italy, there is no indication that such is the fact. Members of a family named Mode settled in East Fallowfield early in the 18th Century. One of their number, Alexander Mode, constructed a saw mill on the west branch of the Brandywine in 1742 on property leased from Henry Hayes. The mill site was used for more than 50 years after



that for saw and fulling mills. In 1810 William Mode, son of Alexander, laid the foundations for a new mill. Two years later, William's sons, Alexander and William, entered into the manufacture of paper. Production must have been tedious then. Each sheet of paper was manufactured separately, and sometimes weeks and months were required to prepare the product for the market. Even under those circumstances about 250 pounds of paper were made daily. Rags were used chiefly for making the paper. William Mode, senior member of the firm, died in 1839, and in 1840 the business was discontinued. The room in which rags were assorted was turned into a cocoonery. In 1850 the business was re-opened by William and Alexander Mode. They remodeled the original building, made additions, and introduced new machinery. They called the place Modeville, and this name was used until 1873 when the Wilmington & Reading Railroad was constructed, and the town became one of its stations. Then railroad officials sought a more euphonious name, and decided upon Modena. Shortly afterwards the post office was changed from Modeville to Modena too. In 1881 the paper mill had increased productions materially. The firm name was W. & A. Mode, and 2,500 pounds of paper could be produced daily by the use of steam power.

Modena today is a leading paper manufacturing center in Pennsylvania. The firm of W. & A. Mode has been discontinued long ago. The Megargee Paper Mills employed 125 persons in 1916. Since then they have become a subsidiary of the Paterson Parchment Paper Company, with headquarters in Paterson, New Jersey. Members of the Megargee family hold membership in the board of directors of the Paterson firm.

Modena became a borough in 1921, and the first census of the population was taken in 1930 when 599 residents were reported. Carl S. Jefferis is the burgess.

Coatesville is only 2 miles north of Modena, and those persons who are not employed locally hold positions in the various mills and factories of the city.

#### OXFORD

The borough of Oxford, 45 miles southwest of Philadelphia, was named for Oxford Township, which was formed about 1754. The settlers were of English extraction and applied the name of the famous university town in England to their American home.

The town was established about 1775. The inhabitants then lived in log cabins for the most part. In 1792 Janette Hayes conducted a tavern in a log building on the site of the old Oxford Hotel. The town remained a small village for a long time. In 1833 it was incorporated as a borough, but it was dominated by a rural atmosphere for many years. After the Civil War the real development of the town began. By 1870 it had outgrown many of its earlier characteristics. Municipal water works were established. Good roads from southern Lancaster and Chester Counties, and from Cecil County, Maryland, aided in its development as a shopping center. The highway from Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington on which the town is located is constantly travelled. The Philadelphia & Baltimore

Central Railroad, now the Pennsylvania Railroad, made it a station on their route and added to its prosperity. Citizens became interested in Oxford's development and invested in property at home. Real estate and building developments attracted outside capital. Serpentine, magnesia and limestone quarries in the neighborhood increased the business of the community. In 1898 caramel and candy factories, creameries, carriage factories and brick yards made it a leading business center. Agriculture in the land surrounding the town aided prosperity too. Large hot houses were operated and the section about Oxford became a great carnation growing one. Seeds for commercial purposes were produced in large quantities on the farms.

In 1916 more than 100 persons were regularly employed here in the manufacture of candy by the Oxford Confectionery Company. This business continues to be a leading one in the town. Dairy implements and hardwood flooring are also manufactured. But the bulk of Oxford's business is based upon its position as a trading center for the large agricultural population of southern Chester and Lancaster Counties, and for the counties of northern Maryland.

Beautiful homes with lawns and tree lined streets attract many visitors. The population, according to the census of 1930, is 2,606, of which number few are foreign born. Charles C. Baer is burgess.

#### PARKESBURG

Members of the Parke family lived in Sadsbury Township, this county, in the 18th century. In 1780 Joseph Parke was assessed with a mill and a tan yard. The family became influential and the town of Parkesburg was named for them. When the railroad was built from Philadelphia to Columbia, Parkesburg's growth began. After the Pennsylvania Railroad Company took over the line this town became one of its repair centers. Extensive yards and repair shops were constructed and the community enjoyed rapid development. When the shops at Harrisburg and Enola were created the buildings at Parkesburg were sold and remodeled for iron manufacturing. Horace Beale, Sr., his son and grandson, developed the business. The firm name was the Parkesburg Iron Company and in 1916 pipes and tubing were manufactured on a large scale. About 525 persons were regularly employed by the company then. The business was discontinued recently. Coatesville is a few miles east of Parkesburg and many artisans formerly employed in the local iron company commute to that city where they hold positions in the mills and foundries.

Levi Townsley is burgess of the town which has a population of 2,288.

#### PHOENIXVILLE

In 1732 James Starr and his family, colonist from Ireland, settled at the junction of French Creek and the Schuylkill River. They built a small home, and cleared the surrounding land. Gradually other settlers, seeking suitable tracts of land, took up sections nearby, and the nucleus of a village was established. Starr built a grist mill on French Creek with a race extending along its northern bank. In 1785 Benjamin Longstreth established

iron works along the Schuylkill at the little settlement. His business failed in 1800. Between the latter year and 1812 three other ironmasters attempted to succeed where Longstreth had failed, but they met similar fates. On two occasions floods on the Schuylkill damaged the buildings, and three times the power dams were destroyed. Lewis Wernwag, a German, and the most famous bridge builder of his time, took over the iron works in 1813, and remodeled them. He named them "The Phoenix Iron Works" after the famous bird of mythology that rose from its own ashes to new life. Wernwag was unsuccessful in his venture, but the name he had assigned to his company became the basis for the name of the town, Phoenixville.

For a time the town grew slowly. There were no sidewalks. Pedestrians used footpaths along the edges of the large lawns that were included in almost every property. There were no bridges over the Schuylkill and those who wanted to cross the river had to use Jacob's Ford. Carriages and stage coaches were also used in transportation. Water was secured for domestic purposes from pumps and springs. In 1828 Charles S. Smith and Edward Garrigues built a cotton mill in the community. Employees were warned at 11:30 A. M. each day that their dinner hour was approaching by a large bell, dubbed the "potato bell."

In 1835 the work of tunnelling through the solid mass of Black Rock Tunnel for the railroad was begun. It was completed in 1837 after the loss of some lives in the blasting. The work in the tunnel brought many laborers to the neighborhood. Most of them lived in little huts in the woodland near the tunnel, but their presence brought some measure of prosperity to the little town.

The railroad between Reading and Norristown was opened in 1838. On January 10, 1842 trains ran from Pottstown through Phoenixville to Philadelphia.

Joseph Whitaker, a member of the State Legislature in 1843 and 1844, secured a charter to permit a company to build a bridge across the Schuylkill at Jacob's Ford. Work was begun in the summer of 1844.

In 1846 living conditions in the village remained much as they had been for many years. Candles, camphene and whale oil were used to illuminate the homes. Lanterns were carried by pedestrians forced to be abroad at night.

Phoenixville was incorporated as a borough in 1849, and Dr. Isaac Pennypacker was elected first burgess. Dr. Pennypacker was a member of a family that has contributed much to the cultural and civic improvement of the state. As first burgess he devoted himself to the welfare of his constituents, and was interested in every phase of the borough's development.

The location of the town on the banks of the Schuylkill at the mouth of French Creek, was excellent for industrial and commercial purposes. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad connected it with the anthracite mines and other sources of raw products in the north, and with the largest city in the Commonwealth on the southeast. Eventually a branch railroad was constructed into the valley of the Pickering Creek in Chester County, known as the Pickering Valley Railroad. It was of great



importance in the days when travel by horse and carriage or stage was too slow and motor traffic had not come into existence.

In 1877 the chief manufactures of Phoenixville were iron material for bridges, machinery, bricks and pottery ware. The industrial development of the borough is steadily increasing. The manufacture of iron and steel bridges continues to be a leading industry. Other manufactured products are, boilers, cement blocks, textiles and silks. Shale quarries nearby employ a large number of people. In 1920 the population was 10,484, and according to the census report for 1930 that number has increased to 12,029. About 15% of the citizens are foreign born. Michael F. Hackett is the present burgess.

In a survey made of the industrial standing of 57 leading cities of Pennsylvania by the State Chamber of Commerce, Phoenixville ranked 35th in the millions of dollars paid in wages, and 38th in the number of wage earners. In millions of dollars invested, Phoenixville ranked 38th and in value of products, estimated in millions of dollars, 40th. Many cities with populations exceeding that of Phoenixville from 16% to 100%, appear below this town on the list.

#### SOUTH COATESVILLE

In 1921 part of East Fallowfield Township was incorporated as the borough of South Coatesville. It is a new industrial development, adjoining the city of Coatesville, southwest of the property of the Lukens Steel Company. The Ridgway Foundry is located in the eastern part of the borough. South Coatesville and Coatesville have so much in common that it is a difficult matter to distinguish between them. Both the borough and the city are dependent upon the same industries, and with the exception of separate governments their interests and histories are identical. In the census of 1930 South Coatesville is listed as having a population of 1,785. Bowman B. Burchfield is burgess.

#### SPRING CITY

Spring City was at one time part of East Vincent Township. It has the advantages of location similar to that enjoyed by its neighboring borough, Phoenixville, because it is situated on the Schuylkill River and canal. The Reading Railroad passes through Royersford on the east bank of the river opposite Spring City, while the Pennsylvania Railroad follows the west bank through Spring City.

The town was first called Springville because of the large spring at the corner of Yost and Main Streets, and a pump was built over it. In 1872 a post office was established, and the town incorporated as a borough. At that time another post office in the state bore the same name so the Chester County town took the name Spring City.

The location of the town on the river and in proximity to two great railroads assured it a prominent place among the industrial communities of the county. In 1916 there were nine establishments each of which employed more than ten persons. The Century Knitting Company was the largest concern and employed 238 persons. Glassware and bottles were manufactured by the Spring City Glass Works where 150 persons were em-

ployed. Other large concerns in operation then were the Spring City Knitting Company, the Pennsylvania Stove and Range Company, the Pennsylvania Shafting Company, the Keystone Stove Foundry, the American Paper Box Company, the Chester Knitting Company and the Spring City Bleach Works.

According to the census of 1930 the population of Spring City is 2,963. The foreign born element is only 1% of that number. Knitting and textile mills, a drawn steel plant, and stove foundry, continue to be the outstanding industries. Sandstone quarries and sand pits nearby, afford employment for some of the residents. The agricultural regions of Chester and Berks Counties contribute to the prosperity of the borough. William G. Kline is burgess.

#### WEST CHESTER

On the northeast corner of Market and High Streets, West Chester, stands the Turk's Head Inn Hotel, the nucleus about which the county seat was built. In 1761 Phineas Eachus petitioned the court to permit him to sell liquor at his tavern, the Turk's Head, in Goshen Township. His petition was not considered and the name of the tavern does not appear on the records then. Seven years later, the name of the tavern first appears on official records when John Clark, tenant of Eachus, received a license. On August 29, 1769 John Hoopes became owner and proprietor of the tavern. He remodeled it and built a brick house near the old one. Some controversy arose concerning his permission to conduct an inn so that his license was not granted after 1770. The old building has undergone renovations at intervals and the proprietors have been instrumental in preserving the old land mark.

Reference has been made in another chapter to the controversy that led to the establishment of the county seat of Chester County at the Turk's Head in 1786. A few houses surrounded the tavern then, and the erection of the court house stimulated the growth of a village. The legislative act that gave official sanction to the creation of a county town named West Chester was passed, on March 3, 1788. In 1799 it was incorporated as a borough, and has functioned under borough government since. William Sharpless was the first burgess. Others have been Ziba Pyle a leading lawyer, Thomas S. Bell, judge of the county courts and of the state supreme court, William Everhart, merchant and congressman, Joseph J. Lewis, lawyer and commissioner of internal revenue under President Lincoln, Uriah Pennyacker, an eminent lawyer and public speaker, Francis James, lawyer and congressman, William B. Waddell, state senator and judge of the local courts, William Darlington, lawyer and member of the constitutional conventions of 1837 and 1873, Wayne MacVeagh, attorney general of the United States and United States Ambassador to Russia and Rome. Jefferson Thayer had the longest record of service as burgess, serving for ten consecutive terms. George J. Brinton is the present incumbent.

In 1800, one year after the borough government was assumed, the county seat had a population of 374. That number had increased to 1,224 in 1830, and to 4,757 in 1860. In 1899 the population was 9,000. In 1920 it was 11,717, and according to the latest census statistics compiled in 1930 is 12,325.

Statistical information concerning West Chester that was compiled 40 years ago includes many interesting facts. Assessable property then was valued at \$6,000,000. The present valuation is nearly \$12,000,000. The tax rate in 1891 was 4½ mills. On January 1, 1930 it was 26 mills. Fifty years ago all new manufacturing enterprises employing more than ten persons, were exempt from taxation for ten years. The capital and securities of the banks totalled \$4,000,000. The county seat had then, as now, the finest market facilities to be found anywhere. Telephone connections were available with almost every town in Chester County. The total monthly circulation of the newspapers published here was 120,000. There were six hotels in the borough. Approximately 350 tons of freight was forwarded and received daily. In the vicinity 400 acres of highly specialized nurseries and vineyards were cultivated. Marshall Park was heralded as the "finest arboretum in this country." The electric lighting system, established in 1885 had revolutionized the local process of illumination in the six years it was used before 1891. In the latter year 65 miles of electric light wires served the patrons of the company. The average annual rainfall was 46 inches, or less than 4 inches a month, and the water supply for domestic and industrial purposes was excellent. The statistician of 1891 reported that West Chester had the record for longevity in Pennsylvania.

To the casual visitor the West Chester of today appears as an unusual combination of thriving business center and beautiful residential town. This remarkable combination is very effective here. Large industrial plants with every promise of continued expansion employ many people. But their presence does not deface or mar the beauty of the residential sections with the wide-tree-lined streets and impressive homes. Sewer systems, municipally owned and controlled water service, affording filtered water, electric current, gas, steam heat, fire and police protection, insure all the modern comforts. A Public Tree Commission cares for the trees of the borough.

The West Chester Board of Trade, in a publication from the press of Horace F. Temple, Incorporated, printed in 1930, includes the following "Pertinent Facts About West Chester." The borough covers an area of more than one square mile. There are 7,400 registered voters and 3,300 families. The enrollment in public and vocational schools is 2,200, and in parochial schools, 550. There are 30 miles of streets, 18 miles of permanent paved highways, 50 miles of sidewalks and crossings, 30 miles of water mains, 35 miles of gas mains and 30 miles of sewers. Approximately 141 miles of 2,300 Volt, Primary Electric Lines are in use. The school houses include, 5 public, 1 parochial, Darlington Junior College, Villa Maria, the State Teachers College, a Friends' School and St. Aloysius Academy. There are 18 churches in the borough and 2 meeting houses. The public fire hydrants number 220. A fine public library is maintained. The total number of volumes owned in 1930 was 21,400. There are two parks in the town. The Chester County Hospital, Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County and Veil Memorial Hospital, are all located in West Chester. They are equipped well, and all have motorized ambulance service. Sky Haven Airport affords a landing place here for planes.



The first company to organize here for the protection of property against fire, was West Chester No. 1, established in 1799. The Good Will No. 2 was organized in 1833. The third company came into existence 5 years later, in 1838. It is Fame, No. 3. In 1891 there were about 500 men enrolled in the three companies. Each of these organizations owns its own building and has modern equipment. Theodore P. Apples was the first fire chief. After his death in 1893 successive chiefs were elected by the combined companies every five years. The companies cooperate with the borough officials and the latter have been of much assistance in enacting legislation for the support of the companies. Through the efforts of the borough officials the fire houses receive light and heat free of charge, apparatus, repairs, and an annual appropriation of \$400.

#### WEST GROVE

This borough is in London Grove Township, 21 miles south of West Chester. It had a population of 300 in 1893, which increased to 1,152 in 1930. There are few foreign born residents, and the population is 100% English reading. Large nurseries, specializing in the cultivation of roses and gladiola, a meat packing plant and mill-work factory, support the community. The Pennsylvania Railroad connects West Grove with other communities of the county.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

THIS term was applied to a system by which fugitive negro slaves from plantations of the South were assisted by residents of northern states in their efforts to leave the country before the Civil War. A line of outposts, residences of sympathetic whites, extended through the counties of Adams, York, Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Berks and Bucks in Pennsylvania. The first stations established were necessarily near the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary line at Gettysburg and York. The number of grateful negroes who were helped by local residents in their flight to Canada will never be ascertained. The element of secrecy that entered into the movements of the sympathizers in aiding the slaves gave rise to the term "Underground Railroad."

Many Chester Countians were included among the northern sympathizers who assisted the negroes. A large number of residents were identified with the Society of Friends, an organization actively interested in opposition to slavery and the slave traffic since 1760. It was from members of this organization that a nucleus for opposition to negro slavery developed in the county. It was not based upon economic principles as it was among others elsewhere in the country. It was based upon humanitarian principles and upon the belief, held by each Friend, in the personal responsibility of each individual for his own actions. This sense of personal responsibility could not be reconciled with the slave system, by which some men, irrevocably, controlled the destinies of others.

Before the American Revolution negro slaves were owned in the county. They were house servants for the most part, and there are records extant to show that in many cases they were freed when the owners died. Occasionally the owners left them sums of money or real estate so that they would be independent freedmen.

During the Revolution a movement was on foot to emancipate all negro slaves in the state. A meeting held in Chester County recommended that steps be taken to that end. In 1780 gradual emancipation became effective in the state.

One of the major differences that had to be decided at the time of the Constitutional Convention referred to the negroes' place in the political structure to be set up. The question of introducing or prohibiting the institution of slavery into new territories, not a part of the United States at the time of the framing of the Constitution, was continually discussed.

The first half of the 19th century in American History was characterized by increasing opposition to slavery. Thomas Jefferson, and other leading Americans, were interested in establishing a colony of free negroes outside the United States, possibly in Africa. Thus the National Colonization Society was formed in 1816. The South was interested in the movement

because in some of the states such as South Carolina, the negroes were outnumbering the whites, and a definite social and economic problem had arisen. For a time free negroes were assisted in emigrating to Sierre Leone, a British colony in West Africa. In 1820 the Colonization Society sent negroes to Sherbrook Island which did not meet with approval. Late in December, 1821, a site on Cape Mesurado on the west coast of Africa was purchased for the free blacks. This became Liberia, and the citizens there declared themselves independent in 1847.

Most of the citizens of this country who were actively opposed to slavery were affiliated with the National Colonization Society before 1830. The gradual abolition of slavery was the approved method of dealing with the situation before that time. It was William Lloyd Garrison who organized opposition to this system and urged immediate abolition of slavery instead. Garrison influenced public sentiment through his publication, with Benjamin Lundy, of *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, at Baltimore in 1829 and 1830. Sentiment was aroused. In 1831 Garrison began publication of the *Liberator* in Boston, in which he called for immediate abolition of slavery, both in the North and South. The influence of his crusade was obvious almost immediately. Persons favoring colonization turned to immediate abolition instead. New social movements were rising everywhere in America. The abolition movement was characteristic of the age. Aside from favoring immediate emancipation of the negroes no practical plans were suggested for them afterwards. The first convention of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in Philadelphia in December, 1833. There a constitution and declaration of the sentiments of the convention was made. Bartholomew Fussell of this county was one of the Pennsylvanians present. Aaron Vickers, son of John Vickers of Caln, was the youngest signer of the Declaration of Principles at the meeting.

By the time this organization took place fugitive slaves had been assisted at various points in Pennsylvania by sympathizers. A group of former slaves had settled at Columbia on the Susquehanna River. This Lancaster County town became the mecca for others of their race. John Wright, Robert Barber and Samuel Blunson, Friends from Chester, moved to the site of the town in 1726 and 1727, and formed the center of anti-slavery activities among the whites there. Columbia was laid out by Wright's grandson, Samuel Wright, in 1787. Persons from Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Philadelphia Counties took up lots and made the new town their home. A large number of them were Friends, so it was not difficult to encourage anti-slavery sentiment. Among these citizens were those who provided in their wills for manumitting their slaves. Others harbored fugitives until such a time as they were able to fend for themselves.

The number of fugitives from the South increased with the passing of the years. Gradually a line of refuges, like forts of defense, were established throughout the eastern counties of the state. Stations were established at a distance of approximately ten miles from one another in a northeasterly direction from Columbia across northern Lancaster and Chester Counties. This route was the chief one used for a long time, although when negroes



arrived at Gettysburg some of the group were usually sent to Harrisburg and northeast to Canada from there. As the number of negroes increased, and they came from distances farther south, another route was established. This one extended from Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, in a northeasterly direction through southern Lancaster and Chester Counties in Pennsylvania. Occasionally negroes were directed from Wilmington, Delaware, to Chester County refuges.

By 1839 the Abolitionists began to have definite influence in national political affairs. The Liberty, Free-Soil and Republican Parties gained the support of those persons active in politics from 1840 to the Civil War. The enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law as part of Clay's compromise of 1850, was the incentive for inaugurating the period of greatest activity in the history of the Underground Railroad. The provisions of this law made it possible for a slave owner to come into any state or territory of the United States, locate a former slave, with or without legal warrants, bring him before a judge of the courts, and claim the right to his services. The slave was not permitted to appear in his own behalf, and the owner could take him back to his home, and in case the emergency arose, call for assistance from any citizen in enforcing the law. This was offensive to the Abolitionists who made greater efforts to assist the negro than ever before.

In 1835 Charles C. Burleigh, a leading lecturer among Abolitionists, appeared before a group of sympathizers near Kennett Square. His message was forcefully directed and served to imbue local residents with a desire to do all in their power to assist southern negroes. Dr. R. C. Smedley in his volume *The Underground Railroad* makes the point that Burleigh's appearance in this section of the county was so important in its results that Kennett Square and vicinity was referred to as a "hot-bed of abolitionism," by opponents to the cause. Dr. Bartholomew Fussell, a leading personality among the Abolitionists of the county, resided near Kennett Square.

Anti-slavery lectures in all parts of the county did much to bind the Abolitionists together. Although many of them assisted in maintaining stations to which slaves might safely be directed, there was a large group of sympathizers who were inactive. In Kennett Township the feeling against the plantation system of the South became so strong that some persons refused to buy articles that were the products of slave labor. This boycott led to the establishment of a store at Hamorton by Miss Sarah Pearson in 1844, where free produce, alone, was sold. The project was successful and continued for 14 years.

A county Anti-Slavery Association was organized at Coatesville in May, 1838. In several of the townships groups formed, too. Thomas Bonsall of Chester County, Lindley Coates and Thomas Whitson of Lancaster County were instrumental in organizing the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society made up of Abolitionists from both counties.

When the Fugitive Slave Law became effective paid informers made it a business to watch the movements of well-known Abolitionists, and attempt to gain the persons of any slaves that might be harbored and return them to the owners. This made the work of the Underground Railroad hazard-

ous, particularly in the southern end of the county, to which slave owners could easily come. Absolute secrecy became essential in helping the negroes.

Among the leaders whose homes formed stations of the Underground Railroad in the county was Joseph Fulton of Sadsbury Township. Slaves came to his home from stations conducted by Thomas Whitson, Lindley Coates and Daniel Gibbons in Lancaster County. They usually arrived between dusk and ten o'clock in the evening. After being fed they were quartered in the barn until such a time as it might be safe for them to go on toward Ercildoun. Fulton's family assisted in caring for the refugees. Moses Whitson, a resident of the same township, also assisted in the movement. His profession was that of surveyor and civil engineer and made it necessary for him to be absent from his home much of the time. He often gave employment to negroes on their way from the south, and some of them remained for several years before going on.

In East Bradford Township Abraham Bonsall gave employment to fugitive slaves as early as 1805. His son, Thomas Bonsall of West Caln Township, harbored some who came from Daniel Gibbons of Lancaster County. At one time while the Fugitive Slave Law was operative, thirteen negroes were quartered in his barn. Bonsall usually sent them on to the home of John Vickers at Lionville or to Gravner Marsh in East Caln.

The Christiana Riots, closely identified with the Underground Railroad, occurred in 1851, after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, at Christiana, Lancaster County, a few miles west of the Chester County line. A number of Maryland citizens led by Edward Gorsuch attempted to capture a fugitive slave there. In the skirmish that occurred Gorsuch was killed. The United States Marshal arrested Castner Hanway and Elijah Lewis, two Friends, because they had refused to assist the Maryland men in their quest. They were charged with treason and imprisoned with others at Moyamensing prison for more than three months. At their trial the jury found them not guilty. Hanway and Lewis were then transferred to the Lancaster County prison ostensibly to be tried in the county courts. The grand jury there ignored the bills and they were released. The activities and events that occurred during and after the Christiana affair made it evident to the managers of the Underground Railroad that absolute secrecy must accompany all of their movements, in behalf of the slaves. Therefore they conversed rarely on the subject which must have been paramount in their minds, and held as little communication as possible with the slaves whom they assisted. No written records of the numbers of persons who passed from one station to another were kept.

Michael Myers who lived two miles east of Coatesville often gave employment to fugitives. He did not conduct a branch of the system, however.

In Caln, Seymour Williamson's residence served as a branch station of the Railroad. Williamson was an avowed enemy of the institution of slavery and helped many negroes on their way north.

Ercildoun, in Fallowfield Township, was the center of much abolition activity. James Fulton and Gideon Pierce, neighbors in the little town, worked together in behalf of fugitives, the majority of whom came across

the Susquehanna at Wrightsville, York County, and moved toward Chester County by way of the stations at the homes of Daniel Gibbons and Lindley Coates in Lancaster County. A smaller number of slaves came to Ercildoun from Havre-de-Grace, Maryland.

Gravner and Hannah Marsh lived five miles west of Downingtown in Caln Township. Their home became one of the first stations of the system. Slaves came to their home from stations on the west. James Fulton of Ercildoun frequently sent fugitives from his place to the Marsh home. He usually wrote one word such as *Ercildoun* or *Fallowfield* on a piece of paper and gave it to the slaves travelling on foot so that Abolitionists could be assured of their identity. Fugitives from Thomas Bonsall's residence when coming by wagon often said "Thomas Bonsall's carriage" which served as a password. Others who assisted in the work of the Underground Railroad had similar signals. At the Marsh home the slaves were always fed. If there were women in the group they were cared for at the house while the men were given sleeping quarters in the barn. Before the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law the Marsh family sent their refugees on in the daytime. Afterward most activities were carried on at night. Sarah Marsh, daughter of Gravner and Hannah, was of much assistance. It was customary for her to attend market in Philadelphia so that it was no unusual sight to see her on the highroad with her wagon so filled with produce that she was compelled to ride in front with her feet on the shafts. Many negroes were transported in this way under the protecting guise of the farm produce. In cases when danger was imminent and southern owners were known to be on the trail of their slaves the negro women were garbed in the plain dress of the Friends by Mrs. Marsh and her daughter. Detection was less likely then because the customary bonnet and veil protected the wearer.

The family of John Vickers of Lionville were untiring in their efforts to assist slaves. Vickers' father and grandfather favored abolition of slavery before him. The father, Thomas Vickers, was one of the first members of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society organized at Philadelphia in 1777 of which Benjamin Franklin was the first president. John Vickers manufactured pottery in Whiteland Township for ten years after 1813. He purchased a property in Uwchlan Township near Lionville in 1823 and continued his pottery business there. It was while residing in the latter community that he contributed much of his time and energy to the activities of the Underground Railroad, although he had aided many negroes earlier. Before the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law he often employed slaves, paid them, and in that manner made it possible for them to go on to Canada or Africa. No record of the number he assisted was kept. They came in groups of six or more from other stations at midnight. The family always received them pleasantly and prepared food and shelter for them. If their pursuers were close on the trail the negroes were not kept on the property but separated, and stayed in homes and outbuildings of sympathetic neighbors. After the enactment of the law the negroes were sent to a tenant house in a thickly wooded section, and occupied by Joshua Robinson and his wife, both colored people. Vickers paid Mrs. Robinson to prepare food



and quarters for them. Vickers' home was a principal station on the Railroad and although he probably received more fugitives than anyone else in the northern part of the county, no one coming to him for assistance was ever captured.

Another family in the northern section of the county whose members were devoted to the cause of abolition was that of John and Esther Lewis in West Vincent Township. Esther Lewis was a sister of Dr. Bartholomew Fussell who was instrumental in the establishment of the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia. The Lewis home was peculiarly fitted for the care of the fugitives who required medical attention. Many of them were tired from the perils and rigors of the journey north and Mrs. Lewis and her daughters nursed those who fell ill. Children were frequently victims of disease, and despite the care and attention given them by persons such as Mrs. Lewis, occasionally succumbed.

Charles Moore, who resided near Lionville, occasionally gave shelter to negroes. His home was not accessible to the main routes travelled by the slaves, but was always open to receive those who could not be cared for elsewhere.

In Wallace Township, Micajah and William Speakman gave assistance to negroes coming from Maryland and Virginia. They usually were directed to the Speakmans from the homes of Lindley Coates, Daniel Gibbons or Gravner Marsh. In February of one winter a negro man, woman and child came to their home. The feet of the woman were frozen. The Speakmans cared for the negroes and decided to employ them. In August of the same year the man learned that a huckster selling fresh fish in the neighborhood had obtained them in Chester. He was astonished at the proximity of that city and realized that the slave state of Maryland was not far away. Then he refused to remain with the Speakmans and started for Canada with his family at once. Upon arriving there he notified them of his safety and that of his family.

The farm of Norris Maris near Kimberton, became a station of the Underground Railroad after 1854. Slaves arrived from the eastern shore of Maryland and from Virginia. John Vickers, the potter, often sent refugees from his home to that of Maris. They were identified by the slip of paper Vickers gave them, which bore the words "Thy friend Pot." Maris directed the negroes to other stations in the extreme northeastern section of the county or others in Berks, Montgomery or Bucks Counties. George Maris, his son, drew maps of the road to be followed to the next station.

Emmor Kimber of Kimberton always took an active part in behalf of the negroes who were fleeing from slavery. Rachel Harris, the negress who made a dramatic escape from pursuers in West Chester, at one time was under the protection of Kimber. Rachel had been a slave on the estate of a man named Cunningham in Maryland. For a time she was a member of the staff of servants of Henry Waters, a Baltimore gentleman. It is supposed that Cunningham lent her services to Waters. The latter was compelled to seek a change of climate because of ill health and Rachel ac-

accompanied his family to New Orleans as personal maid to Mrs. Waters. The journey south was made by water and Rachel escaped, just as the boat reached its destination. She was probably impelled to do so by the fact that Mr. Waters died just before their arrival and Rachel was forced to face the possibility of a change of masters. She fled northward from New Orleans, finally reaching the Kimber residence. There the family, in need of a cook, employed her in that capacity. She married a former slave, Isaac Harris, and moved to West Chester where they lived on West Miner Street. Rachel made many friends in the county seat and served as a domestic in a number of households. She was a popular servant, intelligent and hard working. Meanwhile a demand for her recovery by her former owners had been widely posted. She was apprehended by local investigators and taken before Judge Thomas S. Bell where ownership was to be proven. During the proceedings she escaped from the judge's office which was located at the corner of Church and Miner Streets. She had been permitted to retire to a yard in the rear of the premises, and immediately scaled a board fence, seven feet high, and fled down Miner Street to High. Turning up High Street she entered the hat store conducted by Samuel Auge, jumped over a vat of boiling dye and ran through the building to an alley in the rear from which she entered the residence of John T. Worthington. Mrs. Worthington was there at the time and Rachel appealed to her for protection. The former acquiesced and hid the negress in the attic of the house. The other members of the Worthington family were not apprised of her presence at the time. The constable, slave owner and others who were interested in her apprehension searched for her in vain. One old resident when asked if he had seen her in flight, responded that he had, and then directed the pursuers to search for her in the opposite direction from that in which she had gone. Isaac Harris, her husband, was employed at the time in the brickyard of Philip P. Sharples. When news of her predicament reached the husband and his employer the latter set about making plans for her permanent safety. Sharples communicated with Benjamin Price, who conducted a station of the Railroad several miles from West Chester and explained the situation to him. Two sons of Price were students in the Friends School on High Street, West Chester. On the evening in question there was a lecture at the school and Price and one of his sons drove in to attend it. Their presence occasioned no attention. During the lecture father and son left the building and repaired to adjoining sheds where their team waited. They were joined in a few minutes by Rachel and her husband, both attired as men. The four left West Chester without being apprehended and drove to the home of William H. Johnson in Bucks County about forty-five miles from West Chester where they arrived the next morning.

Another member of the Kimber family who was interested in aiding negroes was Abigail, daughter of Emmor Kimber. She was staunchly opposed to slavery and at every opportunity expressed herself in her actions. In a period when women were not commonly identified with any organization outside the home she became outstanding in her connection with the

Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society. At various times she served as president, vice-president and recording secretary of that organization. She was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for many years. In 1840 she attended the World's Convention of Anti-Slavery organizations at London, England as a delegate from the United States.

Charles C. Burleigh who was so instrumental in arousing anti-slavery sentiment in the vicinity of Kennett Square, was just as influential in other parts of the county. Emmor Kimber acted as his host on many occasions. Eventually Burleigh married Kimber's youngest daughter, Gertrude. Her marriage brought the Kimber family into close contact with the leading Abolitionists of the country. William Lloyd Garrison knew her and admired her. At her death he wrote effectively concerning her part in the movement to free the slaves.

Lewis Peart of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, moved to the vicinity of Valley Forge in 1844. He did much to help slaves and continually kept horses ready for use of the negroes, whom he sent to stations in Montgomery and Bucks Counties.

Elijah F. Pennypacker maintained the station located at the most easterly point in the county. There three routes by which fugitives passed, converged. One of them began in York and Adams Counties, and was the first used. Another entered the state along the boundary line of Delaware and Maryland and passed north through the center of the county to the home of John Vickers where it connected with the older line which ran to Kimberton. The third route originated in Maryland and Delaware, too, but deviated through the county and passed to Kennett and Willistown. After the negroes reached the Pennypacker residence they were dispatched across the Schuylkill River at different points and sent on to Philadelphia, Norristown, Quakertown or Reading. In some instances the bridge at Phoenixville was used. In others they were transported by canoe from such places as Port Providence. Within a period of two months forty-three fugitives were assisted across the river. Pennypacker owned a large two-horse dearborn, a four-wheeled carriage with curtained sides, which was used to carry the negroes to other stations. When they arrived at night, and because of pursuers found it necessary to move on at once, the dearborn was ready to take them. The women and children of the party were placed in the rear of the wagon. The children were covered up while the women were disguised by veils. Each man walked alone so that he would not be regarded suspiciously.

The above mentioned stations were established before others in the county and were located along the northern route from York and Adams Counties to Wrightsville and points in northern Lancaster County.

Another route from south to north in the eastern part of Chester County was begun about 1801 from Baltimore to New Garden, Pughtown and Valley Forge. At New Garden, Jacob Lindley was among the first to harbor fugitives in the county. All of his activities on behalf of the slaves occurred before 1814, in which year he died.



James N. Taylor who resided in East Fallowfield Township before 1841, moved to West Marlborough Township in that year. He had always been sympathetic in his attitude toward the negroes and helped those who came to his notice before removing to West Marlborough. After he took up residence in the latter township his home became a branch station for slaves arriving from southern Lancaster County. On one occasion a negro who came under his care was so closely followed by his master that Taylor took him to Lancaster and sent him by train to Lafayette, Indiana. A majority of the negroes who fled north had little formal training in the rudiments of education. Their sense of geography was extremely limited. Fortunately they were able to follow directions generally through watching the "dipper" and the "north star." In 1844 Taylor's residence was the refuge for 18 men, women and children who were on their way "toward the north star." This group was given shelter in fresh straw in the barn and safely sent to another station. Taylor was one of the organizers of the first Anti-Slavery Society to be established in the county.

Near Longwood, ten miles from Wilmington, Isaac and Dinah Mendenhall assisted in carrying out the work of the Underground Railroad. They often received slaves from the station at James Taylor's home in West Marlborough. Thomas Garrett of Wilmington sent others with notes reading "I send you three bales of black wool," or other ones to identify the negroes.

The name of Dr. Bartholomew Fussell was long identified with the anti-slavery movement in Pennsylvania. Lydia Morris Fussell, his wife, was an able woman in her day. The Fussell home was located near Kennett Square and to it came many persons of national prominence in the affairs of the Abolitionists. Thomas Garrett of Wilmington was an intimate friend of Dr. Fussell and they worked together in behalf of the blacks. Before 1838 Dr. Fussell and his wife moved to West Vincent Township and made their home near that of the former's sister, Esther Fussell Lewis, who is referred to elsewhere in this account. Mrs. Fussell died and after a time Dr. Fussell remarried and moved to York where he established a school but continued his anti-slavery work. Eventually he returned to Chester County and made his home at Hamorton not far from Kennett Square, where he engaged in school work. In this institution he set an unusual precedent that must have been quite daring in that era of strong feeling regarding slavery, when he admitted colored children to his school room. Dr. Fussell was outspoken in his advocacy of the Abolitionist's cause. Occasionally he was subjected to distasteful experiences common to many of his contemporaries when he was beset by mobs who objected to his speeches opposing slavery. One such experience was met in West Chester where leading citizens went to his defense. One interesting story concerning a negress who was assisted by Dr. Fussell when he resided in West Vincent Township, appears in Dr. Smedley's volume *The Underground Railroad*. A colored girl named Eliza who was about 18 years of age came to the Fussell home for protection. On the plantation from which she had escaped she had served as a field hand. Her experience in that capacity had made of her a fine horse woman and she had taken one of her master's swiftest horses to assist her in flight. She

rode without a saddle for forty miles on the first night. She sent her horse back then and proceeded on foot for thirty miles before seeking shelter. The Fussells employed her and found her an excellent servant, although she had more aptitude for outdoor work than for anything else. In her new environment she became acquainted with another fugitive, James Washington, whom she married in the simple ceremony prescribed by the Society of Friends.

John and Hannah P. Cox, residents of Longwood, were often called upon to give shelter and aid to fugitive slaves. The latter were usually hurried on to other stations because only a few miles of the county separated them from the Maryland line. They employed a number of colored persons constantly and usually one or more of them were fugitives. Cox was president of the Kennett Anti-Slavery Society. Both he and his wife were often chosen as delegates to State and National Anti-Slavery Conventions.

Another outstanding anti-slavery advocate in the southern section of the county was Simon Barnard of Newlin Township. Many negroes following the north star came to his home where they were secretly fed, clothed and given an opportunity to rest. They rarely remained at the Barnard home long but were hurried on to other stations farther removed from the state line. A large two-horse covered wagon was kept by the family and used to transport the fugitives. It was known as the "Black Maria." A quilt hung close to the driver's seat in front provided ample room and protection for as many as ten or twelve men, women and children. The driver always feared that baies who were with the party might cry and thus attract attention. Slave owners or their agents were passing through the county towns continually. The towns of West Chester, Marshallton and Downingtown were along the route followed by the fugitives. At one time Barnard gave bail to Charles C. Burleigh who had been arrested at Oxford and sent to the county prison in West Chester. Afterwards Burleigh returned to Oxford, delivered other lectures on the subject of abolition and was re-arrested. The weather was so cold that Burleigh and the constable who had him in custody were both forced to seek shelter at the Barnard home where they were received and cared for. William Lloyd Garrison, John Greenleaf Whittier, Wendell Phillips, James Russell Lowell, Theodore Parker and Lucretia Mott were among the great reformers of the period who were entertained at Barnard's home.

Other members of the Barnard family served the cause of abolition too. Richard M. Barnard, a brother of Simon, resided on an adjoining farm and occasionally assisted slaves but he was more conservative than his brother.

Eusebius and Sarah P. Barnard of Pocopson Township made their home a place of refuge for negroes. It became a station of the Underground Railroad at an early date. Eusebius R. Barnard, their son, often assisted slaves when his parents were absent. At one time when he was preparing an essay for presentation at the commencement program of his school he was aroused by the arrival of fugitives who needed aid. They were two women and four children and the necessity to take them to another station was obvious. He hesitated and begged to be excused at first but was finally induced to





PAOLI MEMORIAL GROUNDS.





lead them to another point of safety. Just when he felt that he needed all of his available time to prepare his paper he had a difficult situation to face. One after another, families who were identified with the movement at one time or another, refused to give aid to him. He drove from two o'clock in the morning until nightfall before he reached the home of a friend, Dr. J. K. Eshleman near Downingtown. The latter had assisted slaves while residing at Strasburg in Lancaster County. When he moved to Downingtown he continued his activities. He took care of the group piloted by young Barnard and promised to send them on to safety. Barnard's essay was satisfactorily completed in the time that remained before its presentation, and showed no evidences of the mental struggle he had experienced.

William Barnard, another member of the aforementioned family, who also resided in Pocopson Township, began his services in behalf of the negro slaves about 1840. Some of them came from the far south where they had been enslaved in states such as Georgia. Usually those who came on foot said that they found their way by following the star.

Just after the Fugitive Slave Law was passed and six negroes were hidden in Barnard's home, three men, who had the appearance of slave searchers, approached the house. The negroes on the premises were hurriedly dispatched through a rear door and concealed in a nearby wheatfield while Barnard conversed with the three men. The negroes were safely directed to another station. Barnard was twice married. His second wife was a sister of the great anti-slavery crusader, Benjamin Lundy.

Isaac and Thamazine P. Meredith lived in a little travelled section of Newlin Township to which many negroes were directed on their way north. "Trains" of fugitives arrived weekly, sometimes with more frequency in winter. One of them was known as "John Cox's Train." J. William Cox, his son, usually conducted it and announced his arrival by a rap on the door. Meredith then sought the identity of the visitor and Cox usually replied, "Will Cox; got a wagon load."

Mordecai and Esther Hayes, also of Newlin Township, were pioneers in assisting slaves. The negroes came from Wilmington and were often in wagons which were driven into the wagon shed. The Hayes family then placed them in different buildings on the premises for protection.

Near West Grove, two brothers, Mahlon and Amos Preston, who resided on adjoining properties, maintained branch stations where fugitives were received. Their activities were carried on early in the 18th century before the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Slaves from the District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware were occasionally sent by Thomas Garrett to the home of Chandler and Hannah M. Darlington. The residence was on a well travelled route and not in the best location for the movements of secrecy that necessarily accompanied the work of the Railroad. Transfers of slaves from one conveyance to another were often made there, and in the interim food was served to the fugitives who were then moved on to safer points.

The home of Benjamin and Hannah S. Kent in Penn Township was used for the cause of the negroes. The Kents were active Abolitionists and

had helped to organize the Clarkson Anti-Slavery Society at West Grove in 1831. In 1833 they became owners of a woolen mill and store in Lancaster County, to which place they moved. There they continued their anti-slavery efforts and assisted in organizing a society. In 1845, after their mill and store had been destroyed by fire and re-built, they sold their property and returned to the vicinity of West Grove, this county. They were able to assist fugitives here more easily than they could in Lancaster County because opposition to the abolition movement was rife in the section where they had lived. After the Christiana Riot, when they were living in Chester County, they cared for six colored men for a time, until feeling became less intense, and then sent them on to Dr. Bartholomew Fussell. The seven children of the Kent family were so impressed by the anti-slavery atmosphere in which they lived that they refused to eat any food that was directly or indirectly the product of slave labor. Elizabeth Kent, a sister of Benjamin, began the conduct of a store in Lancaster County when the family lived there in 1837. All of the goods she sold was produced by free labor in opposition to plantation products.

Enoch Lewis, a teacher in the Friends' Boarding School at Westtown, was particularly helpful to free colored persons who were in danger of being mistaken for former slaves. After a negro was apprehended, whether he was actually a freeman or not, he had no opportunity to defend himself under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. Occasionally Lewis had to buy slaves who had lived in his neighborhood as freemen for several years, from their masters, with the understanding that the negro would repay his benefactor. The confidence Lewis reposed in the negroes was rarely, if ever, misplaced. At one time a negro minister who fled from his master's plantation in the far south, came to the Lewis home with a small boy. The latter remained there and was educated by the teacher. He was given his liberty and obtained a position on a steamboat plying from New York to Liverpool. He became a dependable citizen and was able to care for himself. Joseph J. Lewis, a son of Enoch, became an outstanding member of the local bar and was one of the defense counsel at the trial of Castner Hanway in connection with the Christiana Riot.

Philip Price and his son Benjamin and grandson Isaiah were representatives of a family who assisted slaves over a long period of years. Benjamin and Isaiah were referred to earlier in connection with the flight of Rachel Harris. Many interesting stories of similar experiences are related by Major Isaiah Price. They appear in part in Dr. Smedley's volume. One slave named Henry Clark who fled from his master's home in Delaware because he feared he would be sold, found his way to the Price home near West Chester at the direction of Thomas Garrett of Wilmington. Although he was not far from his former home he was anxious to remain with them. He became a great favorite with the family who appreciated his peculiar ideas as well as his capacity for industry. One of his greatest fears was that after his death his body might get into the possession of medical students or "studeons" as he called them. His wife and children had obtained their freedom and were living in Wilmington several years after Henry came



into the service of the Prices. Henry became anxious to obtain assurance of his own freedom and after much delay negotiations with his former master were completed through the efforts of Thomas Garrett. His family joined him after that and they resided in a house owned by James Painter. Henry worked for the Prices and other families in the neighborhood for a long period of years.

Samuel M. Painter of West Chester became a leading anti-slavery advocate of the county seat. He conducted a book store here from which much anti-slavery literature was disseminated. He was particularly useful to those slaves in the vicinity who were apprehended by their masters and brought before the county judge in accordance with the requirements of the Fugitive Slave Law. On one occasion he was called to the judge's office by a sympathizer who told him that a slave had just been taken there. Painter closed his store and was on his way to the judge's office when a Friend accosted him and inquired why he closed his shop at that hour. After Painter explained the situation the Friend responded, according to Dr. Smedley, "Thee had better attend to thy business and let the niggers take care of themselves." But the book-seller was adamant and went his way to find that his services were of no avail as the negress had been identified by her master and was to return to his plantation.

Nathan Evans of Willistown was for a long time recognized as a friend of the negro. In that particular vicinity the sympathizers of abolition were few and the problem of assisting fugitives difficult. Evans was convinced that the laws governing slavery were in opposition to Christianity, and he never failed to take advantage of an opportunity to express himself on that point. As a minister in the Society of Friends he believed that when the political and social organizations of the country sanctioned policies that were sinful and evil it was the duty of the church to expose them and lead in the struggle for reform. Fugitive slaves came to his place from West Chester and from other points south and west in the county. He often took them to the station conducted by Elijah F. Pennypacker, to Philadelphia or to points in Delaware County. David Evans, his son, kept a diary in which he referred to the arrival and departure of slaves. It is one of the few written records that were kept and is published in part by Dr. Smedley. Among other things young Evans recorded the fact that the first anti-slavery meeting in Willistown Township was held in the Friends' Meeting School House on December 17, 1836. His father, Nathan Evans, presided. William Whitehead of West Chester addressed the group and Dr. Joseph Hickman served as secretary. The record for October 20, 1842 gives the following information: "Lukens Pierce came with sixteen; father took them to Philadelphia next night. This party was from Washington City and they seemed remarkably well-bred and intelligent."

Other citizens of the county contributed to the care of passing negroes. Those who have been referred to were in a position to give information to Dr. Smedley in the compilation of his book, upon which much of this account is based. So much secrecy was necessary to carry out the work of assisting the fugitives that written records, upon which the historian de-

pend, are extremely limited. The constitutional amendments that came as a result of the Civil War and by which the negro was able to take his place among the citizens of this country were made possible through the efforts of men and women such as those who led the cause of abolition in this county.

The contribution of these anti-slavery advocates to the best interests of the economic and social life of the country cannot be estimated. Gradually the negro is assuming his place in the affairs of the nation.

All that these inspired Friends and their neighbors did for the welfare of the negro was accompanied by sacrifice. Many of them were subjected to sarcasm and bitter opposition continually. This opposition invaded their religious organization when many of their number were forced to withdraw or be read out of meeting. Those who withdrew formed a society of their own known as the Progressive Friends. The Civil War tended to unite the opposing groups in a common cause. After its struggles were over most of the Progressive Friends became members of the meeting from which they had withdrawn. In the long period of reconstruction that followed the war the Friends turned their attention to education for the negroes whose rights they had so long and ably defended.

## CHAPTER XV.

### MILITARY HISTORY.

#### THE BATTLE OF THE BRANDYWINE

IT is unnecessary to recall to our minds the causes of our War of Independence. Those causes are familiar to all of us. However, it is well to remember that one of the most important battles of the war was fought within the borders of our county, namely the Battle of the Brandywine.

In order to understand the battle it is necessary to trace some of the preliminary movements. General Washington had demonstrated his marvelous ability as a soldier, by his brilliant successes at Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and at Princeton, January 3rd, 1777. By these achievements he had driven the British troops under Howe from New Jersey, except small detachments along the Raritan from Brunswick to Amboy. When this was done, Washington established his winter quarters at Morristown. During the winter Washington strengthened his army in order to be ready for the Spring campaign. During the early part of the summer considerable skirmishing took place between the Americans and British. However, Howe failed to out point Washington, which resulted in the withdrawal of the British to Staten Island. By July 1st, Howe had gathered a large fleet of warships and transports in New York Harbor and put his troops and supplies on board to sail on an expedition against Philadelphia.

For several days, Washington was at a loss to know Howe's destination. He surmised it was Philadelphia. It was not, however, until July 24th, that he received correct information. Washington moved his army toward Philadelphia. When he learned of Howe's arrival in Delaware Bay, he marched at once to Chester. There Washington received authentic news that Howe's fleet had withdrawn from the bay and put to sea again. Washington was at loss to know its ultimate destination. For three weeks nothing was heard of the expedition. The Continental Army was withdrawn somewhat to the north of Philadelphia.

In the meantime, a council of war was held and it was the opinion that Howe intended to attack Charlestown and it was useless to send the army there. On August 22nd, Washington received reliable news to the effect that Howe's fleet had come into the upper waters of Chesapeake Bay. Then Washington marched hurriedly to Wilmington, reaching there on August 25th.

In the meantime, Howe's army had landed at Head of Elk, the extreme northeastern part of the bay. Washington took a small escort and rode forward about twenty miles where, from a high elevation he saw the British camped near the Head of Elk. Then Washington decided to post his army a few miles south of Wilmington and prepared to give battle to Howe.

On September 8th, Howe made a circuitous move past Washington's right bank. But Washington understood the plan, quickly retreated to Wil-



mington and marched up twelve miles along the eastern bank of Brandywine Creek and established his battle line at Chadd's Ford. This was on September 10th and on the same evening Howe camped at Kennett Square.

The British troops commanded by Howe and Cornwallis and the Hessians under General Knyphausen, composed a force of about 18,000. The American Army, numbering 11,000, of whom a large number were militia was stationed at Chadd's Ford along Brandywine Creek.

The American troops were stationed on the east side of the creek as follows: General Anthony Wayne's division, supported by Proctor's artillery was stationed to guard the ford in expectation of the British attempting to force their way across; General Sullivan's troops, together with those of Stirling and Stephen, were located further up the creek. General Greene's division, and also troops under the command of Generals Weedon and Muhlenberg, formed the reserve center. A short distance below Greene's troops, General Armstrong's Pennsylvania militia were located.

Washington had his headquarters at the home of Benjamin Ring, near Chadd's Ford. Concerning this fact and others related to the Battle of the Brandywine, the following excerpt quoted from a letter of his grandson is interesting. "About ten days or two weeks before the battle, General George Washington, with his staff came to view the battle ground, and came to grandfather's and by his servant called for refreshments for himself and those with him, that they were cordially received by grandfather and family in a gentlemanly manner, according to their plain etiquette, and after dinner, at which grandmother presided, and did the honors of the table, with honor to herself and perfect satisfaction to her illustrious guests, for there were more than one—the young and ardent, General LaFayette, and that illustrious and intrepid Pole, Count Pulaski, General Knox, and others, in all probably ten or twelve besides a body guard. The circumstances of grandmother superintending and preparing a dinner for General Washington, may seem like a small matter, but how many can say at their grandfather's and grandmother's private dwelling had dined Gen. Washington and Gen. LaFayette; but I see that I am digressing.

"After dinner Gen. Washington invited grandfather to take a walk with him and two or three of his company. He walked out, and after viewing the ground in the vicinity, Washington seemed in deep thought for sometime, that gravity which seemed to be part of his nature, appeared to have settled into austerity. For a while, no person seemed disposed to disturb his meditations, when he spoke, he addressed grandfather in the following language: 'I expect ere long your peaceful homes will be saluted with the roar of cannon, and your fields will be manured with the blood and bodies of the foes and friends of your country for here I intend to meet the foes of our country, and the foe of liberty in deadly combat.'

"He then relapsed into his grave mood again for sometime. They all returned to the old stone mansion, which to this day, I am told, shows the scars like some old veteran of a six pounder in the gable, besides smaller scars made by ounce balls, grape shot etc. I have heard Pop say that when LaFayette bade grandfather farewell he took hold of his hand with both of

his. I have heard my father say that the visit of Washington and his staff created considerable sensation in the neighborhood for a few days, but before the morning of that memorable day it had relapsed into the wonted quiet; the husbandman was at his labor, the flocks feeding in the village, and on the peaceful hills of the Brandywine, but on the morning of September 11th, 1777, he said, the Americans began to come in, in such numbers, that he felt perfectly secure he thought that there were not enough men on the habitable globe to overpower them.

"In about an hour the British began to pour in, all the Brandywine hills appeared, scarlet, in the meantime the booming of the cannon commenced, which shook the ground. He stated that he thought from the firing, thousands would be left dead on the fields. In the morning some of the American spies informed grandfather that he and his family had better get away from the place, for it would not be safe to stay there, and if they had anything valuable they had better take it with them, and that they had no time to lose. A one horse vehicle rigged in a few minutes and things of the most value placed in it, in as quick time as possible, but time proved too short, grandmother and some of the girls took passage in carriages, and I think, if I mistake not, your father drove the horse, but they had not proceeded far before they met the American soldiers. The road became completely blocked up, and the horse and carriage with its contents of valuables, was abandoned, and grandmother, the girls and your father, made their escape across the fields. In the chest there was about \$900 in gold and silver, and plate to a considerable extent, and other valuables, in all amounting to \$1400 to \$1500, which, of course, they never saw or heard of after and glad to get away with life. Grandfather and three of his neighbors mounted horses, and by crossing the fields succeeded in keeping out of the way of marching columns, and served as an escort to grandmother and company. Pop said he left in a hurry in the morning on some errands with only shirt and pantaloons on, thinking of nothing of what was coming, and before his return the road was completely blocked, there was no chance of approaching very near the house, so he made for the higher ground, where he could view the contending armies, out of harms way. He says he was in a peach tree, with some others eating peaches, when the Americans gave way. He never heard such a noise, as it appeared as all the fiends of the infernal regions were let loose. He quit eating, his heart seemed to sink. He knew that the enemies of his country had triumphed. The family was scattered and part did not know where the others were. All he had was on his back, and that was almost nothing; his house in the hands of the enemy, and liable to be laid in ashes, which indeed a good part was. The British occupied the ground for three days and nights.

"He told me that grandfather favored the side of the colonies in every way, so far as his religion would permit, and many thought he went further in his politics than he ought, in taking sides with what was called the Rebel Congress and Rebel Army, and the fact of Gen. Washington having his headquarters for the time being at grandfather's. There were scores in the neighborhood ever ready to carry news, and this was the cause of the

destruction of grandfather's property. Whilst others were protected, he was pointed out as a rebel, and his property given over to the enemy for destruction. I have often heard my father say that three thousand dollars would barely compensate for the loss in destruction of property, no inconsiderable amount, considering the value of money. Then Grandfather applied to Congress for redress and received Seventeen Hundred Dollars in script, commonly called 'Continental money' which might have been worth something less than seventeen cents."

It is also interesting to note that Rev. Joab Trout, a chaplain preached a sermon near Washington's headquarters on the eve of the battle, September 10, 1777. He took as his text, "They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

"Soldiers and Countrymen we have met this evening, perhaps for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight and the dismay of the retreat alike; we have endured the cold and hunger and the contumely of the infernal foe, and the courage of the foreign oppressor. We have sat night after night by the campfire; we have together heard the roll of the reveille which called us to duty or the beat of the tattoo which gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed and his knapsack for his pillow. And now soldiers and brethren, we have met in the peaceful valley on the eve of the battle while the sun-light is dying away behind yonder heights, the sun-light that to-morrow morn will glimmer on scenes of blood. We have met amid the whitening tents of our encampment, in time of terror and gloom we have gathered together—God grant it may not be the last time.

"It is a solemn moment. Brethren, does not the solemn voice of nature seem to echo the sympathies of the hour? The flag of our country droops heavily from yonder staff; the breeze has died away along the green plains of Chadd's Ford—the plain that lies before us glittering in the sunlight—the heights of the Brandywine arising gloomy and grand beyond the waters of yonder stream—all Nature hold a pause of solemn silence on the eve of the uproar, of the bloodshed and strife of tomorrow.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." And have they not taken the sword?" Let the desolated plain, the blood sodden valley, the burned farmhouses, blackening in the sun, the sacked village, and the ravaged town answer—Or let the whitening bones of the butchered farmer strewn along the fields of his homestead, answer—let the starving mother with her babe clinging to her withered breast, that can afford no sustenance, let her answer with the death rattle mingling with the murmuring tones that mark the last struggle with life—let the dying mother and her babe answer.

It was but a day past and our land slept in the quiet of peace. War was not here, wrong was not there. Fraud and woe and misery and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin, and the golden fields of corn looked forth from amid the waste of the wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forest. Now, God of Mercy, behold the



change! Under the shadow of a pretext, under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hirelings slay our people! They destroy our towns, they darken our plains and now encompass our posts on the plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword." Brethern, think me not unworthy of belief when I tell you the doom of the British is near! Think me not vain when I tell you that beyond the cloud that now enshrouds us, I see gathering thick and fast the dark frown and the blacker storm of Divine indignation!

They may conquer us to-morrow. Might and wrong may prevail and we may be driven from this field—but the hour of God's own vengeance will come!

Aye, if in the vast solitude of eternal space, if in the heart of the boundless universe, there throbs the being of an awful God quick to avenge and sure to punish guilt, then will the heart of George of Brunswick, called King, feel in his brain and in his heart, the vengeance of the eternal Jehovah! A blight will be upon his life—a withered brain and accursed intellect; a blight will be upon his children and upon his people. Great God, how dread the punishment! A crowded populace peopling the dense towns where the man of money thrives, while the laborer starves; want striding among the people in all its forms of terror; an ignorant and God-defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong and heaping insult upon robbery and fraud, royalty corrupt to the very heart and aristocracy rotten to the core; crime and want linked hand in hand, and tempting men to deeds of woe and death—these are a part of the doom and retribution that will come upon the English throne and the English people!

Soldiers! I look around upon your familiar faces with a strange interest. To-morrow morning we will all go forth to battle—for need I tell you that your unworthy minister will march with you, invoking God's aid in the fight, to fight for your homesteads, for your wives and your children. My friends, I might urge you to fight by the galling memories of British wrong. Walton, I might tell you of your butchered father in the silence of the night, on the plains of Trenton, I might ring his death shriek into your ears. Shellmire I might tell you of a butchered mother and a sister outraged; the lonely farmhouse, the night assault, the roof in flames, the shouts of the troopers as they dispatched their victims; the cries for mercy, the pleadings of innocence for pity. I might paint this all again in vivid colors of the terrible reality if I thought your courage needed such wild excitement.

But I know you are strong in the might of the Lord. You will march forth to battle on the morrow with light hearts and determined spirits, though the solemn duty—the duty of avenging the dead—may rest heavy on your souls. And in the hour of battle, when all around is darkness lit by the lurid cannon's glare and the piercing musket flash, when the wounded strew the ground, and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers, that God is with you. The eternal God fights for you—he rides on the battle cloud—he sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane charge—

God, the awful and the infinite, fights for you and will triumph. "They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword." You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong and ravage. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, for your little ones. You have taken the sword for truth, for justice and right and to you the promise is—be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that man holds dear, in blasphemy of God—they shall perish by the sword.

And now brethren and soldiers, I bid you farewell. Many of us may fall in the battle of to-morrow. God rest the souls of the fallen—many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to-morrow and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal night. Solemn twilight advances over the valley—the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadows; around us are the tents of the continental hosts, the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to and fro among the tents, stillness and awe that marks the eve of battle.

When we meet again, may the shadow of twilight be flung over a peaceful land. God in heaven grant it!

(Prayer for the Revolution)

Great Father, we bow before Thee, we invoke thy blessings, we deprecate thy wrath; we return thee thanks for the past, and we ask thy aid for the future. For we are in time of trouble, oh Lord, and beset by foes, merciless and un pitying. The sword gleams over our land and the dust of the toil is dampened with the blood of our neighbors and friends. Oh, God of mercy, we pray thy blessing on the American arms! Make the man of our hearts strong in Thy wisdom; bless we beseech Thee, with renewed life and strength, our hope and Thy instrument, even George Washington. Shower thy counsels on the Honorable, the Continental Congress, visit the tents of our hosts, comfort the soldier in his wounds and afflictions, nerve him for the fight, prepare him for the hour of death. And in the hour of defeat, God of Hosts, do Thou be our stay and in the hour of triumph be Thou our Guide. Teach us to be merciful. Though the memory of galling wrongs be at our hearts knocking for admittance that they may fill us with the desire of revenge, yet let us, oh Lord! spare the vanquished, though they never spared us, in the hour of butchery and bloodshed. And in the hour of death, do thou guide us to the abode prepared for the blest, so shall we return thanks unto Thee through Christ our Redeemer—God prosper the cause. Amen"

In the meantime Howe's army, located at Kennett Square, was prepared for the battle on the morrow, September 11th. Howe's plan of attack was to have his forces divided into two divisions to attack the Americans simultaneously at two different points. Lord Howe ordered Cornwallis' division to march forward to the left from the main road to Trimble's Ford.

Meanwhile Gen. Knyphausen's command of about 5000 men composed of Hessians and two British brigades left Kennett Square about 9 o'clock and marched on the main road leading to Chadd's Ford. As Knyphausen

came toward Kennett Meeting House, his troops were fired upon by the American soldiers placed there by Brigadier-General Maxwell.

The American's withdrew and retreated to Chadd's Ford. As Knyphausen came nearer to Chadd's Ford, he brought up his artillery and engaged in quite an artillery duel with Greene's batteries located east of the Ford. The artillery battle lasted for sometime and at its conclusion, a series of feint attacks were made against the American troops. Knyphausen's skirmishes in the morning were the plan of Howe, to cover the main attack of Cornwallis' division. After Knyphausen's feint had been carried on for sometime, Cornwallis continued his march, crossed the east branch of the Brandywine at Jefferis' Ford, then marched southward and came upon the rear of Sullivan's division posted near Jone's Ford. In the meantime Washington had received contradictory information concerning the movements of the British. Sullivan sent the commander-in-chief several messages concerning the enemy but without a doubt he received incorrect information from his scouting parties. The first report Washington received was about 11 o'clock that the British army was working westward a short distance from the Brandywine. Then Washington sent hurried orders to Gen. Sullivan to cross the creek and attack the enemy. Washington made immediate plans to send Greene's army across the Brandywine above Chadd's Ford to attack Knyphausen's troops before they could form a union with the other portion of Howe's army. As Sullivan was preparing to execute Washington's order he received word that the British were not at the point first designated, and so informed Washington who rescinded his orders to attack Knyphausen.

About two o'clock the British suddenly appeared in the rear and to the right of Sullivan. Immediately Sullivan changed his troops into line of battle near the Birmingham Meeting House. The Birmingham Meeting House, which is located on a considerable elevation about a mile north of Chadd's Ford is an old building in which the Quakers worshipped. Cornwallis with a large force attacked Sullivan and for sometime the fighting near the meeting house was very severe.

Cornwallis' force greatly outnumbered Sullivan's who was eventually compelled to give way and his troops retreated in considerable disorder. It was at this point of the battle that La Fayette was wounded in the leg as he endeavored to rally the retreating soldiers.

"On the left, Sir William Howe drawing near Birmingham found the Rebels posted on the heights to oppose him. Washington had drawn part of his army here about two hours before, on receiving the first intimation of General Howe's approach. At about 4 o'clock the attack began near the Meeting House. The Guards were formed upon the right, the British Grenadiers in the center and the Light Infantry and Chasseurs on the left. The Hessian Grenadiers supported the Guards and British Grenadiers and the 4th Brigade supported the Light Infantry and the left of the Grenadiers. The 3d Brigade under General Grey was the Reserve. The Guards met with very little resistance and penetrated to the height overlooking the 4-gun battery of the Rebels at Chadd's Ford just as General Knyphausen had crossed. The British Grenadiers divided after passing Birmingham



Meeting House, the 1st Battalion inclining to the right and the 2d pushing about a mile beyond the village of Dilworth. The Light Infantry and Chasseurs inclined to the left and by this means left an interval which was filled up by part of the 4th Brigade. The Light Infantry met with the chief resistance at a hill on which the Rebels had four pieces of cannon. At the end of the day the 2d Battalion Grenadiers received a very heavy fire; the 64th Regiment which was near them was engaged at the same time. The Rebels were driven back by the superior fire of the Troops, but these were too much exhausted to be able to charge or pursue." (From Andre's Journal 1777-1778—vol. I, pp. 86-87)

In the meantime, Washington received word from Sullivan concerning the approach of the British, and he ordered Greene's including Muhlenberg's and Weedon's troops to Sullivan's assistance. Greene lost no time in obeying his orders and marched his troops about four miles in about forty-five minutes. He covered Sullivan's retreat and established a long line from which the British could not dislodge him. He held this position until darkness ended the fighting.

As soon as Greene withdrew to Sullivan's assistance Knyphausen attacked Wayne who was left to defend Chadd's Ford. Wayne was unable to offer very strong resistance so he retreated in an orderly manner in the rear of Greene's lines. During the night Washington's army retreated in fairly good order to Chester.

The British losses were estimated at 90 killed 480 wounded and 6 missing. The American loss was estimated at 300 killed and 600 wounded. Washington fought the battle at unequal odds; his troops lacked discipline, arms and equipment. In point of numbers, the British had about 18,000 men in battle to Washington's 11,000.

However, Washington was not discouraged and he kept up the morale of his men. On the whole, the Americans fought well.

#### AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE BRANDYWINE

Hd Quars German Town 13th Sepr 77

M Genl to morrow .....	Sullivan
Brigr .....	Weedon
Field .....	Col. Martin
	Major Hay
Brigade Majr .....	Barber

"The Genl with peculiar satisfaction thanks those Gallant Officers and Soldiers who on the 11th inst bravely fought in their Countrys cause,—if there are any whose Conduct reflects dishonour upon Soldiership and their names are not pointed out to him, He must for the present leave them to reflect how much they have injur'd their Country & how unfaithful they have prov'd to their fellow Soldrs, but with this Exhortation, that they embrace the first opportunity of doing Justice to both & the professions of a soldier—

Although the Event of that day from some unfortunate circumstances were not so favorable as could be wish'd, the Genl has the Satisfaction of

Assuring the troops, that from every Acct he has been able to obtain, the Enemys loss greatly exceeded ours & He has full Confidence that in another Appeal to Heaven (with the blessing of Providence which it becomes every Officer & Soldier humbly to supplicate) we shall prove successful

The Honble Congress in Consideration of the Gallant behaviour of the Troops on Thursday last their fatigue & from a full Conviction that on every future occasion they will manifest a bravery worthy the cause they have undertaken to defend, having been pleas'd to order 30 Hdds of Rum to be distributed among them in such a manner as the Commander in Chief shall direct, He orders the Commissary Genl of Issues to deliver to each Officer & Soldier One Gill pr day while it lasts,—The Commanding Offrs of each Brigade is without delay to send a number of active Officers into the City & its Environs to pick up & bring to Camp all straggling Soldrs whom they may find, as well those belonging to other Brigades, as their own likewise a Serjeant from each Brigade to the Bridge to direct the Soldrs as they cross, where to find their respective Brigades, at Roll calling this Evening the Men are to be charged not to be out of their respective Brigades on pain of Death, Nor the Officers as they value the Service & dread Cashiering—The QM Genl is to have the Waggon of each Division carried so as to move them in their proper line at a moments warning—

The Order of the Encampment at this place need not to be attended to as our stay here will be short. Each Division is to Encamp in as compact order as possible to night, All the Continental troops are to be supply'd immediately with forty Rounds of Cartridges & the Officers will see that the Soldiers carry their spare Ammunition in such a manner as to avoid Injury & Loss, The Clothier Genl is order'd to send spare Shoes, Shirts &c to Camp, to furnish such men as are destitute. The Commanding Officers of corps are therefore to delay no time in supplying the Absolute wants of their men—The Genl does most ardently exhort every officer to attend to the due & speedy execution of these orders"—(G.O.—Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon, pp 47-49).

Concerning the movements of the American army, after the battle of the Brandywine, Col. Timothy Pickering, Adjutant General of the Continental army gives the following interesting summary:

"On the 11th of September, 1777, the battle of Brandywine took place. After carrying Gen. Washington's orders to a general officer at Chadd's Ford, I repaired to the right, where the battle commenced; and remained by the general's side to its termination at the close of the day. Orders were given for the troops to rendezvous at Chester, whence they marched the next day to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. When refreshed, and supplied with ammunition, the army again crossed the Schuylkill river and advanced to meet General Howe. On the 16th of September in the morning, information was received of the approach of the enemy. Some detachments were made to reinforce the advanced guards, and keep the enemy in check, until the American army should be arrayed for action. General Washington ordered me to the right wing, to aid in forming the order of battle. On my return to the centre I found the line not formed. Seeing the commander-

in-chief with a number of officers about him, as in consultation, I pressed my horse up to learn the object. It was a question whether we should receive the British on the ground then occupied by our troops, or retire beyond a valley in their rear, in which the ground was said to be wet, and impassable with artillery, which, in case of a defeat would, of course, be lost; excepting that with the left wings commanded by Gen. Greene, through which there was a firm road. By this time, the fire of the troops engaged appeared to be drawing near. At this movement the consultation yet continuing, I addressed Gen. Washington. 'Sir (said I) the advancing of the British is manifest by the reports of the musketry. The order of battle is not completed. If we are to fight the enemy on this ground, the troops ought to be immediately arranged. If we are to take the high grounds on the other side of the valley, we ought to march immediately, or the enemy may fall upon us in the midst of our movement.' 'Let us move'—was the General's answer. The movement took place. It had begun to rain. The British army halted. Ours formed on the high ground beyond the valley, and there remained during a very rainy day."

The movements of the American army summarized by Co. Pickering were as follows: The American army was encamped at Germantown, and on the 15th of September, Washington broke camp, crossed the Schuylkill river, marched out the Lancaster road, and stationed his forces along the Swedesford Road near the White Horse Tavern, and somewhat to the northwest of the Admiral Warren Tavern. The following morning Washington received messages that the British were near Goshen Meeting House.

In the meantime Cornwallis who was in camp near Village Greene learned of the approach of the Continental army, and left his camp to attack the Americans. When they were in the neighborhood of Goshen Meeting House, Washington received word of their presence.

The American and British armies adjusted their positions between the White Horse and Goshen Meeting House. Considerable skirmishing took place between Wayne's troops and Cornwallis' light infantry on the high ground north of Goshen Meeting House and somewhat south of the Three Tuns Tavern. In the meantime a heavy rain storm came up and stopped the battle. Because of the heavy storm Washington retired to the elevated position in the Great Valley east of the White Horse. They waited here until 4 o'clock for the British attack, but the enemy delayed on account of the heavy storm, and found as did the Americans that their ammunition had been damaged by the rain. Then the Continentals retreated northward to Yellow Springs where they arrived in the early night. In order to replenish their supplies of ammunition, Washington led his troops to Warwick Furnace in northern Chester County. Here the troops rested as they were considerably fagged from incessant marching and fighting.

In the meantime the other British troops which had remained in the vicinity of the Brandywine battlefield came northward to join Cornwallis. The Hessians under Knyphausen received orders to join Cornwallis' position. Some of their troops marched through Turk's Head, now West Chester, out the Reading road northward as far as the Indian King hotel, whence



they proceeded east and north in the vicinity of the Boot Tavern. Howe had brought up his troops which were stationed in the vicinity of the Boot Tavern.

Between September 17th and 20th the British camp was established near Howellville and Centerville.

However, Washington was endeavoring to maneuver his troops to a favorable position in order to make a successful attack upon the British; therefore, he released from his camp near Warwick Furnace a force of about 1500 men under General Wayne to harass the enemy's rear. From the 17th to the 20th Wayne kept Washington informed of his movements.

Washington wrote a very interesting letter to Wayne as follows:

Reading Furnace, 6 o'clock PM Sept. 19

Dear Sir:

I have this inst. received yours of half past three o'clock A.M., Having written to you already to move forward upon the enemy I have but little to add. Generals Maxwell and Potter are ordered to do the same, being at Potts' Forge. I could wish you and those Generals to act in conjunction, to make your advance more formidable; but I would not have too much time delayed on this account. I shall follow as speedily as possible with jaded men—some may probably go off immediately, if I find they are in a condition for it. The horses almost all out on the patrol. Cartridges have been ordered for you. Give me the earliest information of everything interesting, and of your moves, that I may know how to govern mine by them. The cutting off of the enemy's baggage would be a great matter.

Yours sincerely

GEO. WASHINGTON

On the night of September 20th, Wayne established a camp in the neighborhood of Paoli, about three miles southwest of the British lines. The British did not know Wayne was so near, but Tory sympathizers informed them. Whereupon, Howe determined to surprise Wayne and sent General Gray with the following troops—the Second Light Infantry, Fortieth, Forty-second, Forty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments. Gray reached Wayne's camp shortly after midnight and so quiet and quick was his approach that the pickets were bayoneted, and the British were in the camp before Wayne was aware of it. Gray had ordered that all work was to be done by the bayonet.

Wayne rallied his troops very quickly but he was handicapped by the sudden attack and superior forces of the enemy. However, Wayne succeeded in repulsing the attack and the enemy withdrew under cover of darkness. The splendid generalship and skill of Wayne saved his army from annihilation. The American losses were 150 killed and wounded, but the British' loss was very small. Fifty-three of the American dead were placed in a common grave.

Wayne was much chagrined over this unexpected turn of affairs. He demanded a court-martial to show he was not negligent in his duties and as a result was thoroughly cleared.

Since Wayne's forces were checked at Paoli, Howe proposed to move to Philadelphia at once. Consequently on September 21st, he marched his army to Swedes' Ford, where he expected to cross the Schuylkill. However he found Washington had fortified the opposite side of the river. Then he sent his army up on the west side of the river where he expected to cross at a convenient ford.

In the meantime, Washington moved his army across the Schuylkill by way of Parker's Ford, then marched southward by way of Trappe to the Perkiomen. In the meantime, thru' faulty information Washington learned that Howe was marching northward to seize the American supplies at Reading. Thereupon Washington moved his troops to Pottsgrove on the east side of the river.

When the position of the Continental army was brought to Howe, on September 23rd, he ordered his army to march down the river in two sections one of which was ordered to cross the river at Gordon's Ford, at the present site of Phoenixville, and the other section at Fatland Ford, below Valley Forge, as at either crossing the opposition from the Americans was negligible. Howe continued his march into Philadelphia which he entered on September 26th.

But the Americans met the British in battle at Germantown October 4th, which the Americans would have won if equipment, arms and discipline had been adequate. After the battle Howe went into winter quarters at Philadelphia. Later Washington established his winter camp at Valley Forge, December 19, 1777.

Washington concluded to form his cantonment at Valley Forge as he was sufficiently close to Philadelphia to observe the British army and to be ready to strike if necessary.

His entire army set to work and constructed rude log huts and in a few days quite a log city had spread over the hills of Valley Forge. During the construction of the cabins, Washington shared the outdoor life with his soldiers. It seems that on Christmas Day, Washington moved into the house which served as his headquarters during the Valley Forge encampment.

#### VALLEY FORGE

The general contour of Valley Forge was very well adapted for the cantonment, and the hills and high elevations provided means for good fortifications and defense in case of a surprise attack.

This sacred ground was acquired as a State Park by an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1893. Since that time, the roads have been improved, additional ground acquired, and numerous monuments and markers erected.

Washington established his headquarters in the home of Mrs. Deborah Hews, formerly the widow of Thomas Potts, which is located near the junction of the Schuylkill River and Valley Creek and the station of the Reading Railway.

Very close to, and somewhat east of Washington's headquarters, McIntosh's Brigade was encamped. Following the road to the northeast of

McIntosh's Brigade, Star Redoubt was established, and somewhat to the left of the redoubt, near the south bank of the Schuylkill River, Sullivan's Brigade was located. East of the redoubt Varnum's Brigade was stationed. The southern line of the cantonment was guarded by the following troops: On the east wing, Muhlenberg's Brigade, and then westward on the same line Weedon's, Patterson's, Learned's, Glover's, Poor's, Wayne's, Scott's and Woolford's Brigades, somewhat to the north, Fort Washington was established; due north from this point, which would be some what west of the center of the camp and a short distance to the right Knox's Artillery Brigade was located, and to the left Maxwell's Brigade was stationed; continuing north of Maxwell's position, Conway's and Huntingdon's Brigades were encamped, which united with the line of the camp which extended east from Washington's headquarters. When the cantonment was begun, the American Army numbered 11,098, and of this number 2,898 were incapacitated. The army as a whole was poorly equipped in arms, blankets, clothing, shoes and other necessary things. Due to the strenuous campaign through which they had passed, large numbers of the men were well nigh naked and hundreds were without shoes.

During the six months the army was encamped here, the men endured untold suffering and hardships. The heavy snows and extreme cold of that winter added to their misery. The hills are silent witnesses and monuments to the sacrifice, patriotism and courage of Washington and his men who held liberty freedom and representative government dearer than life. Congress had failed to provide adequate supplies for the army. Unfortunately, the Commissary Department was under the control of Congress, and Washington was hampered in securing supplies. Money was scarce and the Continental notes were well nigh valueless. Food supplies were gathered from far and near and the farmers compelled to take Continental notes in payment. Large numbers of the farmers in the neighborhood were sympathetic to the American cause and made large sacrifices to help Washington.

Due to these conditions, sickness and death invaded the camp. Marshall wrote that, "On February 1, 1778, only five thousand and twelve men were capable of any kind of service; four thousand were unfit for duty because of nakedness." (*Life of John Marshall*, Beveridge, Vol. 1., P. 115). In one of the hospitals which contained about two hundred and fifty beds, more than one thousand ill and afflicted soldiers were housed, which was typical of the dire conditions of the camp.

The school house built in 1705 by Letitia Penn, a daughter of William Penn, was also used as a hospital. It is interesting to remember that without a doubt it is the oldest school building in America.

During the winter, Washington was compelled to deal with an indifferent, indecisive, bickering and jealous Congress, which met in York, the temporary capital of the States, since Philadelphia was in possession of the British. Washington wrote letter after letter to Congress, beseeching them to improve conditions, but with little success. One of his letters well summarizes the condition of the camp. "To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lie on, without shoes, by which



their marches might be traced by the blood from their feet, and almost as often without provisions with them, marching through the frost and snow, and submitting to it without a murmur, is proof of patience and obedience which, in my opinion, can scarce be paralleled."

In Philadelphia, where the British were stationed, conditions for the officers and soldiers were the reverse. The city was gay with revels, balls, concerts. Money was plentiful,—and taverns, coffee houses, and markets did a thriving business. The common soldier was well housed, provided with abundant food, but twenty miles away starvation and death stalked over the bleak and blood-stained hills of Valley Forge, a picture which the American citizen will never forget.

The approach of spring, which brought brighter days, renewed the spirit of the men. During these trying weeks Washington, largely through his own effort, had improved the commissariat. To encourage his men Washington issued from headquarters March 1, 1778, an order of which the following is an excerpt: "The Commander-in-Chief takes this occasion to return his warmest thanks to the virtuous officers and soldiers of this army for that persevering fidelity and zeal which they have uniformly manifested in all their fortitude, not only under the common hardships incident to a military life, but also under the additional sufferings to which the peculiar situation of these States have exposed them clearly proves them to be men worthy of the enviable privilege contending for the rights of human nature, the freedom and independence of the country; the recent instance of uncomplaining patience during the latter scarcity of provisions in camp is a fresh proof that they possess to an eminent degree the spirit of soldiers and the magnanimity of patriots." (Weedon's Orderly Book, p. 244.)

During the six months the army was stationed here, approximately four thousand men perished, the larger number of whom occupy unmarked graves.

During these trying days, Washington was the body, soul and spirit of the American cause. He never lost heart, though at times he was sorely tried by friends and foes alike.

His faith in God was the strength of his optimism. Lossing reports that, "As Mr. Potts of Valley Forge, strolled up the creek, not far from his dam, he heard a solemn voice. He walked in the direction of it and saw Washington's horse tied to a sapling. In a thicket nearby was the beloved chief upon his knees in prayer, his cheeks suffused with tears. Like Moses at the Bush, Mr. Potts felt that he was upon holy ground and withdrew unobserved. He was much agitated, and on entering the room where his wife was, he burst into tears. On her inquiring the cause, he informed her of what he had seen, and added, 'If there is any one on this earth whom the Lord will listen to, it is George Washington; and I feel a presentiment that under such a commander there can be no doubt of our eventually establishing our independence, and that God in His providence has willed it so.'" Whether this event took place exactly as Lossing states is rather doubtful. However, the fact remains that numerous instances are on record testifying to the earnest prayer life of Washington at Valley Forge.

The defeat of the American troops at the Brandywine, September 11, 1777, and Washington's subsequent failure to destroy Howe's army, had led a number of critics to find fault with him. Later, when Gates compelled Burgoyne to surrender at Saratoga, October 17, 1777, he ignored Washington as Commander-in-Chief, and sent the dispatches direct to Congress; and Congress had failed to censure Gates for his slight of Washington. Gates became a hero and unfortunately he was ready to listen to plans to supplant Washington. Gates did not prove strong enough to oppose the plans of Washington's enemies, but followed them in their dictation. They persuaded Congress to organize a new Board of War and Gates was made Chairman of it. In January the Board proposed an invasion into Canada without consulting Washington, and placed LaFayette in command of the expedition. LaFayette desired to refuse the appointment but Washington urged his acceptance, although he explained to his friends that he did not believe it would materialize. Subsequent events proved Washington's conclusion to be correct.

Conway became associated with Gates and others in seeking to undermine Washington's leadership. Conway took a more active part than others. He was more or less a soldier of fortune, an Irishman by birth, who had seen long years of service in the French armies. He was boastful and selfish in seeking to obtain his personal ends. He was one of Washington's brigadier-generals, and he hoped to be made a major-general, but Washington opposed it. This act of his chief angered Conway, and in November 1777, he took an active part secretly and openly among Washington's enemies to secure his displacement from chief command. Conway wrote a very strong letter to Gates in which he severely scored Washington.

During this trying time Washington carried himself as became a gentleman and soldier. The reaction against Washington's enemies set in very quickly when the people of the States learned of the affairs, and his soldiers likewise stood by him. Gates tried to explain that he had no desire to succeed Washington.

Conway's mannerisms had created a large number of enemies among his fellow officers, and in a short time, Congress perceived him in his true nature. Conway noticed the changed attitude, and in the early part of 1778 he wrote a sharp letter to Congress in which he expressed his intention to resign. Much to his surprise and chagrin, Congress took him at his word. During the summer, Conway wrote a very humble letter of apology to Washington. Later he left the country and returned to France. After the trouble was settled, Washington stood out stronger than ever in the estimation of the people and army.

Therefore, Channing has well written; "Of all men in history not one so answers our expectations as Washington. Into whatever part of his life the historian puts his probe, the result is always satisfactory."

Baron von Steuben came as a volunteer to America to aid the cause of liberty. He had a long and honorable experience in the Prussian Army. He was interested in the American cause by Franklin and a number of French sympathizers at Paris. He brought letters from Franklin to Congress

and Washington. He was the man Washington needed to bring the army to the point of efficiency for active service for the campaign of 1778. Congress received him very hospitably and Washington welcomed him very warmly to the camp. In the Weedon Orderly Book under date of March 28, 1778, there is this interesting citation.—“Baron Steuben, a lieutenant-general in foreign service, and a gentleman of great military experience, having obligingly undertaken to exercise the office of inspector-general in this army, the Commander-in-Chief (till the pleasure of Congress shall be known) desires that he may be respected and obeyed as such; and hopes and expects that all officers of whatever rank in it, will afford him every aid in their power, in the execution of his office.”

Congress made him inspector-general of the army. As a disciplinarian he showed results in a short time. The soldiers learned to like his gruff manner and responded to his demands. When the army took the field in June, 1778, it was a well drilled and efficient body of men. Their subsequent conduct in battle showed this.

At the close of the war, in appreciation of his service, New Jersey and New York gave him grants of land and the United States granted him an annual pension of \$2,500. He died at Steubenville, N. Y. in 1795.

Valley Forge.—May 2d—1778

Brigadier .....	Patterson
Lt Colo Brent	Major Johnston
B. Major .....	Berryan
Inspector from Glover	

“The Commander in Chief Directs that Divine Service be performed every Sunday at 11 O’Clock, in those Brigades to which there are Chaplains—those which have none, to attend the place of Worship nearest to them—It is expected, that Officers of all Ranks, will by their attendance, Set an Example to their men.

While we are Zealously performing the duties of good Citizens, & Soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher duties of Religion. To the distinguish’d Character of Patriot, it should be our highest Glory, to add the more distinguish’d Character of Christians.

The Signal instances of providential goodness, which we have Experienced, and which have now almost Crown’d our Labours with compleat Success, demand from us in a peculiar manner, the warmest returns of Gratitude & Piety, to the Supreme author of all good”—(Weedon’s Valley Forge Orderly Book, P. 303).

Very early in the struggle for liberty, Congress sent a number of Commissioners to Paris to secure aid and recognition from the French Government. Largely due to Franklin’s influence official recognition was accorded the United States and aid was secured. This joyful news reached Washington at Valley Forge early in May. In honor of the event and appropriate to the occasion, Washington issued the following order under date of May 5, 1778—

“It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe propitiously to defend the cause of the United States of America and finally by raising us



up a powerful friend, among the princes of the Earth, to establish our Liberty and Independence upon lasting foundations; it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging its Divine goodness, and celebrating the important event, which we owe to his benign interposition. The several brigades are to be assembled for that purpose at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, when their chaplains will communicate the intelligence contained in the postscript from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of the second instant and offer up a thanksgiving and deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion. Upon a signal given the whole army will Huzza—long live the King of France. The artillery then begins again and fires thirteen rounds. This will be succeeded by a general discharge of the musketry in running fire—Huzza and long live the friendly European Powers. Then the last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire and Huzza to the American States.” “The Commander-in-Chief, being more desirous to reclaim than punish offenders, and willing to show mercy to those who have been misled by designing traitors, and that as many as can may participate in the pleasure of this truly joyful day—is pleased to pardon (two soldier’s names mentioned) now under sentence of death, and orders their immediate relief from confinement, hoping that gratitude to his clemency will induce them in future to behave like good soldiers.” (Weedon’s *Orderly Book*, pp 307-310).

The French aid heartened people and soldiers alike.

The sad showing made by the British in the autumn of 1777 under the command of Howe led the English Government to recall him and ordered Sir Henry Clinton to supersede him, Clinton took charge May 11th, 1778, and proceeded to depart from Philadelphia. Clinton succeeded rapidly with his plans and left the city early in the morning of June 8th, crossing the Delaware River via Gloucester Point.

As soon as the news of the British evacuation reached Washington, he proceeded to pursue them. For sometime Washington had laid his plans for such an emergency. He had improved the condition of his troops in a remarkable way. General Greene had reorganized the quartermaster-general’s department, consequently a marked improvement resulted. The troops were well drilled and in good spirits, and officers and men alike were ready and anxious to meet the British troops in action. Baron Von Steuben had done a fine piece of work in drilling and getting the army in shape for the campaign of 1778. Washington’s army at this time numbered approximately 17,000 men, and with these he started in pursuit across New Jersey after Clinton’s army. After considerable skirmishing the armies engaged in the battle at Monmouth, June 28th. The struggle raged with terrific intensity during the day, and would have resulted in a decisive victory for the American armies if it had not been for the perfidy of General Charles Lee, who retreated before the British Army instead of attacking us as Washington had ordered. Washington revealed his marvelous leadership and saved the army from defeat but the struggle should have resulted in an American victory.

General Lee had shown marked ability in the American service in the South in 1776, where he was taken prisoner by the British. He was exchanged in May, 1778, and when he rejoined the army at Valley Forge he was cordially received by Washington. Many years later after the struggle at Monmouth it was found that Lee was in league with the British.

The heroism and sacrifice displayed by Washington and his men at Valley Forge and Monmouth reveal the spirit to secure independence and freedom. It was this spirit which overcame all obstacles, and eventually won our independence and secured our place among the nations of the world.

At the present time, as one travels over the macadam roads and notes the markers, monuments and memorials erected to symbolize the heroic spirit of Valley Forge of the past in the Valley Forge of the present, one cannot help but feel and note the terrific sacrifice which was willingly paid by our forefathers so that we might have a nation in which the ideals of civic and religious liberties would be realities.

#### WHERE WASHINGTON STOPPED IN CHESTER COUNTY

It is interesting to note briefly the various homes, taverns or inns in which Washington stopped in Chester County.

From his diary of 1773 we note that in May of that year he journeyed from Mount Vernon with John Parke Curtis to place him in King's college, now Columbia University, New York City. Quoting from his diary we note the following entries:—

May 31 Set out on my return home. Dined with Capt. Kennedy near New Ark (New Jersey) and lodged at Amboy

#### June

- 1st Breakfasted at Brunswick (New Jersey) on the Banks of the Rariton, dined at Princeton, and lodged at Bristol (Pennsylvania)
- 2nd Got to Philadelphia by nine O'clock to my old lodging. Dined at my lodgings and spent the evening there.
- 3rd Rid to the Meadows along the River before breakfast. Abt. 11 o'clock left Phila dined at the Sorel Horse 13 miles from it and lodged at the Ship Tavern 34 miles off

The Ship Tavern to which he refers is now a private house a short distance west of Downingtown and south of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is located on a farm known as "Glen Isle."

From this point he continued his journey to Lancaster, York, Baltimore and arrived home as he writes, on June 8th, to dinner about 2 o'clock.

We have traced the movement of the American troops after the battle of the Brandywine up to the time they moved into their winter quarters at Valley Forge. It was during this interim that Washington used several homes and inns as his headquarters.

When Washington had his troops in the vicinity of White Horse Tavern about the middle of September, 1777, he made his headquarters at Malin Hall near the corner of Conestoga and Swedesford Roads, somewhat to the northwest of Malvern.

As we pointed out in the early part of this writing, it was decided to move the American Army to Warwick Furnace, as the army moved steadily to its objective, it seems without a doubt that Washington spent one night in the Red Lion Hotel at Lionville. This inn is now a private house in the western end of the village.

We have traced the movement of the Continental troops to Yellow Springs, now Chester Springs, in the present Washington Building, which has been considerably changed, now under the control of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Washington had his headquarters. In the early Colonial days the inn was quite well known.

We have also mentioned that the Continental army continued its march to Warwick Furnace where a fresh supply of munitions was secured. Near the furnace a large farm house was located and it was here, Washington made his headquarters. The house is yet standing. It seems that Washington came several times to the furnace during his stay at Valley Forge.

It is interesting to note that Washington kept a relay station at New London Cross Roads (New London) during his Presidency. The writer is indebted to Mr. H. Wilson, a member of our Historical Society, for this item which is thoroughly documented. In a brick building in the present village of New London there is an archway thru' which Washington frequently drove into the enclosing yard. The archway has long since been walled up, but the arch is plainly seen in the wall of the present building. Here an inn was located and a stable attached where Washington had four to six head of horses all the time, with attending hostlers. Mr. Wilson writes that when President Washington came to Baltimore, thence to Havre De Grace, crossing the bay by ferry, he drove northeastward thru' Cecil County, and entered Chester County in Elk Township, crossing New London Township at New London village. He kept a relay at Baltimore and another at New London Cross Roads, which was about half way between Baltimore and Philadelphia. This historical item gives another view of Washington's relation to Chester County aside from his military activities.

When Washington returned from looking after affairs relating to the so-called Whiskey Insurrection in the autumn of 1794, he left Bedford, Pennsylvania, on October 20th; then to Chambersburg, Chambersburg to York, York to Lancaster, Lancaster to Philadelphia, where he arrived October 27th. As he passed through Chester County, the writer has been unable to locate definitely the inns where Washington stopped. It is hoped that future research will reveal this interesting information.

Thus it is seen that Chester County has played a prominent part in the life and activities of George Washington, "who was first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his country men."

**The War of 1812.** Serious difficulties had existed between United States and England for many years which resulted in war being declared by the United States on June 18, 1812. When the Ninety-seventh Regiment was mustered into service on May 5, 1813, one of the companies was commanded by Captain Stewart and several men of Chester County were enrolled in his company. The regiment was ordered to New London cross



roads and then to Elkton, Md. It was encamped there but a short time when it was discharged.

When the British invaded Maryland in 1814, and burned the Capitol at Washington, there were grave fears of other cities being burned, for example, Baltimore and Washington. In order to prevent such action in Pennsylvania, the Governor under date of August 27, 1814, issued a proclamation calling the militia of the eastern section of the state to assemble at Kennett Square in order to repel an invasion of the enemy. A temporary camp was organized at Kennett Square which was called "Camp Bloomfield." In order that the camp would be nearer Philadelphia, it was decided to establish one at Marcus Hook. On September 12, General Thomas Cadwallader was given command of the militia at Kennett Square and on September 13, all the troops at Kennett Square which included all the troops from Chester County were ordered to march to Marcus Hook completely equipped for service. These troops remained there for sometime, but the invasion of the British did not materialize. In a short time the troops were discharged and returned to their homes. Peace was established between the two countries in 1814.

**La Fayette's Visit.** In 1824 La Fayette returned to the United States as an honored visitor. He was joyously received by the President and the people. In appreciation of his services to the nation during the trying days of the War for Independence, Congress voted him a township of land and a gift of \$200,000.

He was also triumphantly received in Chester County on this same visit and conducted over the Brandywine Battlefield. He was given a very hospitable and warm-hearted reception at West Chester, July 26, 1825 to which he responded in an appreciative manner. America will never forget the fine service of La Fayette.

**The Mexican War.** Congress declared on May 13, 1846 that a state of war existed between Mexico and the United States. At the same time the President of the United States was authorized to enlist the militia, military and naval forces of the nation to bring the war to a successful conclusion. The quota of troops assigned to Pennsylvania numbered six regiments which were to serve for a period of twelve months or to the end of the war. Ninety companies were organized in Pennsylvania within thirty days. Many individuals volunteered from West Chester and Chester County, but no companies were organized. Several of the men of Chester County took part in battles and rendered noteworthy service.

**The Civil War.** The causes of the Civil War are so well known that it is unnecessary to enumerate them here. It is well to note that Chester County was very patriotic during the trying times of the crisis of 1861 to 1865. When President Lincoln called for 75,000 men on April 15, to serve three months, the response from Pennsylvania was unusual, as twenty-five regiments offered their services instead of the quota of fourteen regiments which were assigned to the state. On April 23, the first company left West Chester for Harrisburg. Other companies were organized at the same time and soon became a part of the rapidly growing army. In a short

time large numbers of men from Downingtown, Valley Forge, Phoenixville, Kennett Square and Coatesville had enlisted in the Union armies so that at the close of the year 1861 Chester County had an unusual large number of men in the service.

The patriotic response of Chester County was appreciated by the state and nation so that it was decided to establish a military encampment in West Chester. The Fair Grounds were offered for this purpose and the camp was appropriately named "Camp Wayne," in honor of the celebrated General Anthony Wayne. The camp was opened on May 3, 1861 with the arrival of the Ninth Regiment from Harrisburg.

During July 1861 Col. Henry R. Guss of West Chester was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment for three years' service. Chester County raised seven companies and Delaware County enlisted three. The regiment was known as the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania volunteer infantry. The regiment was encamped at Camp Wayne, and on November 12th was visited by Governor Curtin and his staff. The Governor was given a delightful reception and expressed himself as highly gratified with the training of the regiment. The regiment was ordered into service on November 15th, and on the 16th was given a farewell reception by the folks of West Chester. The regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe where it went into camp on December 1. The regiment participated in campaigns in South Carolina, Virginia and North Carolina. The regiment was mustered out at Weldon, North Carolina, August 26, 1865.

During July, 1862, President Lincoln issued a call for troops and Chester County was again called to do its share in providing men. However, volunteering throughout the country did not fill up the ranks, consequently it was necessary to use the draft to secure the number of men. By October 16, it was decided that the draft quota for Chester County should be 1,159 men. The drafted men were brought to Wayne Camp on October 28, and the next day they were sent to Philadelphia where they encamped.

When the State of Pennsylvania became alarmed during June, 1863, as a result of General Lee's invasion, Chester County responded with new patriotic zeal. Men volunteered for service from all parts of the county. On June 26, Governor Curtin called for 60,000 men for three months' service, and of this quota Chester County furnished 881 men.

The draft of 1863 was put into operation in Chester County in August, and again the county responded.

On February 1, 1864, the President called for 500,000 men. Chester County filled her quota by re-enlisted men and volunteers. This county was the first one in the state to fill her quota.

On July 18, 1864, the President issued a call for 300,000 men. By October 4, the county had its quota ready with the exception of eighty-four men.

On March 1, 1863, colored men were recruited for the first time in the county. Quite a number responded and were sent to Massachusetts to fill the quota for that state. Recruiting of colored men became quite general throughout the east, and was continued quite successfully throughout Ches-

ter County for the rest of the war. These men were anxious to enlist for their country and rendered good service.

Many aid societies were organized by the women throughout the county, who rendered splendid service for the men at the front and for their dependents at home. They made clothing, and other needed things, secured money and food whenever it was necessary.

The need of saving the Union was recognized by soldiers in the field, men in civil life at home, and those who were in authority. In order to keep the foes at home under control and at the same time to support the government in its ever widening and growing program it was found necessary to organize Union Leagues which carried out these objectives. The first one organized was in West Chester, March 25, 1863. The meeting was very largely attended. Others were formed in different sections of the county.

It is interesting to note that more than 6,000 men served in the Union armies from this county. The service of these men shows the patriotic zeal of the citizens of this county. All the folks of the county responded to the call to render the service necessary to help save the Union.

**The Spanish-American War.** The causes of the Spanish-American War are also well known, so that we shall mention the main facts of Chester County's participation in same. The Congress of the United States declared war on April 25, 1898. However on April 23, the President of the United States issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve for two years. The quota assigned to Pennsylvania was 10,762. On April 26, the National Guard of Pennsylvania was ordered to assemble at Mount Gretna. This order applied to Company I of West Chester, which belonged to the Sixth Regiment. On April 28, the company left for Mount Gretna and were later transferred to a camp in Virginia. Another company was also organized and later sent to Philadelphia. Shortly after Company I left West Chester a call was issued to the colored men of the community to enlist in the service, and a large number responded who became a part of the First Regiment, Pennsylvania Colored Volunteers.

Company D, Phoenixville, which belonged to the Sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania left for Mount Gretna April 28, and later were transferred to a camp in Virginia. Phoenixville sent more than 200 men into the Spanish-American war.

These men from Chester County did not get into active service, but were ready to do their part if they had been ordered to the front.

Several men did get into active service who had enlisted in the navy.

However Battery C of Phoenixville served in Porto Rico. The soldiers of Chester County were mustered out of the service early in the fall of 1898.

**The World War.** When the war broke out in Europe in 1914, many people in the United States regarded it as another of the many wars which came so often to the countries there. However, the war had been carried on but a few months, when our own people realized that sympathies, prejudices, political conditions, commercial problems and many other things were bringing our own government into closer relation with this crisis. When our Congress declared that a state of war existed between our own country



and Germany in April, 1917, then our country began to understand something of the gigantic struggle before it. We have come to call this war the World War, and in many ways that is true for so many of the nations of the world were involved, but it is more correct to call it the Great War as it represents conditions more clearly.

At once our government began plans on a large scale in order to help end the struggle as soon as possible. Money, men, munitions, ships, food supplies, etc. were called for in such large amounts that the figures are baffling. It would be impossible to attempt to state in detail in a work of this kind the great things done by our country or county in helping to bring the struggle to a successful conclusion. However, we have presented the outstanding facts for our county wherein we note that the people individually and collectively did splendid work in doing the things in the line of service they could best serve.

**Military Service.**—The story of Company I, 111th Infantry, overseas, is typical of the story of the men who were sent to the front when the United States became involved in the Great War. Some of the men from Chester County served longer than others, their experiences may have differed, but the majority of the men had similar experiences hence the story of Company I is typical of others.

Company I of West Chester, 111th Infantry, 28th Division, was stationed at Camp Hancock, Georgia, for quite sometime, when it was transferred to Camp Upton, N. Y. The company was ordered from Camp Upton on May 5, to Hoboken, N. J., where the soldiers were placed on board the S. S. Olympic to go to the front. At 2 P. M. the ten thousand men placed on board were on their way to France. They arrived in Southampton, England on the 12th of May. The men were encamped in England until May 14, when they were sent across the English Channel to Calais, France, where they camped for the night. It was here they had their first experience of a German air raid and began to know something about the work of the Great War. On the 17th men were transferred to Journay, France, where the men passed three weeks of hard training. On June 28, the men reached Basseville where they spent five days in specialized training. They were very close to the front as they were under shell fire quite frequently. On July 9, the company was given position in the woods near Moncherelles, where they witnessed for the first time enemy artillery fire. This particular location was known as Hill No. 204 for the reserve. On July 13, the company was sent to the front line of Hill No. 204, and remained there until the 18th, when they were relieved by the French. Eventually the company by the 22nd found itself located in the front lines very close to Chateau Thierry slightly to the northeast. On July 23, the company was one of the attacking companies and suffered considerable losses. On the 24th, they were relieved by the Rainbow division, and the men were sent to Coisde Trugny where they were permitted to rest. Later they were moved and were sent in reserve to Bois de Fere.

On August 10, they were ordered across the Vesle River and here they encountered very heavy fighting in which they helped to break up three

German charges. They were relieved by the 109th and were sent to Three Gun Hill. They were sent back again to the front lines in Fismes, and on September 4, they crossed the Vesle River and again entered into hard fighting with the Germans. On September 8, they were relieved by the French and sent for a few days to Burey. On the 18th they were sent in reserve in the Argonne Forest. On September 25th, they entered into the last great drive in the Argonne Forest. They took part in the capture of Hill No. 263, and by October 1st, they had reached the hill known as "La Chene Tondl." During this time until October 9th when the men were relieved the fighting was very severe. On October 1st, the fighting strength of the group numbered 240 men, and on the 5th, 82 men comprised the company. From October 15th to the 24th the men were in the front line sector at Xammes, Thiaccourt. From October 28th to November 4 they held reserve position in Bois de Nonsard. From November 4th to the 11th, the company was in active service in the neighborhood of Xammes and St. Benoit. Here the glad news of the armistice was received. After several months of longing to come home the men reached New York on April 28th, and were mustered out at Camp Dix, N. J., May 4th.

The roll for Company I Camp Hancock, Ga., September 30, 1917 is as follows:

John C. Groff, Captain	Hershey, A. S.	"
Forde, Geo. I., 1st Sergeant	Connelly, J. J.	Bugler
Batting, Chas., Mess Sergeant	1st. Class Privates:	
Mallalieu, S. L., Supply Sergeant	Althouse, J. R.	
Scott, J. E. Sergeant	Baker, R.	
Brown, F. G.	Buchanan, E.	
Miller, J. S.	Caffey, W.	
Hubbell, W. E.	Crosby, L.	
Beebe, E. M.	Criswell, G.	
Reilly, J. P.	Frame, C.	
Renshaw, E. J.	Hauselt, J.	
Hayden, H. L.	Hemphill, C.	
Leizear, W. C. Corporal	Hoffman, P.	
Mides, O. P.	Kaufman, H.	
Bailey, S. K.	McCormick, J.	
Kofke, J. H. T.	Martin, G.	
Alexander, W. B.	Mentzer, L.	
Vandever, G. W.	Nealis, S.	
Schlegel, B. F.	Paxton, H.	
Bray, W. S.	Penrose, A., Jr.	
Manning, J. W.	Russell, C.	
Reilly, J. M.	Taylor, R.	
Campbell, D. M.	Thompson, M.	
Riley, J. M. Cook	Unangst, O.	
Davis, F. M.	Wall, S.	
Crosby, J.	Warner, W.	
Cunningham, G. F. Mechanic	Williams, F.	

## Privates:

Adams, C.	McDaniel, L.
Baker, T.	McGowan, J. P.
Battin, M.	McGrogan, G.
Bailey, J.	Madden, W.
Bozeet, W.	March, C.
Briley, C.	Mento, S.
Carey, W.	Mercer, C.
Cass, H.	Mertz, W.
Coonradt, W.	Merritt, M.
Crossan, F.	Moore, R.
Daley, J.	Morrison, H.
Davis, J. E.	Murphy, J. J., Jr.
Donnelly, N.	Murphy, T.
Donnelly, J.	Murtha, J.
Durborow, H.	Nichols, E.
Dutt, E.	O'Conner, J. T.
Eppihimer, E.	Payden, L.
Fahey, M.	Parker, T.
Farrell, J.	Place, J.
Farrell, J. J.	Pugh, F.
Fling, E.	Quillen, L.
Finegan, M. L.	Quinn, W.
Finegan, W. P.	Reeder, W.
Finegan, W. F.	Reeves, W.
Fishel, G.	Ridgway, R.
Geary, P.	Ritter, R.
Guest, W.	Rose, G.
Hadley, J.	Scott, W.
Hauselt, J.	Slaymaker, G.
Hill, J.	Slider, B.
Hogan, L. J.	Simpson, B.
Hogan, W. A.	Strickland, R.
Hoffman, H.	Smith, S., Jr.
Howe, O.	Taylor, F.
Huskins, H.	Trainer, R.
Jefferis, L.	Todd, W.
Keating, T.	Thompson, M.
Kofke, W.	Valentine, G.
Landvater, E.	Wayne, C.
Langford, H.	Watson, D.
Leasig, C.	Wanzel, C., Jr.
Levenite, I.	Whitley, C.
Linder, G.	Williams, G.
Lobdell, I.	Winchester, G.
Lyons, G.	Woodward, G.
McCormick, C. A.	Woodward, H.
McCormick, F. J.	Woodward, N.
	Woodward, R.



Company L of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Phoenixville, was organized as a result of the returning veterans of the Civil War, which was brought about in 1872. Later the company was made Company D of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The company was sworn into the United States service during the Spanish-American War, but it never went to the front.

When the United States entered the World War, Company D which was a part of the Sixth Regiment, was mustered into service with the One Hundred Eleventh Infantry. The company began training at Camp Hancock and on April 28th, 1917 the soldiers were ordered to Camp Upton, Long Island. On May 3rd, the troops sailed on the Olympic and arrived at Southampton on May 13th. The next day they landed at Calais and from there they went to Bouvelinghem, France, where they continued their training. On June 28 the company was stationed at St. Dennis le Rebais and the training continued with new zeal as the artillery could be heard night and day along the river Marne. From July 3rd to July 16th the company was in reserve service in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry. On July 16th the company saw active service in this sector, and on July 19th it was stationed at Greve Farm. From July 21st to September the company was engaged in very active service. After a short rest in camp the company was sent into the Argonne Forest where it went through fourteen days of hard fighting with little to eat or drink and sleeping whenever the chance came which was not often. Later the company was sent to a rest camp, after which they were sent to the Thiaucourt sector. Later at Hammes they were a part of the extensive preparations for an advance which was to take place on November 14, but in the meantime the Armistice was declared.

The Company participated in the following engagements: Chateau Thierry Sector. The Champagne-Marne Defensive, The Aisne-Marne Offensive, The Fismes Offensive, The Oise-Aisne Offensive, The Meuse-Argonne Offensive, The Thiaucourt Sector, Toul. The Company returned to the United States in the end of April, 1919, and was discharged.

Battery C, Phoenixville, one of the Pennsylvania National Guard units became affiliated with the 107th Field Artillery, Twenty-eighth Division when the United States entered the World War. The battery received intensive training at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Georgia. When the battery was sent overseas it was stationed for a time near Southampton, and later was established at Camp De Meucon in Brittany. About the middle of August 1918 the battery was sent to the Chateau Thierry salient as a part of the 28th Division. From that time until September 4th the battery remained in constant action, when it was relieved by a French Battery. After a considerable rest period, the battery was sent into the Argonne Forest where it was located near Camp Caband. The fighting in this section was exceptionally severe but successful, and on the 9th of October they were relieved. Late in October they were assigned to service in Belgium and they continued in the struggle until the Armistice was declared on November 11th. The Battery returned to the United States in May 1919 and were mustered out of service at Camp Dix, N. J. The important engagements they participated in were: Fismes-Vesle, Oise-Aisne Offensive, Meuse-Argonne Offensive and Ypres-Lys Offensive.

## CHESTER COUNTY DRAFT BOARD NUMBER 1.

## INDUCTION LISTS.

The dates preceding the various lists of men below are those on which the draftees were finally accepted at the mobilization camps. Under the arrangement first followed the questionnaire system was not in use, and the names of the mobilization camps were not given in the official records of the boards.

September 21, 1917. The following men were accepted at a mobilization camp: Charles Mossey, Luther Harold Shetler, Joseph John Valenteen, John Ross, John L. Krause, Clarence Amos Lamborn, Charles Lewis, Charles Thum, Charles M. Harner, John Hoffecker Tyson, Bernard L. McNally, William Edgar Kamerdze, Harry Kulp Umstead, Charles Henry Allison, William Thomas Warren, Grover P. Wise, Edward Heber Essex, Adam Bair Miller, Ralph E. Whitman, Willis Rowland Skillman, Norman Reese Quay, Edward Cavanaugh, Henry John McHugh, James Joseph Forrester, Jesse Neumann, John Oliver Fulmer, Parke Ralston Rhodewalt, Elmer S. Stubanas, Howard Rhoads Taney, Earl W. Brooke, Joseph Michael Nugent, Frederick A. Talbot, Charles Jackson, Jesse Grub Houck, Robert W. Dunlap, Ernest Roy Weaver, William McKinley Buchanan, George Earl Cobourn, Harwin Smith, George H. Highley, Gideon Clement Burton, Ralph Wilburton Schmehl, Bernard Joseph McGee, Torrance Adrian Roberts, Daniel Smith Talhelm, William J. Jefferis, Clemens Schober Andes, Leon Smiley Gordon, Samuel Edward Davy, George William Klenk, Wilson McFarland, Hiram Russell Buckwalter.

William Joseph Bradley was accepted at mobilization camp on September 30, 1917.

The following men were accepted for service at camp on October 13, 1917: Irwin Smoll, Harvey Chester Yoder, John Doebling, Benjamin Norman Millard, Joseph Daniel Trego and Adam Paliescheskey.

On November 3, 1917 the following men were inducted into the service of the United States at a mobilization camp: C. A. Rowland, Jr., William John Loss, Miko Forko, Jesse Ernest Gross, John Lawrence O'Connell, Dennis D. Donahue, John J. Sullivan, Doradino Tiberini, Harold B. Crouse, Thomas H. Hoff, Thomas Joseph Ryan, Charles John Thomson, Giuseppe Cippolone, Clayton L. Shanor, Harry Thomas Hickman, Francis Cleveland Higgins, Clayton Carl Custer, Clayton Ingram, Charles Warren Yocum, Robert Rufus Reinhard, John Angle Maddon, John Matthews Peassoni, Joseph Lee Ship, Archer Keim and Frank Touns (colored).

Those who were accepted for service on November 7, 1917, were: B. Clinton Brandt, August Gardner, Clarence Wilson, Frank Towns, Garfield Evans, Sylvester Berry, William Robert Cadden, Wrightson Danbury, Lucius P. Young, Willis Stinson, Albert Carl Asparagus, Lester Wayne Slaughter, Napoleon Macco Twissdale, Edward Dill, John Williamson, Jr., James Albert Hopkins, Jr., James Leo McMonigle, John Rosen, Charles Raymond Warren, Arlington Staley Custer, Benjamin F. Woodland, Irvin King, Raymond Elmer Knipe and George F. Williams.

On February 9, 1918 the last group of men to be inducted under the system first followed were accepted at the mobilization camp. They were as follows: Charles Funderwhite, Benjamin Shaffer Sturges, Chester Vance Miller, Joseph Earl Malin, Norris Patterson Thomas, Eli Stanley Keffer, Lewis Hafley Rice, Rupert Vinton Becker, Preston Y. Davis, Jr., James Joseph Quinn, Paul Vezzari, Frank E. Moore, Stephen Kniatt, William Jacob Eckhardt, Marcus Neumann, George Clevour Lang, William R. Baker, Lawson Bently Clemens, Howard Pierman Lippincott, Charles Byerley, Joseph Howard Lukens, James Patrick McKeever, Leslie Ervin Mateer and John R. Weightman.

Under the questionnaire system the first men were sent to camp on February 25, 1918. They went to Camp Meade, Maryland, on that date. The group included: John Francis Willauer, William Harris Fillman, Louis Siegel, Ralph Smith, Samuel March, Charles Harold Schmoll, Francis Leroy Reed, Thomas McCauley Dalton, Charles Raymond Seaser, Lee Schurr, Horace Keeley Barlow, Smedley Darlington Henderson, Elwyn August Lloyd Waladt, Karl Emerson Dillinger, Domenico Corradette, Allen Winfield Rossiter, Alfred Penrose Scull 3rd, Earl Clinton Mull, Leighton Kremer Smith, Edward Joseph Murphy, James Alvin Rahn, Joseph L. Eachus, Harman Francis Supplee and Charles Hartranft.

On April 2, 1918, the following men were sent to Camp Meade: Earl Schall Maurer, Anthony Slonski, Eugene Sullivan, Frederick George Pinch, John Wesley Quimby, Horace K. Griffith, Gurdon Snyder Keeley, Clarence Hipple, John Francis Devlin, William A. Harbison and Allan Clair Rice.

The following men were sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, on April 26, 1918: Philip Joseph Blake, David Milton Cloud, Arthur Tucker Sigman, William Sweeney, Andy Kohanyi, Robert Mancini, James Finnin, Stanislaus Pinkowski, Frank D. McGovern, Joseph Lee Coyne, Ralph F. Schliechter, Elmer H. Hendricks, Timothy Leo Mulhern, Ralph Leroy Young, Thomas Slaughter Yeager, Irwin Jones Rossiter, William D. Frederick, Archibald J. Kirkpatrick, Charles Augustus Allen, George Zollers, Frank Milford Pierson, Robert A. Cunningham, Frank Joseph Kane, Lloyd Godshall, William James Orrs, Calvin Longaker Wagoner, Carl Denithorne March, George Percival, Florindo Mittiani, Eber Ewing Amole, Taylor Streck, Clemens Hildebrand, Frank Bernard McGuigan, Russell Harrison Latshaw, Daniel Joseph Jordon, John Richardson Bringham, John Aloysius McMahan and Harvey T. Schmoyer.

On April 29, 1918 the men who were sent to Camp Meade included: Harry F. Chrisman, Thomas L. McHugh, William Milhauser, John Franklin Whitby, Ernest Springer Williams, William John O'Connor, Edgar Ralph Evans and John Francis Kelly.

The local board sent men to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on May 14, 1918. They included: Ferdinando Mattioni, Leonardo Elisio, Lewis James Peck, Secondino Baisandi, Joseph Sirunack, John Bernard McAdams, Walter Clarence Keim, S. Norman Mowray, Stephen Wolfinger, Charles E. Campbell and Leo Joseph Link.



Another contingent was sent to Camp Meade on May 27, 1918. The men in this group were: Joseph Francis Powers, Attilio Penare, Oliver B. Drumheller, Floyd S. Paul, Louis John Lang, William D. Cloud, Nathan Watson, Jr., Carroll Edward Thompson, John Hollish, William Joseph Ryan, John F. Williams, Giovanni Torelli, John Patrick, John Eckert, Lewis Clyde Pinkerton, James Victor Ryback, Jr., Paul Earl Cullun, Ivan Coulston, William F. Ale, Stanley Joseph Dobry, Leo Swartz, Isaac Davis Kochel, Roy Morrison, Francis John O'Connor, John Joseph Coyne, James R. Wynn, Jr., Howard Lewis Bloomer, Charles William Auchey, John Carlton, James William McNamee, Edwin Springer, Thomas Dougherty, Clifton P. Jones, Raymond Bickel Reid, Louis Esterhai, Roy P. Cook, Rosario Valerio, Karl J. Melzer, Otto Hugo Grothe, Albert James Flack, Earl Clinton Williams, Russell A. Harbison, Charles Joseph Batzel, Martin Leo Davis, Harry P. Jones, Edmund C. Pechin, Frank F. Supplee, Frank Joseph McCue, Frank Wordan Bowers, Charles William Bauman, Walter Elmer Drissel, Joseph P. Boyle, Paul Richard Urner, Earl L. Phipps, John Swinehart Eggeling, Harry F. Beardsell, James Edgar McAfee, Hugh Leonard Smith, William Kruger, Edwin Arnold Forrest, William E. Carr, Millard S. Beatty, Myron Moyer, Charles Earl Weber, Frank Clair Thomas, John Alvin Weiland, Wilbur Miller Leech, Jr., Grover Cleveland Kook, Thomas Francis Walpole, Patrick Michael Meagher, Edward Hepp, John James Wagner, Frank Irvin Sheeder, Jr., Joseph M. McNamee, Andrew Joseph Smith, Howard Herr Hollinger, Andrew S. Benyo, John Leo McHale, Howard Davis McCue, Samuel Henry Bauer, Stanley Oleski, Irvin Sikora, Clarence Albert Littlefield, John Gill, George Harry Sharpley, Earle Eugene Metzler, Thomas Aloysius Coine, Walter Y. Gable, Antonio Del Sordo, Francis Raymond Coyne, James Andrew McGuigan, Clinton Leon Hallman, Allan John Loomis, Frank Zeleski, Max Raubfogel, Robert Simmers Shafer, Martin Luther Bauer and Stanley Kopistecki.

On May 31, 1918 the following men entrained for Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio: Earl Leroy Hunter, James Percy Eppihimer, Soterios Montsaio, Gordon Smith King, Thomas Fine Rabb and William F. Montgomery.

The men who were sent to Camp Lee on July 24, 1918 were: William Lynch, Jr., Arthur Harrison High, Irvin Overdorf Seasholtz, Frank Aloysius McKeever, Philip Edward Peace, Daniel Webster Moyer, Albert Weeks Gregg, Robert M. Oberholser, William Penny, Clarence George Lauer, Allen Phillips, Lester C. Irey, David Howell Warren, Raymond D. Buras, James Farris, Herbert E. Booker, Charles P. Connors, Roy Linwood McBride, Morris Ellwood Fulton, Vincenzo Peca, Alexander Jacobs, Roy Frank Arters, James Brainard Patten, Walter Raymond Eckenrode, Raymond R. Youngblud, Harry Raymond Pickel, Milton Rader, Charles S. Ale, Clyde Talmadge Saylor, Paul Fryer, John Ernest McConnell, Charles Walter Eckert, James Walter McFarland, Arthur Franklin Brown, John Rafferty, Olin Law Evans, Philip Patrick Lynbaugh, John Howard Miller, William Mahlon Keen, Harold Norman Beaver, William Myers, Julian T. Malin, Hibbert Preston Wells, John Henry Potts, George Albert John-

son, Frank L. Davis, Morris Elwood Hipple, John Raymond Taylor, Harrison Mosteller, Bentley Reid Morrison, Guy Waldo Knauer.

On August 5, 1918, the following men entrained for Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan: James Brown, Harvey Graham, Robert Foster, Abner H. Martin, William Nathan Hearn, William James Dickerson, John Brown, Arthur Tinson, Jesse Bates, Richard Colbert, Henry Clay Johnson, Jr., Norman Williams, William J. Long, Laurence Styer and Warren R. Martin.

The men who were sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina, on August 1, 1918 were as follows: Carl H. Manney, Ivan Himes, Leo A. Schell, Ernesto DiSimone, Harry C. Warner, William S. Jones, Horace Bentley Wert, John Rodger Cooper, John James Higgins, John Joseph Graham, George Alfred Dague, Vincent John Dalton, Walter Bush, Orville Hosea Quay, William Delaney, Albert Knauer Mauger and Edward Joseph Redmond.

Morris E. Galloway, William Nelson, Eli Hitchins and Wilbur Fuller were sent to Camp Lee on August 21, 1918.

Another contingent was sent to Camp Lee on August 26, 1918. The men included in the group were: Bernard Francis Zeleski, Robert Charles McCarr, Elmer A. Groff, Paul Henry Miller, Ike Feldman, Edward Emery Schmoll, Edgar Russell Freese, Albert Western Gallagher, John William Royer, William Morris Ziegler, Irvin Brower Lowry, Jr., William C. Schwager, Charles Spieth, Earl Kissling, Morgan Williams Edwards, Frank Irete, Walter Otto Landis, Thomas J. Smith, Robert Howard Carr, Walter Mahlon Keen, Thomas Arnold Keeley, James Jeffries, Jr., Morris Earl Millard, Raymond Beadle Croll, Brinton Edgar Ostrander, J. Fred Miller, Robert Stanley Davis, Raymond Francis Rudolph, Harry Raymond Christman and Harley Bushland Brandreth.

Joseph Edgar McCalicher, Everard Kenneth Brittain and Robert A. Carson entrained for Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina, on August 30, 1918.

On September 4, 1918 the following men were inducted into the service of the United States and sent to Camp Greenleaf in Georgia: Leroy K. Deemer, Harry Spieth, George Edward Reahm, Paul Hobart Bourton, Park Kinsley Jacobs, Joseph Francis Forrester, Luther Redcay Smith, Leo Joseph Cosgrove, Harry Oscar Pearson, John Dunn, William M. High, John Paliescheskey, Norman Milton Slaymaker, Joseph Wilson, Jr., Harold James Ryan, William Fryer, Joseph Aloysius Kamortz, Walter Israel, Jacob Kulp, Laurence Palmer Detwiler, Daniel Ephraim Michael and Charles Ross Keller.

The following men were sent to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, on September 6, 1918: Wallace C. Pearson, William Henry Cox, Paul R. Coffman, Leopoldo Marcellini, Morris Hoffner, Joseph A. Shields, Joseph Leo Hoff and John J. Forrester, Jr.

The autumn of 1918 saw the establishment of military units in the colleges and universities of the country. On October 1st of that year the following men were sent to Ursinus College, Collegeville, Penn'a: Frank

Leon Huber, Joseph Leroy Miller, Harry Kohn, Lawrence Paul Gausch, Nevin Daniel Miller, John Dewey McCarraher, John Carroll Deisher, Ralph Carroll Frederick, Albert Neiler Lowry and Nathaniel Simmers Detwiler.

On October 5th Robert King Lewis, Henry Hartshorne, and Richard Hartshorne were sent to Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

George E. R. Grebs, John Dingy Millisock and Daniel Butler went to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, from the local board on October 3rd.

Four men were designated to attend the West Chester State Normal School at West Chester on October 15th. They were: William Detwiler Zeigler, David Russell Weber, Clifton Dowlin, Jr., and Frank Edwin Elliott.

On October 11th David Jonas Burns, Charles Walton Armitage and Harold Edgar Frick were sent to Drexel Institute, Philadelphia for training in connection with the college course there.

A large number of the young registrants went to State College on October 12th. They included the following: Clarence Kurtz Mast, George Umstead Grover, William James Simpson, Clyde Mitchell Spangler, Clifton Elmer Mowrer, Ralph Lewis Hallman, Frederick Granville Kerlin, Harold Fenton Pearson, J. Leonard Halderman, Nathaniel Volney Ludwick, Wilfred Earl Miller and Carroll Sonders Kimes.

The following persons were sent to the University of Pittsburgh on October 15th: Clarence Eckert, Austin Harry Graham, Samuel Kunsch, Hamilton Hernando Emery, John Joseph Fabian and Jonathan M. L. Hoffman.

## CHESTER COUNTY DRAFT BOARD NUMBER 2.

### INDUCTION LISTS.

The records of the Chester County Draft Boards that are on file in the offices of the World War Commission at Harrisburg, are composed of photostatic copies of the lists of men sent to mobilization camps during the period of selective service from June 5, 1917 to November 11, 1918. In most cases these photostatic records are in excellent condition. In a few instances however, the names type-written and then photostated, can not be accurately read. Thus, a few names of persons who were sent from Board Number 2, are omitted at the places designated below.

The following persons were accepted at mobilization camps (not designated) on the accompanying dates, before the questionnaire system was effective:

September 23, 1917—Joseph L. McCloskey, William K. Kugler, William Merrihew Rulon, Francis C. Fleming, Merritt Bruce Ibaugh, Archie H. Bradford, Thomas B. Murphy, Lloyd Barr, Jr., Nicolo Orlamo, Charles A. Burn, William F. Baldwin, George S. Sharp, John T. McGinnis, Horace I. Buchannan, Newman F. Ottey, William A. Sheridan, John Joseph Gleason, Charles E. Smith, Clifford J. Wright, Gabriele DiEmidio, Ralph McC. Wright, Joseph H. Smith, Germino Franceschino, Ralph H. McGarraher, Paul Jenkins, George A. Harman, Dan H. Wheeler, Charles



Joseph, John Brooks, Jr., Louis Teat, Norman T. Scarlett, Reardon Miller, Joseph A. Ryan, Luis Rendon, Earl E. Spence, William T. Foy, Thomas Massimino and William P. Ryan.

September 24, 1917—Charles H. Masob, Edward Rogers, Francis M. Taylor, Harry D. Burkey, Giovanni Mozzano, Ralph Gunkle, Clarence H. Hess, Michael Baltrizastro, Otto Stader, Jr., Austin B. Collins, John J. Snellinger, William T. Timmings, Clyde K. Phillips, Ellis H. Maris and John Smiley.

September 27, 1917—Harold W. Baldwin.

September 29, 1917—F. T. Williams and William J. Harrington.

October 8, 1917—Charles W. Scott, Jr., Ivan Lester Emery, Maurice A. Geary, Herman W. Reeder, Vincenzo Mazzani, James J. Clancy, Edward H. Trotter, Jr., and F. E. G. Davis.

October 12, 1917—Joseph A. Leary, Ludwig Fischbacher, Costantino DiFillipo, Clarence E. Epright, Bartram H. Dilka, Fillippo Ipordi, Fred J. Barry, John P. Nilan, John V. Hollingsworth, James G. McBride, George T. Myers, William H. Dougherty, Ralph J. Williams, Edward G. Yost, Albert J. Guillerman, William L. Noonan, Michehe Consolve, Harold J. B. Thompson, Harry Curry and Harry R. Eppelsheimer.

October 16, 1917—Stephano Garzarella.

November 3, 1917—Achille D. Antonio, Dominick Gilen, Joe Palizzi, William E. Powell, Jay H. B. McCowan, James F. Clark, Harry P. Lowney, Edwin D. Eshelman, Charlie D. Topper, Vincenzo Pompa, Panfilo Golato, Elvin L. Ruth, Ellis R. Warren, Ernest Harman, Thomas P. Dalling, Francis V. Cassidy, William L. Oliver, Luigi Gambino, Harold B. Shea, Ezra Maudsley, James G. McBride, Harvey C. Barker, Russell H. Baen, Ferdinando Clerico, William T. Gray, Charles McConnell and Ralph G. Sharpless.

November 9, 1917—Benjamin S. Mitchell, Roland Ganges, William C. Rollins, William Hyland, Sherwood L. Jones, Ellsworth Stokes, Levis F. White, Charles H. Hoaney, George M. Edwards, Harry W. Cramer, Harry E. Anderson, Samuel Jackson, David P. Jackson, Willard M. Taylor, Hyland C. Johnson, Harry Evans, David B. Massey, Harry F. Jackson, Lawrence Matthews, Charles H. Grover, Hercules J. Stevens, Albert J. Smith, Nathan Holmes, Ralph Tyndale, Julius J. Shelton, Horace B. Steen, Albert L. Bowman, Alfred D. Garrett, William B. Miles, Herbert Williams, Jos. W. Garter, Roland M. Miller, Edward A. Patterson, Howard L. Butler, Frank J. Cramer, Norman Clay, Thomas G. Middleton, Horace Wesley, Herman E. Johnson, Clarence S. Raymond, Roland Chrisfield and Arthur Benefield.

February 7, 1918—James J. Darlington, William J. Lewis, Ercole Evoli and Michael F. Malchey. Benjamin Reed Henderson was credited to the local board at the same time.

The first contingent of men to be sent to camp under the questionnaire plan went to Camp Meade, Maryland where they were accepted. Those inducted on February 23, 1918 were as follows: Antonio Luciano, Luigi Esposito, Severino Speruto, Domenico Di Pietro, Alexander Firmania,

Juiseppe Marshitelle, Joseph Reale, Francis J. O'Brien, John C. Friel, Otho H. Tavener, Chester E. Miller, John Verookos, Carlton F. Pierce, Joseph B. Taylor, Herman Otter, Jr., Ignatius V. Sheehan, Harry T. Girvin, George W. Bonsall, Casper Andress, Charles H. Ockenden, John Walkage, Alfred S. Thorne, Samuel T. Barsby, Malcolm C. Hutchison, Fred O. Nolte, Filippo D'Alesio, Edward Earley and John A. Penrose.

On April 1st another group were sent to Camp Meade. They included the following: William C. Tweed, Edgar W. Miles, Michael Daniel, Edgar S. Pine, Joseph Scudder Walter, Leroy J. Matlack, Frank A. B. McComb, Cornelius M. Sheehan, William Cain, Harry S. Lugg, Taylor I. Gould, John Craddock, Samuel R. Pendergrast, Clarence E. Suplee.

The third group to be sent also went to Camp Meade. They left on April 25th and included the following persons: Charles E. Steidler, Grier H. Seeds, Paul Gately Moran, Edmund Scott Cox, Clarence F. Cox, Warren Delamator Lear, Morris H. Eastburn, Harold C. Fitzsimmons, Worrall H. Pierson and Walter Elwood Bevan.

On April 27th the following persons were sent to Camp Lee, Virginia: Robert A. Carpenter, Leo M. Melvin, Guiglio D'Averso, Isaac R. Evans, Joseph F. Bare, Jay Brandt Huff, Peters A. McCann, Lorenzo A. Schroth, William T. Muscheck, Norman C. Ford, Newlin W. Grubb, James L. McGrogan, Jr., John Resh, Joseph Harmon, John A. Pierce, Emidio Pizie, Tony Mareno, Epasminotas Haralambas, Grayson Patchell, William F. McCool, William W. Fahey, Herman A. Bauer, James Smith, David B. Sleeper, Patrick J. Redmond, Consiglio Tenaglio, Carmine Creseitelle, Elia Cipolle, Everett Kerr, Irwin T. Yearsley, Willard A. Fox, Peter J. Skinjur, Orin E. Maudsley, William E. Farra, Norris W. Highfield, Antonio Dagostina, Eugene J. Leary, John H. Babb, Walter G. Ralston, Joseph A. Cogan, Umberto Iamurri, Henry S. Clay, Luc DiSilvestro, Charles J. Foley, George S. Snyder and Charles L. Williams.

Fourteen men were sent to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on May 12, 1918 from this board. Their names on the photostatic record are illegible. Another group was sent to the same place on May 31st. They were: Marion Jefferis, Salvatore Clarbasetti, Clarence E. Carey, Earl Hilton, John J. O'Rourke, Francis J. Fanning, Maris E. Hilton, Warren T. Hannum and John J. Buckley. These names were nearly illegible too.

Charles M. Smith, Herman E. Gordon, Edward Johnson, Clarence Clark, Thomas Hunt and Eugene Brown were sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio on June 20, 1918.

On June 26th the following persons were inducted into the service and sent to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia: Domenico D'Orazio, George Lawson, John Joseph Burnes, Miller Robert Gilbert, Guiseppe Cavaliere, Thomas W. Haubert, George Daily, Jr., Abram M. Martin, Marshall Edwards, Clyde Nelson Cox, Domenic Falini, Arthur James Moore, William F. Bradley and Walter S. Hamilton.

The following men were sent to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia on July 25th: Charlie Klabeck, Philip Anzeletto, Charles M. Joyce, Warren J. Broomall, Harry C. Crosson, Con McDermott, Mark P. Taylor,

Baliderio Ciolini, Curvino TiArcangelo, William Sommers, Joseph Pinero, Harry E. Pennell, James A. Anderson, Joseph W. Webster, John E. Battan, Anthony Macrone, Thomas J. Conlon, Joseph Baunborn, Thomas W. Farra, Lent M. Schmidt, William A. McClain, Hugh Doohan, Thomas J. Redmond, Benjamin S. Wise, Charles R. Schorsch, Nicola Farmico, Thomas S. King and Robert A. Fulmer.

Harry Poliner, John F. Kuhn, Harrison Morton Moore, Thomas J. Eavenson, Jr., John Newhaus and Edward J. Machemer were sent to Camp Syracuse, New York on July 29th.

On August 4th the men who were sent to Camp Custer, Michigan included: William Jones, Eugene L. Days, Millard H. F. Curry, Morgan Thomas, Matthew Seward, Herbert S. Thomas, William Clark, Jr., Joseph M. Cato, Joseph A. Curry, Walter Smith, Thomas H. Wray, Leon Harmon, James A. Moore, Walter Mines, Albert Meriwethers, Isaac J. Warnick, James Green, Lawrence S. Lee, Cecil C. Dunlap, Horace S. Flowers, David Hines (transfer), Angus Carter (transfer), Lawrence B. Wilson, Charles William Hall, Herbert H. Jones, William H. Tyler, Leroy Maxfield, Stephen C. Brown, Walter B. Johnson, Meredith H. Brooks, James Austin, Robert H. Chew, Jr., Franklin B. Beckett, Enoch Crisden, Frank E. Lomax, Samuel Ford, Elmer Clark, Edward E. Kendall, Jr., William Dorsey, Henry P. Wilson, Collins Lowe, Fred R. Saddler, George W. Smith, Charles L. Washington, James D. Warfield, George W. Travis, Joseph B. Tucker, Benjamin Ginnell, Carl E. Vincent, William A. Cramer, Clarence Reed, Dean T. Cummings, Elisha C. Cole, Blake Roaf and Emanuel Tilghman.

William J. Martin, Frank B. Pyle, Francis H. Eachus, Jr., and John W. Cogan were sent to the Syracuse Recruit Camp at Syracuse, New York, on August 4th.

On August 5th the following men were inducted into the service and went to Camp Wadsworth, at Spartansburg, South Carolina: Edgar Downing, Leon Ross, Leon Catano, Nicholas Clark, Domenico Diurbano, Filippo Paoletti, Jacob Weiler White, Eli F. Garress and Charles Frederick Howe.

Fred Hughes, Foreman Felder, Alfred H. Davis, Silas Hunter Baylis, Albert Taylor Newman and John Henry Palmer were sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, on August 22nd.

On August 26th the following persons also went to Camp Lee: James Joseph Penrose, George O. Garriss, Bertram Pennell Jeter, Nazarino Epolido, Joseph E. Biddison, Elias Usner Bare, James Allen Gallery, Passmore Johnston, Charles Albert Sauers, James Thomas Nuttall, Grover Harry Weaver, Charles Ambrose Myers, Courtland Saunders McNelly, Antonio Mastrippolito, Antonio diLappinno, Giuseppe Scierretti, Maurice F. Guest, Willard Morris McKinney, Wilmer J. Burke, Walter Joseph Bain, Erwin Wayne Hayman, Jr., Earl Ohle and Leroy Glauner.

Harry Reihl, Jioseppe Jorggi, George Thomas Williams, Edward Merlino, Francis Leo Clark and Percy Happersett Windle were sent to Camp Greene, North Carolina on August 30th.



On August 31st the following men were inducted and sent to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio: James D. Butler, Lemon Brown, Howard Nixon, Wilmer Driggins, Linwood Johnson, Joseph Sherman Potts, Cellie Wright, David Bailey, Chester Martin and Harold Thomas Williams.

The following men went to Camp Greenleaf, Lytle, Georgia, on September 4th: Leo Joseph Griffin, Frank John Weaver, Paul James Brown, William Howard Sharples, Jr., Samuel Hughes Devlin, Jr., Chester E. Keene, Thomas J. Wright, Cono Favazzo, Percy H. J. McCormick, Charles A. Walker, Roy Martin, John Joseph Donnelly, Henry Paul, Evans Regester, James Ignatius Meara, Milton Fletcher Charsha, Thomas Roger Yarnall, Carl Lilley Hyde, Newlin D. Arment and James Facciolli.

Camp Dix, New Jersey, was the destination of the men who were sent on September 5th. They included the following: Walter Andrews Murphy, John Joseph Horgan, William Edgar Lightcap, Wilmer Hagenbottom Farra, Jr., William Carroll Grubb, William H. Smedley, Frank Ebner Simmler, Harry Buckwalter Suter, George Ailes, John Clement Cooper, William J. McCormick, Eber Pyle Martin, John Clayton Zinn, Benjamin B. Trout, Emerson Snyder Brosehard and Oliver Singleton.

Samuel Austin Bicking, Gheen Morgan Durborow and Timothy James McCarthy entrained for Camp Colt, Gettysburg, on September 6th.

The following persons went to Fort Thomas, Newport, Kentucky on October 2nd: Lewis I. Keller, Raymond M. Heald, Henry A. Stamp, James E. Naylor, Harry G. Taylor, Norman W. Mullin and Edmund R. Charles.

William Edward Barben, Drayton Gilmore Russell, Frederick William Mayo, Jr., John S. Oliver, Jr., Clarence R. McCulley, Charles P. Rodgers and Russell McKinley Brown left for the University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, on October 14th.

A contingent was sent to Camp Greene, South Carolina, on October 16th. The following men were in the group: David Luff, Jr., Raymond Purnell, Edgar Garter, William Howard Chew, Frank Lawrence, Herbert L. White, Charles Mitchell, Cecil Edgar Grant, Herman M. Johnson, Irvin Spriggs, Clarence Wallace, Robert E. Dennison, Herman B. F. Ray, Frank Norris, Addison Acie, Albert Brennen, Aubrey Twyman, Charles H. Burns and Orville Wilson Boyer.

Paul Lewis Fluck, William B. Parker, Charles Glenwood Hughes, Charles Close, Paul Hartzel and George F. Waltz were sent to Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg to enter the Student Army Training Corps there on October 25th.

On October 28th, Samuel Bentley Webb, Jesse Nevyas, Jacob Nevyas, Charles Beverly Hannum, Jr., Clarence Albert Short, Jesse Roger Moore and Arthur Wilfred Gardiner were sent to Swarthmore College.

### CHESTER COUNTY DRAFT BOARD NUMBER 3.

#### INDUCTION LISTS.

The following persons were accepted at mobilization camps on the accompanying dates:

September 30, 1917—C. Adrian Pennock, John Wood, Charles M. Taufer, Lewis M. Strube, Oscar M. Groff, George Rottemund, James

W. Coffroad, Thomas Henry Markward, Frank E. Cauthorn, Sylvester Bond, Clifford Anderson, Roy Letcher, William A. Miller, Alexander Borneo, Harry Callahan, Samuel Karem, Howard M. Shea, Joseph Norris, Chester Myers, Harry Wilson, John Mackey, Jerre Cucullo, Gilbert M. Thompson, Paul Elam Landis, Harry Detterline, Samuel Chambers, William Powell, Harry Fisher, John Treichle, William Hugnell, Carl Dewhirst and Paul Williamson.

October 6, 1917—Owen McNutt, Henry Ecroyd, F. Samuel Pugh, William McKinley Bell, Felix Branca, John W. T. Owens, Arthur J. Hall, Frank Coates, Harry Pennegar.

October 12, 1917—Howard Brown, Clifford Mullen, Warren O. Sharp, Benjamin Taylor, Joseph T. Johnson, Park Johnson, Charles Caldwell, Lewis Dadley, Warren Nichols, Harold Bea, Theodore J. Mitchell, Leroy Perry, Harry Johnson, Francesca Lustica, Paul Watkins, Norman Fulmer, Gordon M. Regan, Anthony Jackson, Charles G. Yost, Edgar L. Benge, Maurice O'Brien, Charles Plamk, Herbert Hudders, William Wilson, Ezekiel Mann, William Benson, Paul Clarkson, Fred Pennall, Ralph Bickling, Cyril Darrowe, Alvin Donache, Edward Gray, Charles Ewing, Paul Eastburn, Alvin Taber, John O. Lacey, Frank Watts, Charles Robinson, William H. Long and Wayne Williams.

November 3, 1917—Charles Hughes, Milton Cox, Harold John, Leo A. Hall, Martin Richards, Earle Matson, Niccola Ianello, Herbert Knight, Joseph W. Craig, Thomas Chalfant, Alvin Leisey, Harry Hall, Herbert Dias, Ralph Sharp, George Gensemer, Charles Brower, Ray Baer, George Stackhouse and Joseph Jenkins.

November 9, 1917—Albert G. Poyner, Horace Walters, Emerson Webster, James Cooke, Arthur Derry, Russell Brown, Earle Ricks, Blanchard Harvey, Herbert Cabbage, Stephen Ringgold, Emmett Pickell, Pervis Carpenter, Archie Goodwin, Sterling Davis, Clarence Cole, Elwood Bladen, David A. Thompson, Levy Green, Richard Brown, William Lawrence, Russell McCrimon, Clarence Holland, Alvin Cephas, Sylvester Miller, Emmor Williams, Charles A. Butcher, Fred Thompson, William Crawford, Robert Johnson, Arthur Allen, Donald Weatherly, John Dodson, Henry Harris, Diggs Javins, John T. H. Jones, David Hudson, Herman L. Lewis, Benjamin Johnson, Abraham Dixon, Abner Johnson, Walter Leroy States, Jeff Simms, Frederic Myers, Samuel Harts, George Raymond, Ellsworth Hunter, Frank Gordon, Robert Willis, Ottis Mallory, Paul P. Miller, Norman Green, Clarence Gentry, Eddie Moore, Harry Gray, Willis Hayes, Raymond Brown and John London.

January 6, 1918—Henry Monmore, Sherman Parker, Allen Retley and William Branch.

January 21, 1918—Raldon J. Wilson and Joseph Blackson.

February 7, 1918—Russell Wilson, Elwood Sturgis, Robert Clifford, Harry Bonner, Harry Bridgemum, Edward Apfelbaum, Arthur Bailey, Charles Hackett, John Hendrickson, Angelo Roberts, John Spence, Norman Pennington, George Ricky, Vincenzo Lagguce, Fred Hoopes and Clyde Richey.

The first group of men to be entrained from this board under the regulations that accompanied the questionnaire system were sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, on February 18, 1918. They included: Richard Christie, Joseph Brown, John Harris, Jerome Pears, Preston Bivins and Charles White.

On February 25th the following were also sent to Camp Meade: Miller Hutton, Theodore E. McLaughlin, George Lalagos, John E. Walker, Herman Blest, Norman McCall, Charles J. Hurley, George Gillespie, Ernest W. Miller, B. Ira Young, Alfred Roberts, John E. Pitt, Ray Kellon, Francis J. Kerns, Paul W. Oliver, Robert Hilton, Walter C. Hadley, Raymond Gibney, George W. Coffroad and Harry Coldren.

Another group went to Camp Meade on April 2nd. It included the following: Amato Bellucci, Cesare Ziffilli, Walter M. Edwards, Harry V. Moore, Luigi D. Vincenzo, Nicola Marimircci, Howard Hendrickson, Elmer Dennison, Frank McElhane, George M. Goodwin, E. Jay Heck, Mastin E. Miller and Charles J. Mesker.

On April 25th the following men went to Camp Meade: Norman Burton, Henry Reaves, Charles Snowden, Lewis Wright, Theodore McBride, Leroy Russell, Walter Brassen, Elwood Brown, Henry Stewart, Charles Durham, David Bond, Tate Gilchrist, John Ricks, George Potts, Townsend Wright, George Herring, Walter Vincent, Ralph Webster, Puck Bowers, George McClain, David L. Bair, William George Thomas, Benjamin Rubican, D. Frank McMichael, Raymond Rosazza, William Boone, Leonard Lee, Harry Grason, Justus Criswell, Frank B. Lynn and Harry Barrett.

A group of men went to Camp Lee, Virginia on April 28th. They were as follows: George Hastings, Raymond Armentrout, Charles H. Johns, Howard Deery, Charles Myers, Paul Garrett, Nicola Cietto, Adolf S. Benson, Jos. Gallagher, Camillo Browi, William H. Pyott, John McConnell, Jr., Albert J. Prgyborski, Emanuel Vincenzo, Leroy Pyle, David Siebman, Annibale Patemian, Harry Hilton, Archie Attkens, James Harris, Earle Winchester, Harry C. Fairlamb, James A. Smith, Vitantonio Ciascio, Harry Heatwole, George Lawler, Daniel Tiera, Earle Beirge, E. N. Founds, Samuel Faddis, Paul R. Bricker, Alfred Santucci, Clarence Poff, Peter Orleckiorpski, George Nicholas, Daniel Hoffman, Michael McCafferty, Charles Pluck, Arcangelo Venitto, Warren Commons, Thomas Paponeth, Ettore Gabriele, Nicola Rotuna, William Frame, Jr., Norman Winchester, William Deoskey, William Ballard, Frank Cobek, Herman Brown, Vahan Boyajian, Alfred Sessell, Herbert Sion, Vincenzo Coniegna.

The following persons were sent to Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, on May 13, 1918: Hayden White, Dominic Schrich, Timothy J. Sheehan, Howard MacNamee, E. Guy McMichael, Leslie N. Sloan, David Clayton, James Eastburn, Wayne McCorkle, J. C. Shoemaker, John J. Regetry, Ralph Speakman, Wilmer Manger, Harry Blacklock and Domenico Mazzioni.

On May 27th the following men were inducted and sent to Camp Meade: Harvey Brown, Samuel F. Aulthouse, Wassa Nahorney, Elmer



S. Landis, Harry E. Mitchell, Isaac Martin, Samuel Santucci, Philip Bleechman, Heasty Wehler, Francis N. Bickle, Charles Morton, Raymond Williams, Paul D. Miller, John R. Boyd, Ed T. Williams, Charles Taylor, Samuel Jaffe, Clarence Brown, Robert Fulton, Mardich Arabian, Abraham Jaffe, Michael Jaffe, Ford Tice, Charles J. Carl, Frederic McCarter, Charles R. Thompson, Clinton Garrett, Luigi Del Papa, William Y. Warren, Harry C. Harris, Edwin MacNeely, George A. Cox, Harry Hoffman, H. Edw. Martin, Arthur Wilson, Raymond Webster, Edgar S. Nieweg, George Egolf, Pizzo Carmelo, Ira G. Miller, Roy W. Gibson, Ches. E. Thompson, William Nields, Leroy Eshleman, George C. Hutchins, William Crossman, George Jones, Jr., Louis Lenton, Charles I. Ramsay, Howard Stanley, William Warner, Chester Eckman, S. Lewis Kirk, Charles Schroder, James Morgan, Frank Ritacco, Ralph E. Little, J. Jos. McGowan, Carl Hansen, J. Earle Dougherty, Sidney B. Spiro, Otley L. Barrett, Dominic Fortinpoire, Chester W. Fisher, Samuel Buch, Warren M. Elville, William T. Metzger, Fred William Peck.

Sidney Johnson, Richard Bennett, Schooley Pugh, Jefferson Ashley, David Coward and Wiley Reed were sent to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, on June 20, 1918.

On July 26, 1918 a group of men, including the following, were sent to Camp Lee, Virginia: John Wesley Commons, Thomas Maxwell, James Herman, Charles Chandler, John A. Stevens, William S. Anderson, I. Oscar Smith, William O. Pettitt, Walter Irwin and Nick Piergovanni.

A large group of men were inducted into the service on August 4th and sent to Camp Custer, Michigan. They were as follows: Jesse Spencer, Sam'l Ragins, Frank Myers, Donnelly Pearsall, Robert W. Hunter, Charles Phillips, James L. Flanders, James Randal, Charles Williams, Walter Hardy, Morris A. Williams, Raymond Porter, Leon Nocho, James H. Brown, Cleveland Hines, James Gregory, Fred Mason, Ralph Williams, Artis W. Lee, Ernest W. Lee, Warren L. Webster, Evans V. Thompson, Albert Poyner, Arthur C. Wilson, James Brown, Humes Johnson, Ike Barnes, Clarence H. Green, Carl Willson, Hugh A. Poyner, Eugene Comfort, Douglas Smith, William H. Sullivan, Elwood H. Smyrl, George Tinsley, Warren E. Thompson, Jos. Toomer, Charlie Clybarn, Walter Medley, Howard J. Boots, George H. Miller, Isiah Sheppard, Morris Banton, Lee Davis, John Diggs, Walter Bernard, Isaac Finks, Maud Gibbs, Norman A. Bryan, Curlie Savage, Oliver McGaw, Clarence Brown, Earl B. Craig, Charles Smith, Melvin Jackson, James H. Warfield, James C. Allen, Otis Myers, George Boyer, John Douglas, Ed. H. Bond, Harry Redden, James R. Mazell and Ulysses C. Slaughter.

Fred Lawrence Smith, Howard F. Brown and Marion J. Brown left for Lafayette College, Easton, to enter the service there, on August 15th. On the same day Richard N. Straw, Herman Beuninger, Ralston Roper and William Roy Widdoes were sent to the University of Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

William London, Andrew Lee Johnson, James H. Johnson, Melvin Mitchell and Bill Reeder were sent to Camp Lee, Virginia, on August 22nd.

Another large contingent was sent to Camp Lee on August 26th. The men in this group included: George Moran, William Shenkleman, Domenico Masciantonio, Samuel J. Crossan, John Burns, Raymond Yeatman, Walter M. Walton, Roy Woodward, Warren J. Young, Paul N. Hegg, Charles Garriss, Frank J. Wynn, Chester H. Nicholas, Harry L. Wier, Gastano Di Angeli, Clarence Springer, Thomas Masticoola, Fred M. Hogg, J. Ralph Grube, John E. Flood, Howard Barridge, Thomas Ample, Delmar Phillips, W. Haines Kent, Earle Hamsher, Edward Dixon, Jr., Madison T. Smith, Lawrence W. Phillips, Courtland Duncan, Louis Borraccini, Charles Witte, Robert Ault, Jesse Pyott, Daniel P. Jamison, Eber L. Kurtz, John Candelovi, David B. Crossan, Albert F. Cline, Arthur Bengé and William Hagen.

Joseph Harper, Charles W. Ross, Edward M. Elliott and Herbert R. Melrath were sent to Camp Greene in North Carolina on August 30th. Herbert Wilson, F. Nocho Milton and William Lawrence were sent to Camp Sherman, Ohio, on the same day.

The following men were inducted and directed to Camp Greenleaf on September 4th: Arthur J. Dacey, Vincenzo Marfia, Nicholas Lagges, Andy Bullock, Sam Fidale, Luther Murphy, James Grier, Robert N. Yerkes, William Hoffman, George E. Mesler, Matthew Flood, Howard Worth, J. Calvin Harding, Edwin J. H. Cook, John Green, Maurice Cochlin and Abraham Hershour.

Michael Bove, Wilmer G. Staddon, John Rineer, David Sheaver, Morris Huss and Richard Clarke were sent to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey on September 6th.

On the 18th of September William H. Walker, Joseph K. Johnson and Joshua C. MacDonald were sent to the University of Pittsburgh.

Henry Skolink, George R. Riott, Eugene Di Clemente and Thomas E. Higney went to Fort Thomas, Kentucky on October 3, 1918.

The following persons were entertained by the local board on October 17th, and sent to Camp Greene: Cornelius J. Monroe, Robert Weatherly, Aaron Johnson, Walter Mosley, Leroy White, Cleveland Boatright, Leonard Henson, Jefferson Adams, Otis Holt, Coyden Bradford, Elmer Lambert, Joe Ivery, Jim White, Arthur Smith, Jesse Davis, Joe Garland, Raphael Lambert, Maynard Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Clarence Ingram, Carl E. Pugh.

Owen C. Hoopes and George M. Haney were sent to Delaware College, Newark, Delaware on October 18th. They were entrained by the local board for New Castle County, Newark, Delaware.

Pennock Davis, William Miller, Willie Younger, Benj. H. Boyd, John C. Shockley, Ralph Jackson and Ed. Harrington were sent to Camp Meade, Maryland, on November 9th. On the same day Lee Ray, Ellis Harris and Charles Dorsey were sent to 1515 Arch Street, Philadelphia, by the local board.

American Red Cross in Chester County. In considering the work of the Red Cross during the Great War we have taken the West Chester branch as a typical example of the work done throughout the county be-

cause West Chester as the county seat served more or less as a clearing house for the activities of the county. The other branches did very good work but the work of one branch is similar to that of another. We are indebted to Mr. Vincent Gilpin for his kindness in furnishing this information.

Previous to the Great War, the Red Cross symbolized for most places a memorial to Clara Barton. With the coming of the Great War that symbol was translated into service and action. In April, 1917, under the leadership of Dr. William T. Sharpless, the West Chester Branch came into being as a working unit of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter.

During the summer and fall 1,489 members were enrolled from West Chester and the eight surrounding townships, which constituted the branch territory. In the Christmas campaign which followed memberships were raised to 5,508.

Headquarters were established at 13 N. High Street. The chief officers were Chairman, Dr. William T. Sharpless; Vice-chairman, Vincent Gilpin; Secretary, Mrs. George K. McFarland; Treasurer, Samuel Marshall. The following committees for war-activities were organized which continued throughout the war period:—Workrooms; Surgical Dressings; Knitting; Finance; Organization of Classes; Home Service; Emergency Relief; Publicity; Junior Auxiliaries; Membership; Purchasing and Auxiliary 211 in St. Agnes' Church; Auxiliary 88 Normal School.

Workroom No. 1 was established in the Parish House of the Church of the Holy Trinity; and at the following places, Normal School; St. Agnes' Catholic Church; Westminster Presbyterian Church; New Century Club; Sharples Separator Works; High School; and at 102 E. Market St. for the colored members.

At the same time out of town groups were formed at Brandywine Grange; Darlington Seminary; "The Lindens"; Goshenville; Milltown; Chadd's Ford; Unionville; Hamorton; and Fairville.

Early in 1918 Dr. Henry Pleasants, being in France, offered his house at 212 W. Miner Street, to the branch for headquarters and workrooms. Extensive shelving and proper work-tables were provided. The result was that the products of the branch rapidly increased. A sock-knitting machine was set up and kept busy. The Emergency Relief Committee was provided with cots, blankets and surgical supplies in case of local disaster.

Altogether some 200,000 surgical dressings were made with many thousand hospital garments, several hundred sweaters, and other things in proportion. A large amount of material was furnished during the great flu epidemic, and several tons of clothing collected for European relief, and later for the Mississippi flood victims.

The other branches in the county were as follows: Coatesville; Fagg's Manor Branch, Cochranville; Kennett Square; Paoli Branch; Berwyn; Phoenixville; Valley Forge Branch, King of Prussia; West Grove; Parkesburg; Oxford.



SUBSCRIPTIONS OF BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN  
CHESTER COUNTY TO THE VARIOUS LIBERTY LOANS

	1st LL	2nd LL	3rd LL	4th LL	Vict LL
<i>Pennsylvania</i>					
Atglen	15,450	13,700	60,000	44,400	47,500
Nat'l Bank of Avondale	15,000	36,900	95,000	125,000	140,000
Berwyn	19,250	34,200	133,900	120,550	71,300
Coatesville	178,700	592,300	203,100	412,750	171,650
"	493,000	932,000	305,200	625,000	450,000
" of Coatesville	500,000	1,000,000	600,000	728,800	505,600
Grange National Bank	12,850	81,750	149,000	133,500	54,300
Downingtown Nat'l Bank	50,000	87,250	166,700	200,000	145,000
Elverson Nat'l Bank	7,450	6,000	41,000	30,850	37,500
First Nat'l Bank	19,000	50,000	60,500	65,000	95,000
Kennett Trust Company	13,800	82,750	91,350	139,000	100,000
Nat'l Bank of Kennett Square	60,000	125,000	150,000	245,100	160,000
" of Malvern	20,000	50,000	208,550	220,000	132,200
Farmers Nat'l Bank	35,000	50,000	135,000	140,000	110,000
Nat'l Bank of Oxford	55,000	100,000	264,100	335,900	236,000
Peoples Bank	11,000	15,000	65,000	57,000	56,000
Farmers Bank	78,050	75,800	124,650	49,700	30,000
Parkesburg Nat'l Bank	60,000	10,000	66,400	110,000	60,000
Farmers & Mechanics Nat'l Bank	.....	162,600	451,650	508,100	365,000
Nat'l Bank of Phoenixville	100,000	76,800	334,750	391,400	315,000
Phoenixville Trust Company	100,000	135,000	310,750	310,500	175,000
Nat'l Bank of Spring City	29,550	88,100	151,350	152,600	150,000
Chester County Trust Company	50,000	50,000	90,000	225,000	137,000
Dime Savings Bank	20,000	60,000	75,000	150,000	174,000
Farmers & Mechanics Trust Company	.....	.....	215,600	319,000	206,000
First National Bank	150,000	202,600	261,000	368,000	247,000
Nat'l Bank of Chester County	200,000	175,000	300,000	611,000	403,000
" of West Grove	23,450	34,150	100,000	125,000	128,000
Total	2,316,550	4,326,900	5,209,550	6,973,150	4,902,050

## CHAPTER XVI.

### HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

**B**EFORE attempting to give a history of the practice of medicine in Chester County it seems necessary to review briefly the state of medical science throughout the world during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Modern medicine may be said to have had its beginning with the printing of "The Structure of the Human Body" in 1543 by Andreas Vesalius of Padua, Italy. The additions to the knowledge of gross anatomy since that time have been few and comparatively unimportant. Scarcely less important was the announcement of William Harvey of Folkestone, England, of his theory of the circulation of the blood in 1628. Harvey *assumed* that the blood found its way from the arteries to the veins through the capillaries. Malpighi *proved* it in 1661. The heart beat, Harvey says, was due to the "innate heat" of the blood which heat is "celestial in nature" and "identical with the essence of the stars." This indicates that Harvey had a poetic as well as a scientific mind and illustrates the fact that the most of medical science of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had an admixture of the occult and the supernatural. Many eminent physicians of that time believed in astrology.

Dr. Weir Mitchell has shown that Galileo used a crude thermometer before 1600 though medical thermometry did not come into general use until after 1850. Pulse counting was practiced by Sanctorius, who invented a pulse clock, in 1625. Much was known about the anatomy and function of the intestines and their glands, the thoracic duct, the lymphatics, the kidneys, the pancreas, the lungs, the heart as a muscle, the ear, the eye, the brain, etc., so that the physician of the time had a good deal of anatomical and physiological knowledge on which to base his treatment.

About the time that William Penn was sailing up the Delaware in 1682, Leeuwenhoek of Delft was seeing under a microscope of his own devising, bacteria which he called "animalculae," and the study of which, two centuries later, was to revolutionize our ideas of the causation and treatment of disease.

Until the middle of the eighteenth century the surgeons and barbers were hopelessly confused. They were both considered of a social class inferior to the physicians. "The general run of surgeons was still roughly classed with the hord of barbers, bathkeepers, executioners and vagrant mountebanks." (Garrison). Ambrose Pare, considered one of the three greatest surgeons of all time, (John Hunter and Joseph Lister being the other two) began his work as a barber surgeon. Trephining the skull was known to prehistoric people. Cutting for stone in the bladder is as old as the time of Hippocrates. Some other operations done in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were Cesarean section (rarely), amputation, setting fractures, reducing dislocation, opening abscesses and couching for cataract, and a few

others—a meagre list compared with the present time when almost every region of the body is invaded by the surgeon with impunity.

Obstetrics was largely in the hands of midwives. Louise Bourgeois attended Marie de Medici in her six confinements. Obstetrics as a science dates from the time of Van Deventer about 1700. From that time on it was taught as a branch of medicine but not much practiced by physicians.

The seventeenth century—the century of great poets, painters, musicians, scientists, and philosophers (excepting the great discovery of Harvey) contributed comparatively little to the common store of medical knowledge though the work of these great men was not without its influence upon medicine. The philosopher Locke was also a physician. In the absence of scientific knowledge of medicine all sorts of weird and fanciful theories about the phenomena of life and disease were presented to a credulous world. The two schools were the mechanical and the chemical. The former, of which Descartes was the exponent, treated all physiological processes as consequences of the laws of physics. The latter school, following Paracelsus and van Helmont believed that these processes are chemical and due to a gas or ferment. That some of these theories were accepted by the laity in Pennsylvania and possibly in Chester County in the seventeenth century is suggested in Whittier's *Pennsylvania Pilgrim*, for in describing the garden of Pastorius he says,

“About him, beaded with the falling dew,  
Rare plants of power and herbs of healing grew,  
Such as van Helmont and Agrippa knew.”

and he says that Pastorius “Read the herbal signs of nature's page” and “heard the pious Spener read his creed in flowers.”

One group of surgeons treated wounds, not by applying the remedy to the wound itself, but to the instrument by which the wound was made. Physicians' prescriptions contained a long list of ingredients, some of them of the most preposterous and loathsome character. Garrison says, “The practice of physic was often combined with the preaching of the gospel.” A survival of the time when the priest and the physician were scarcely separated in the minds of the public. “Giles Firmin, who, prior to 1647, delivered the first course in anatomy in New England, was one of these clerical physicians, and his probable scheme of treatment and instruction has been outlined in the witty imaginative sketch of Oliver Wendell Holmes. His anatomy he got from Vesalius, Pare, Fallopius, and Spigelius; his internal medicine was a mixture of the Greeks, Fernelius, van Helmont, and Sir Kenelm Digby; his pathology was mythology.”

“His pharmacopoeia consisted mainly of simples, such as the venerable ‘Herball’ of Gerard describes and figures in abounding affluence. St. John's wort and Clown's All-heal, with Spurge and Fennel, Saffron and Parsley, Elder and Snake-root, with opium in some form, and roasted rhubarb and the Four Great Cold Seeds, and the two Resins, of which it used to be said that whatever the Tacamahaca has not cured, the Caranna will, with the more familiar Scammony and Jalap and Black Hellebore, made up a good part of his probable list of remedies. He would have ordered Iron now and



then, and possibly an occasional dose in Antimony. He would perhaps have had a rheumatic patient wrapped in the skin of a wolf or wild cat, and in case of a malignant fever with 'purples' or petechiae or of an obstinate king's evil, he might have prescribed a certain black powder, which had been made by calcining toads in an earthen pot. \* \* \* Barbeyrac and his scholar Sydenham had not yet cleansed the Pharmacopoeia of its perilous stuff, but there is no doubt that the more sensible physicians of that day knew well enough that a good honest herb-tea which amused the patient and his nurses was all that was required to carry him through all common disorders." Horoscopes were cast and all sorts of occult signs were considered important. Physicians of the chemical school often did not see their patients at all but had specimens of blood or urine sent to them in a glass flask and made their diagnosis and based their treatment on an inspection of these fluids. Dr. Bernard von Lohr practiced medicine in this way in Chester County throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century.

Such then, in a very brief and imperfect outline, was the state of medical science and practice at the time of the settlement of the province of Pennsylvania. The first permanent settlement in this State was at Tinicum which was afterward a part of Chester County and is now included in Delaware County.

Dr. George W. Norris in his *Early History of Medicine in Philadelphia* says, "in 1638 Jan Peterson from Alfendolft was employed as a barber" (as surgeons were then denominated) in the settlement of the Swedes. In the year 1642, 1657 and 1658 Alrick the Director of the Colony of New Amsted, notices in his correspondence "the prevalence of great sickness and mortality" and under the last mentioned date adds "our barber surgeon died and another well acquainted with his profession is very sick." Afterward in 1660 it is represented to the Governor that the company "are much in want of a surgeon and one Peter Tyneman offers himself for the part." John Goodson arrived just before Penn as "Chirurgion to the Society of Free Traders." He resided a short time at Upland (afterward Chester County, now Delaware County) and then removed to Philadelphia.

Griffith Owen, a physician, who probably lived at Chester, at least he practiced his profession there, and who is said to have been "very knowing and eminent" and "universally respected for his professional knowledge as well as for his integrity and public spirit"—"for many years had the principal practice in Philadelphia" but "he left no observations concerning the diseases which he met with, or his modes of treatment." In 1699, while celebrating the arrival of William Penn at Chester on his second visit to this province, a salute was fired and a young man had his hand and arm shattered. "An amputation was resolved upon by Griffith Owen and some other skillful persons present, but as the arm was cut off, some spirits in a basin happened to take fire and being spilt upon the surgeon's apron, set his clothes on fire; and there being a great crowd of spectators some of them were in the way and in danger of being scalded, as the surgeon himself was upon the hands and face; but running into the street the fire was quenched; and so quiet was he that the patient lost not very much blood though left in that

open, bloody condition." The historian of this event states that "this was probably the first operation of the kind done in the province" and in Chester County.

Colonel Henry D. Paxson of Philadelphia, the historian of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware and himself a descendant of one of these settlers, writes, "Except for epidemics the Swedes were not given to being sick, their medicine was probably peach or wild crab apple brandy. The nearest approach to a physician was the barber surgeon." Dr. Amandus Johnson the historian, says, "The Barber, Hans Jeneke was hired to go to the colony on this expedition (1643) and the barber, Beier, gave 60 D for the preparation of his medicine chest" and in 1647 "The barber-surgeon, Mr. M. Frederick Hans Koch was likewise engaged to go to New Sweden on this expedition and his medicine cases were filled out and his medicine was bought on Hans Jeneke's memorial to the value of 83 R D (Ricks Dollars)".

It is probable that medicine was practiced in the early settlement of this county to some extent by physicians from Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Lancaster. In the latter town Dr. William Gardiner practiced for several years before 1756. Certainly there were good physicians in Philadelphia who could make the trip. Thomas Wynne, a Welsh physician and his brother, also a physician, came to Philadelphia in 1682 with Penn and settled in practice there.

Griffith Owen, mentioned before, practiced there until 1717. Edward Jones, who preceded Penn and his brother, Evan, in 1682, also practiced in Philadelphia. Dr. Christopher Witt was a learned man and a physician. He was one of the mystic sect of Rosicrucians who lived on the Wissahickon, which sect still survives. In addition to the practice of medicine he cast nativities for reward and patients came great distances to see him, possibly from Chester County. He was considered a conjurer though a good and learned man.

The first physician so far as known who lived and practiced medicine in Chester County, was Bernhardus von Löhr, mentioned before, who settled in Marple Township, now in Delaware County, about the year 1715. He was born in Germany and came to this country with his parents in 1697 when eleven years of age. A few years later, having determined to practice medicine, he returned to Germany and studied medicine and the classics there for seven years, returning to begin practice in Marple Township where he lived until his death in 1790, aged 104 years. When he was 102 years old thieves broke into his house and beat him to compel him to tell where he kept his valuables. He never left his bed after this. When 100 years of age he rode on horseback with his daughter from his home in Marple to his farm in the Chester Valley, a distance of thirty miles, in one day and returned the next. He was very abstemious in his habits. A sketch of him was written by Dr. C. J. Morton of Chester and published in 1854 in the Medical Reporter, a journal then issued jointly by the Chester and Delaware County Medical Societies. Dr. Morton says, "The practice of Dr. von Löhr was conducted principally in his office. This was owing in part to the almost insuperable difficulties which then existed to passing from one

part of the country to the other. Roads, except between some main points, there were none. Most of the passageways were but the worn pathways of the Indians. Streams were forded, forests threaded and the location of the farm clearings guessed at. All these difficulties were enhanced by the sparseness of the population rendering the distance to be travelled from settlement to settlement and from one log house to another both absolutely and comparatively great. The limited number of physicians then existing is another item to be considered. Each one would necessarily have a wide territorial range of practice. This was eminently true with regard to the extent of practice of Dr. von Löhr. Its limits were scarcely less than that of the county itself." He had some kind of a certificate issued by a German school—probably the equivalent of a medical diploma testifying to his scholastic attainments. He was a follower of van Helmont and of the Iatro Chemical school and considered a bedside visit and personal examination of the patient less important than the study of the bodily secretions in making a diagnosis. Contrary to the custom of the day he did not practice bleeding extensively.

Of a very different and much more modern type was Dr. Jonathan Morris a contemporary and near neighbor of Dr. von Löhr. Born in 1729 he played with the Indians in his youth. He entered the office of Dr. Thomas Bard, of Philadelphia, as a medical student in 1746. Dr. Bard afterward moved to New York where his pupil accompanied him and completed his medical studies. In 1751 he began practice at Newtown Square and remained there until 1756 when he removed to Marlborough, Chester County. He did not remain there long but settled permanently in Marple Township now included in Delaware County. He was a friend and patron of Benjamin West who painted his portrait showing him in a wig and with large ruffles on his wristbands and bosom of his shirt. He probably carried a gold headed cane, which was considered at that time the badge of the medical profession. It is told of Oliver Goldsmith, who lived at about the same time as Dr. Morris, that when he returned from his wanderings on the Continent, where he said he had graduated in medicine at Padua, and wished to set up in practice in London, that he provided himself with a wig and a gold headed cane which he thought qualified him for the work.

Dr. Morton wrote a sketch of Dr. Morris also for the Medical Reporter which is worth quoting as it gives an idea of the practice of medicine in Chester County at that time. He speaks of Dr. Morris' "distant and solitary tours through unbroken forests and among a sparse population whose meagre resources allowed but a mere pittance for his toil." He also says that "William and John Hunter of London were his seniors in age and commenced their lectures as early as 1746; so that it is fair to conclude that he received the benefit of their teaching both in anatomy and surgery. Paré and Cheselden were his chief authorities in surgery. The commentaries of Van Swieten and the writings of Sydenham and Hoffman were texts for the practice of medicine." It was customary then for the physicians, even those in the city, to prepare in their own offices, the medicines dispensed to the sick. He used Calomel and Jalap, Opium and Peruvian Bark, Assafoetida



and Camphor in his daily practice. He never engaged in obstetric practice thinking it the province of the midwife. At the time of the Battle of Brandywine he hastened to give assistance and was stationed near Concordville. He aided the medical staff in the care of the wounded and in speeding the departure of such as could be removed. He was distressed because of the defective police of the hospital and the neglect observed there and did not hesitate to enter an earnest remonstrance against these abuses to Dr. Rush who was present in his capacity of Physician General to the middle division of the Continental Army. He died at the residence of his son at London Grove, Chester County in his 90th year in 1819. The general regard in which he was held by physicians and laity alike on account of his character and skill and his commanding position in his profession gained for him the title of "Father of Regular Medicine in Chester and Delaware Counties."

There were many other physicians who practiced medicine in Chester County in the 18th century. Dr. Harris of Indiantown practiced very early; Dr. John Davis, Tredyffrin; Dr. Branson VanLear, East Nantmeal; Dr. Coates, Coatesville; Dr. Harry, Fallowfield; Dr. McLeane, near Gum Tree; Dr. John Cheyney, of Cheyney Shops; and Dr. John Wright of English birth, who was born in 1667. He was educated in medicine but did not practice. He afterward became a judge in Lancaster County.

Dr. Francis Gandouett from Bristol, England, came to Philadelphia before 1712. He practiced at Chester and for many miles around that place. In 1736 he petitioned for a license to sell "cordial waters" of his own distillation and to use it in his own practice. He was a surgeon in the French and Indian War.

Dr. John Cochran was a native of Chester County. He studied medicine under Dr. Thompson of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, but he never attended any medical college. He served as a surgeon in the war with the French and Indians in 1755. In 1776 he offered his services as a volunteer in the hospital, and in the following year Washington recommended his appointment by Congress as Surgeon General of the Middle Department of the Continental Army. In 1781 he was appointed Director General of the hospitals of the United States. He never practiced in Chester County.

Dr. David Jackson of Chester County, graduated in the first class in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1768 and was one of the first to receive the degree of M.D. from an American Medical School. He did not practice in Chester County.

Dr. Roger Davis, born in 1762, practiced in Chester County at the time of the Revolution. He was a member of the State Legislature and of Congress.

Dr. John Worrall who went to Germany with Dr. von Löhr to study medicine, practiced in Providence and died young.

Dr. Joseph Gardiner, born in 1752, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania and settled in West Caln Township. His practice extended from Honeybrook to Oxford. He was a member of the Assembly in 1776-77 and of National Congress in 1784-85. Francis Gardiner, son of the above, also practiced in West Caln. Dr. John Ross, born in 1762, practiced in

New Garden for thirty-five years. His son, Thomas, became a member of Congress from Ohio and his daughter married Thomas Corwin who was Secretary of the United States Treasury in 1852. Many more might be mentioned.

Among the diseases prevalent in Chester County in the eighteenth century was Tuberculosis, which was much more prevalent then than now, and as its contagious character and its cause were not known, it exacted a terrible toll from the people. Several of the physicians of that time were its victims. Yellow Fever spread from Philadelphia to the country and was often epidemic here. Typhus and Typhoid Fever were common. Asiatic Cholera occasionally was met with. Smallpox was very prevalent. All of these diseases are now almost or entirely eliminated by modern knowledge of their cause and of the way in which they are conveyed from one patient to another. In reading the physicians' records of that time and the proceedings of the medical societies one is impressed with the skill and judgment used by the physicians in the treatment of these diseases though the resources at hand were very limited as compared with the present time.

Physicians received their technical education in the offices of other physicians as pupils and assistants. After the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania was started in 1765, many of them went there to complete their education but did not graduate. A few attended lectures and demonstrations in the Pennsylvania Hospital, established in 1753. No one with a degree of M.D. practiced in this county until 1804. As late as 1850 it is said that there were one hundred old school physicians in the county, that eleven of them had no diplomas and seventeen did not practice. There were two Thompsonians and two Homeopaths. As an illustration of the time we may mention a prescription which was given for a chronic cough:

Beech Bark—2 handfull	Elecampaine— $\frac{1}{2}$ handfull
Hoar hound—1 handfull	Ground Ivy—1 handfull
Fennell Seeds—2 tablespoonsfull	

In one gallon of water boiled to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon. Add then molasses and sugar to make syrup of a proper consistency, reducing the whole to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon or thereabout.

The following request was sent to a local physician about the year 1780 by John Hannum who may be considered as the founder of the town of West Chester:

"Esteemed Friend:

Please send by my daughter, peruvian bark sufficient for two or three doses or more and a gentle vomit for a person of a weak constitution with proper direction for taking them."

It looks as if John intended to indulge in a little self-medication and to escape the doctor's fee.

The following was taken from Cope and Futhey's History of Chester County:

"Chester County to Dr. Branson Van Leer, Dr.

1769.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 25.	Bleeding Ann Gregory	0	2	6
" "	A Vomit	0	1	6
" 26.	Pleuritic Drops	0	4	2
" "	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 27.	Ditto	0	4	6
" "	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" "	Pleuritic Drops	0	4	2
" 28.	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	2 Blistering Plaisters	0	5	0
" "	Plaister	0	1	6
" 29.	Six Pleuritic Drops	0	3	0
" "	A Purging Bolus	0	1	6
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 30.	Purging Ingredients	0	2	0
" "	Plaister	0	1	6
" "	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" 31.	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
Feb. 1.	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	Pleuritic Drops	0	4	0
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	3	0
" 2.	Six Pectoral Powders	0	3	0
" "	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
" 4.	A Febrifuge Julep	0	4	6
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" "	Plaister	0	1	6
" 5.	Purging Bolus	0	1	6
" "	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" 8.	Ditto	0	3	0
" 8.	A Pectoral Linctus	0	3	0
" 10.	A Cordial Julep	0	4	6
		£	5	8 6

History fails to disclose whether the aforesaid Ann, with all these juleps, cordials, pectorals, boluses, etc., survived or not."

Throughout the eighteenth century inoculation for Smallpox was largely used, it having been introduced into England by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu on her return from Constantinople in 1718. It furnished occupation for younger physicians while waiting for regular practice, as shown in the following letter from Dr. Cadwallader Morris, of Philadelphia to his



friend, Dr. Moses Marshall of Marshallton in 1780. Dr. Marshall had written Dr. Morris that he had nothing to do and that the idleness was very irksome. Many young Physicians can appreciate his feelings. Dr. Morris wrote: "I am sorry to see that you are still in a state of discontent. You say that the proximate cause of your uneasiness is want of employment. You know, my dear Moses, that all things must have a beginning and so must your practice. There are many poor people in the neighborhood who would be willing to have their children inoculated (for Smallpox) but can't afford the current prices. A word to the wise is sufficient." The introduction of vaccination a few years later did away with inoculation.

Dr. Moses Marshall studied medicine in the office of Dr. Nicholas Way of Wilmington as the following agreement will show:

"Memorandum of an agreement made and concluded upon between James Marshall of Chester County, and Dr. Nicholas Way of Wilmington, in the county of New Castle, as followeth, viz: The said Dr. Way undertaketh to instruct Moses Marshall, the son of the said James, in the art of physick, according to the best of his understanding, for the space of two years, which time the said Marshall is to abide with him and his wife. He is to find and allow him sufficient meat, drink and lodging during said term. And in consideration thereof the said Marshall is to give the sum of seventy-five pounds, the one-half now and the other half in one year from this date. Witness of our hands the first day of November 1776."

The year 1804 marks an epoch in the history of medicine in this county for in that year Dr. William Darlington, the first physician with a degree of M.D. who settled in practice in the county, began a long and honorable professional life—first near the village of Dilworthtown and in 1808 he moved to West Chester where he remained until his death in 1863. He was descended from an intelligent and thrifty Quaker family which has contributed several men of note to the service of the county and the country. He kept a Journal in which he recorded notes of cases attended and various other items; such as, weather, crops, etc. Some of this was kept in Latin for Dr. Darlington was familiar with that language as well as Spanish, German, and French. While still at Dilworthtown under date of November 2, 1804, illustrating his zeal for his profession and his heroic therapeutic methods, he writes: "Thomas Woodward was attacked yesterday with a very malignant grade of fever—with great determination to the head—and pain and oppression at the precordia. His pulse was slow, seldom, laboring and depressed, intellect confused. I drew about ten ounces of blood in a small slow stream. It was black and livery as soon as it came into contact with the bowl. He soon acquired a chilliness after the bleeding—with a jerking motion of the body and arms—his pulse rather more frequent—great restlessness—his face and neck cold. In about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hour when I judged the system to have recovered a little from its depressed state, I bled him again to the amount of eleven ounces. While the blood was flowing he became easy, warm and in fact fell into a gentle sleep from which he soon awakened, quite composed in his mind and rational and felt

astonishingly relieved. As his pulse continued active, I proposed another bleeding—but he fainted at the *thought* of it. He continued better. He even walked out today! The practice in this case was a complete illustration of the inestimable theory of Professor *Rush* respecting the *depressed* state of the *system*. To that illustrious teacher I owe my present happy sensation on this occasion and in all probability my patient owes his life to my having been instructed by the enlightened professor of the practice of physic in the University of Pennsylvania.” Dr. Darlington’s Ledger has also been preserved, showing his attendance on the ancestors of many living in this county. His bills were small, rarely totalling more than fifteen or twenty dollars, though the rates he charged were not very different than those charged by the writer one hundred years later to those living in the same houses. As illustrating the cheapness of living in that day on March 22, 1809 (he was then married and living in West Chester) he wrote: “Last evening completed one year since I removed to West Chester. Business has been quite as good and encouragement as flattering as I could have expected. The amount of what I have booked in the time is 543 dollars 50c. I have lived comfortable and happily and all I ask of indulgent heaven is a continuance of the same.” While a student at the University he attended the botanical lectures of Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton and became so interested that he continued it all his life and became one of the best known botanists and author of books on the subject in the United States and the world. His *Florula Cestrica* was published in 1826. A larger work, the *Flora Cestrica* was published in 1837 and a second edition in 1853. A memoir of his friend and fellow botanist, Dr. William Baldwin, was issued in 1843. His *Agricultural Botany* was published in 1847. In 1849 he issued the *Memoirs of two noted botanists who preceded him, John Bartram and Humphry Marshall, the latter of Marshallton, Chester County*. Dr. Darlington was a member of the fourteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Congress of the United States. In 1830 he became President of the Bank of Chester County, a position he held until his death in 1863. In 1828 he aided in organizing the Chester County Medical Society and was its President until 1853. From the time of its founding until the present time the history of that society is the history of medicine in this county.

In an address delivered in West Chester on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the society, it is stated that a preliminary meeting was held for the purpose of considering the establishment of a County Medical Society on February 5, 1828, at which time a committee was appointed to prepare a preamble and constitution which was presented to a meeting on June 7 and adopted.

Article 1 provides after a statement of the purposes of the society:

“The Society shall be called, ‘The Chester County Medical Society,’ and shall consist of the physicians who have united in its formation and of such others as shall hereafter be duly elected members thereof: all of whom shall subscribe their names to this constitution as an evidence of their

willingness to conform to its provisions, before they shall exercise the privileges of membership."

The initiation fee was fixed at one dollar (\$1.00) and the annual dues were the same. (The annual dues now are twelve dollars (\$12.00). It was stipulated that all of the proceedings of the society should be published in the local papers.

It is a little difficult at this time to tell who constituted the original membership of this society. Dr. Jacob Price in his biography of Dr. Isaac Thomas says, that they were fifteen, and names them as follows: William Darlington, Samuel McLeane, Jacob Sharpless, Isaac Z. Coffman, Bartholomew Fussell, Isaac Pennington, George A. Fairlamb, William Harris, Ezra Michener, Joseph Griffith, John Kennedy, Charles W. Parish, Isaac Thomas, Wilmer Worthington and John B. Brinton. Of these four, namely, George A. Fairlamb, Ezra Michener, William Harris and Joseph Griffith appear never to have signed the constitution. One not mentioned in Dr. Price's list almost certainly was an original member, Thomas Seal. He attended the earliest meetings and his name is signed amongst the original members. Of the original members, as nearly as we can decide who they were: Dr. William Darlington, Isaac Thomas, Wilmer Worthington and John B. Brinton lived in West Chester; Jacob Sharpless in Downingtown; Isaac Z. Coffman in Phoenixville; Bartholomew Fussell near Kennett Square (In the latter part of his life he lived with his son, Dr. Morris Fussell in West Pikeland Township); Isaac Pennington in London Grove and Sadsbury; Ezra Michener in New Garden; Joseph Griffith in Lionville and Honey Brook; John Kennedy in Oxford; C. W. Parish at Marshallton; William Harris in Chester Valley and Samuel McLeane near Gum Tree.

Your historian loves to linger on the lives and characters of the men who established this society as revealed to us by contemporary records and local traditions. Several of them were men who would have been a credit to any scientific society at any time.

The two best known members of this group, beside Dr. Wm. Darlington, before mentioned, were Dr. Isaac Thomas and Dr. Wilmer Worthington both of West Chester. The latter was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1833 and was a member and speaker of the State Senate in 1869. In 1847 he introduced, in the Chester County Medical Society a resolution calling on the various associations of physicians throughout the State to unite in forming the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania. This Society now numbering eight thousand physicians in its membership owes its establishment to his initiative and thus made our society the parent of that large and influential organization.

The practice of medicine has changed much since the time of these men. Ether and chloroform as anaesthetics came into general use in surgery and obstetrics between 1840 and 1850. These additions to the resources of the surgeons and obstetricians vastly enlarged the field of surgery. The previous introduction of percussion by Auenbrugger in 1760 and renewed by Corvisart in 1808 and the development and application of auscultation, which is as old as Hippocrates, also gave a great aid to diagnosis. Specialization in



medicine was almost limited to a distinction between medical men and surgeons. Oculists came a little later. We have a record of the removal of a cataract from the eye of the wife of Humphry Marshall the botanist of Chester County, by Dr. Caspar Wistar of Philadelphia prior to 1800.

The physicians of Chester County have practiced both medicine and surgery until the present time although recently we find many men throughout the county limiting their work to surgery, ophthalmology, laryngology, etc. This has very much reduced the field of the general practitioner but the public has undoubtedly gained. There were no general hospitals in Chester County in 1850. A few of the more serious cases were no doubt sent to Philadelphia hospitals. The most serious operations; however, calling for the highest surgical skill were done in private homes without the aid of trained nurses. Antiseptics were unknown. Considering their handicaps the results were surprisingly good.

Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1843 introduced the idea of the contagiousness of puerperal fever and raised a great storm especially amongst the obstetricians of Philadelphia. The number of deaths from infections at childbirth, for which the attending physician was largely responsible, was appalling. It is said of one Chester County physician of that time that all of his cases of dysentery recovered and that in nearly all of his confinements the mother died.

In 1853-54 "*The Medical Reporter*," giving an account of the proceedings of the Chester and Delaware County Societies, was issued. It gives us an idea of the practice of the time and introduced many theories to account for diseases, the causes of which are now made plain by the bacteriological discoveries of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Reporter contains many biographical sketches of physicians of these two counties—some of very early times and others more recent. This paper was published for about two years and then abandoned until revived under the same name in 1912 as the organ of the Chester County Medical Society and continues to be issued monthly. It is supplied to the physicians of the county and is exchanged with similar publications in the other counties of the State.

Homeopathy as a theory of medicine was introduced into this county between 1840 and 1850 and caused a great dispute among the doctors. It was violently assailed by the old school and as vigorously advocated by its adherents. Much bad feeling was displayed on both sides which continued for many years. In fact, it still exists in a very attenuated form. The practice of the two schools probably modified each other so that in recent years there is very little difference between their methods and the application of remedies, and the best of feeling prevails. Members of both schools now belong to the County Medical Society. In fact, the feeling among doctors of all schools toward each other is very much improved and if we read the minutes of the society of 1870 to 1890 we are astonished by the evidences of ill will and the scandalous accusations against each other and bitter quarrels which no longer exist.

Perhaps because the field of medicine was so much more limited in the nineteenth century than it is now physicians of Chester County seemed

to have more time to indulge in the study of the natural sciences than at present. Botany was followed with great interest by many physicians. We have mentioned Dr. William Baldwin, Dr. Moses Marshall and Dr. Wm. Darlington. Dr. Baldwin was born in West Bradford Township—studied medicine—practiced a short time in West Chester and later in Wilmington. He became interested in botany and went as botanist to the scientific expedition of Major Long to the upper waters of the Missouri River, where he died in 1819. The *Baldwinia* was named for him. Dr. Moses Marshall spent most of his life in Marshallton finishing his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced a little at his home town but most of his time was spent with his uncle Humphry in his business of collecting and cultivating rare plants in his garden and in supplying seeds and plants to the botanists of England and other parts of Europe. He also assisted his uncle in writing the *Arbustum Americanum* (The American Grove) which was the first botany written by an American author. The *Marshallia* was dedicated to him by Dr. Muhlenberg. Dr. Ezra Michener who practiced medicine in New Garden, was an all-around naturalist. He was interested in botany and conchology and other branches of natural science and was an observer of remarkable acumen and patience. With Dr. Hartman of West Chester (Dr. Hartman was quoted by Darwin in his "Origin of Species") he compiled a description of the fresh water and land shells of the county which was published under the name "*Conchologia Cestrica*." He lived to a great age and died in 1887.

Dr. George Martin of West Chester studied the fungi and made a large collection of them. I think his collection went to the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia at his death.

Dr. Joseph T. Rothrock, Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania and the "Father of Pennsylvania Forestry," lived for thirty or more years in the latter part of his life in West Chester though he never practiced there.

Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton was born in 1837 in Chester County and died in Atlantic City in 1899. He was graduated from Yale University in 1858 and from Jefferson Medical College in 1861.

Few men, either here or abroad, have crowded into a relatively brief life span more arduous intellectual labor or have been rewarded with more honors and distinction than he. He received the degree of M.A., M.D., L.L.D., and D.Sc. and was Professor of American Archaeology and Linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania. Medicine, however, occupied only a portion of his varied activities, his world fame resting upon his pioneer contributions in the fields of archaeology and anthropology. For a short interval after graduation he practiced medicine in West Chester, and upon moving to Media was for several years editor-in-chief of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*. Called from his studies at the *Ecole de Medicine*, Paris, he served as Medical Director of the Eleventh Army Corps until disabled by sun-stroke. Later he was appointed superintendent of hospitals in Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, where he was mustered out with the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

These men and others of like tastes encouraged horticulture in the county and established aboretums one or two of which still exist. The town of West Chester has in its parks and along its streets a remarkable number of rare and beautiful trees whose planting was encouraged by Dr. Darlington and the trees supplied by the excellent nurseries near the town.

In 1867 Dr. Joseph Lister wrote his paper on the antiseptic treatment of wounds, having got his idea from the work of Louis Pasteur. The application of his methods revolutionized surgery—changed its technique and vastly extended its application. In 1882 Robert Koch discovered the anthrax bacillus. Following this in 1883 the diphtheria bacillus was discovered, that of tetanus in 1884 and many others. This was followed by the production of vaccines, anti-toxins and sera and their application to the diagnosis, prevention and cure of disease. The whole conception of the causation of the infectious diseases was changed and in many cases the treatment was changed also. The physicians of the county realized with the physicians everywhere that a new era had dawned in medicine and set themselves to work with zeal—keeping fully abreast of the changed conditions. Immunology took on a new meaning and a vast extension of its field. Pathology, blood examination and medical chemistry provided new and important facts in diagnosis and treatment.

Two other comparatively modern innovations in the practice of medicine both of which have had a very marked and very beneficial influence, are the establishment of the hospitals here and the accompanying blessing—the coming of the trained nurse. The hospital gives the patient the benefit of better study, better care, and better treatment and as the people of the community have learned of these advantages and have experienced them, the patronage of the hospitals has increased. The advantage of these additions to the facilities of any community are now so generally recognized that they need not be commented upon in detail.

Of the five hospitals in the county four of them have training schools for nurses and thirty or forty graduates in nursing are sent out into the world in their ministry of help and healing every year.

So far as appears the first general hospital was organized in Chester County in the year 1890 by the Stratford Castle No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle, at Phoenixville. It conceived the idea of erecting a hospital for the relief of the many persons injured from time to time about the iron works, railroads, etc. in that town.

It was incorporated June 12, 1893 as Stratford Castle Hospital. It was re-chartered May 25, 1895 as the Phoenixville Hospital.

Its bed capacity is sixty-seven. It has a public dispensary. The number of patients received during the years 1931-32 was eight hundred and ninety-two. It has a training school of twenty-four nurses.

Several additions have been made since it was started and it is now a well equipped hospital doing general medical and surgical work.

The Chester County Hospital of West Chester, Pennsylvania, was organized in 1892 and opened in a small way on March 1, 1893. Its original capacity was ten patients. The main building was erected in 1893



and in 1895-96 wings were added in the memory of Mrs. Anne Bull and Miss Jane Thomas.

The nurses' home was presented by the Rev. William L. Bull in memory of his mother, Mrs. Sara R. Bull.

In 1904 an X-ray machine was installed. In 1907-08 a children's ward was built by Mr. Philip M. Sharples and a maternity building contributed by friends of the hospital. In 1918-19 there was a Typhoid epidemic and ninety-two cases were treated in the hospital. In 1924, through the generosity of Mr. Pierre duPont, the present new hospital was erected a short distance northeast of the old one. Patients were transferred from the old hospital September 8, 1925. In 1927 a new nurses' home was built, the funds for the same having been provided by Mr. Pierre duPont, Mr. William M. Potts and others.

The hospital now stands on a lot of ten acres of high ground overlooking the town. Since its erection about fifty-five thousand patients have been treated within its walls. In the year 1931 there were 2608 patients treated.

Two hundred and seventy-four nurses have been graduated from its training school. It takes in general medical, surgical and maternity cases and it has a special ward for contagious diseases.

Its endowment fund consists of four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) given or bequeathed to it by friends of the hospital and four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) additional which was put in trust by Mr. Pierre duPont, the income to be used for the support of the hospital. It receives state aid.

It has a physio-therapy department with all of the improved appliances for the application of that branch of treatment. There are one hundred and thirty-six beds not including the bassinets.

The hospital is approved by the American College of Surgeons, the American Medical Association and it is approved for internes by the Board of Medical Education and Licensure of Pennsylvania.

Coatesville's first hospital was started by Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Huston of Coatesville on July 23, 1899 and was known as the Huston Memorial Hospital. All patients were received free and all expenses were met by Mr. Charles L. Huston. There were twelve beds which were sufficient at that time.

After two years the community was convinced that they needed a larger and more modern hospital and in 1902, five and one-half acres of land on an eminence southwest of the borough were purchased and a state charter was granted January 2, 1902. The building was completed in 1903. Two and one-half acres have since been added to the hospital site.

In 1916 the nurses' home was built by the auxiliary to the hospital. There was a Typhoid epidemic in 1912 and another in 1916 which taxed the resources of the hospital severely and demonstrated its usefulness to the county.

In 1927 an addition to the hospital was opened, having modern operating rooms, maternity department, X-ray, Pediatric department, out patient

department, etc. also private rooms and wards. At this time the total number of beds is one hundred and twenty-five including fourteen bassinets.

An Orthopedic Clinic was established in 1929. The daily average number of patients for the year ending May 31, 1931 was sixty-two. The number of patients admitted since its organization is 21,392.

The Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County was established in West Chester in 1913. In 1918 two new wings were added. In 1929 the nurses' home was erected. During the year 1931 the hospital treated 1333 patients.

The hospital has a very active out patient department. It treated 2977 patients in that department last year. The total number of beds is seventy-seven. This hospital serves a very useful purpose and draws from a large field.

The West Grove Hospital was established in 1918 at West Grove, Pennsylvania. It serves a field not occupied by other hospitals. In 1931 the hospital treated two hundred and thirty-one accident cases. Two hundred and eighty-one operations were performed and ninety babies were born. It had four hundred bed patients with the low mortality of thirteen deaths.

Six rooms are maintained by public and private charity. The hospital has a capacity of twenty beds and an active out patient department.

In addition to the above there are two Homes for the convalescent in the county.

The Hatfield Memorial Home, founded by Mrs. Mary Florence Hatfield for the maintenance of persons convalescing from operations, illness, etc., is located at Wagontown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. It was established as a memorial to her husband, Benjamin C. Hatfield in the year 1920.

The Home has accommodations for twenty-five guests and during the past year, one hundred and thirty guests were entertained there. Most of the service is rendered free to the guests at the Home.

It is very efficiently carrying out the wishes of the generous donor.

The James C. Smith Memorial Home at Oakbourne, Chester County, Pennsylvania is under the administration of the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission. It is intended for convalescent white women of twenty-one years or over. It was dedicated in 1896. It keeps its guests for two weeks but the time may be extended if necessary.

Last year it received three hundred and forty-four guests. It has a capacity of twenty-three beds. It is a free institution, established by the widow of Mr. James C. Smith as a memorial to him. It is one of the oldest and best known of the Convalescent Homes about Philadelphia and it serves a useful purpose where its services are very much needed.

The Hospital and Dispensary of St. Clement's Church in Philadelphia was organized in 1886. For several years the hospital was devoted to the care of the indigent sick of the parish of St. Clement's Church, but owing to a number of circumstances, its maintenance as a general hospital was connected with many difficulties, and it was decided in 1892 to abandon the purpose of a general hospital and to make use of the building for the treatment of those suffering from epilepsy only. It proved most successful as

far as the reception of patients was concerned, but it was soon found that the limited accommodations would be overtaxed at an early period, and that what was most needed for the welfare of the class of patients whom it was designed to benefit, was the opportunity for occupation and self-maintenance. The success which had been obtained in the colony farms for epileptics in Germany and France had already stimulated philanthropists in this country to establish similar institutions.

It was found that there were many obstacles in the way of securing a farm in connection with the Hospital of St. Clement's Church, so it was decided to obtain a new charter for a separate institution. A charter for the Pennsylvania Epileptic Colony Farm was therefore applied for, and was granted October 16, 1895. On February 15, 1896 the name of the Hospital and Dispensary of St. Clement's Church was changed to the Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital, and by mutual agreement a merger of the two institutions was asked for, and on May 2, 1896 the decree of merger was granted by the Court under the title of The Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm.

After careful consideration, the Committee decided on the purchase of a property at Oakbourne, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

On May 12, 1896, Mr. Henry C. Lea formally agreed to erect such buildings as were necessary for the accommodation of patients, and an Administration Building, at a cost of \$50,000.

The Building Committee had been impressed with the importance of adhering to the cottage plan; that is, to build a series of cottages with a capacity of about thirty patients.

The contract for erecting an Administration Building and two cottages, one for women and one for men, was awarded to a contractor of West Chester. Work was begun at once and was rushed forward with the utmost vigor, and these buildings were completed in 1897.

An Industrial Building was erected in 1899 to provide work rooms for the patients, and it was also used for religious meetings for the patients.

A Laundry Building was erected in 1905, and in 1930 new machinery driven by electric power was installed, thus providing an entirely modern plant.

In 1908 a cottage was erected for girls. This building was destroyed by fire in 1912, fortunately without injury or loss of life to any of the inmates. It was rebuilt as a completely fireproof building.

In 1913 a Central Kitchen building was constructed to supply food for all of the cottages. At the same time an Assembly building was erected to provide for religious services and entertainments, and also to serve as a school house for the children.

In 1918 alterations were made in the two original cottages for women and men, which very materially increased their convenience.

The buildings are in excellent condition and are well adapted to provide for a population of one hundred ten patients. The population is composed of thirty-two men, fifty-six women, and twenty-two girls.



Since its establishment the Institution has treated over six hundred sixty-five patients, the greater number of whom have come from Philadelphia, but a large number were residents of the counties adjacent to Philadelphia.

A large proportion of the food supply is produced by the labor of the patients, thus affording great economy in maintenance. For many years a well equipped carpenter shop has been used by one of the patients for the repair of the buildings and the implements. Women patients work in the kitchen, and laundry and do the housework in the cottages. In addition they mend the clothing, linen, etc. The children are given primary and graded education by a resident teacher, and they are also taught housework and sewing.

Under the training of the teacher the girl patients produce a play each year. The preparation for this gives education and amusement to the performers, and the performance is always enjoyed by all of the patients.

Another useful Institution for the care of the sick which is located in Chester County is the country branch of the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, near Malvern. This Institution was opened in 1902. It has accommodations for one hundred patients. The incipient or less advanced patients are treated here and the acutely ill patients are treated at the Institution in West Philadelphia at 33rd and Lancaster Avenue.

There is a farm in connection with the country branch but the patients do not work on it nor do they have any contact with the food produced on the farm and eaten by the patients and attendants.

It has open air pavilions for men, women and children. It does a very high grade of work at a very moderate cost to the patients. It is under efficient management and it is hoped that, when funds are available, the city branch may be discontinued and all work of the Institution can be done at Malvern.

In another respect the work of the physician of Chester County has become easier. Years ago the life of the country doctor was a hard one. Originally he went from patient to patient on horse back with his instruments and medicines in the saddle bags. Then came the one seated gig—both followed by the chair and the “buggy” which was generally used until the coming of the automobile about twenty-five years ago. Until recently there were almost no hard roads and the drag through the mud in winter and through snowdrifts was a slow and wearing process. Now the physician can go over hard and smooth roads in a closed and comfortable car five or ten miles while before he was going one. It permits him, too, to extend his practice to regions inaccessible on horseback or in a horse drawn vehicle.

In his very interesting Memoir of Dr. Isaac Thomas, who practiced from 1820 to 1860 in West Chester, Dr. Jacob Price says, “The amount of physical labor that Dr. Thomas performed in the course of his long life, must have been unexampled. His practice was wide-spread. In the early part of his career the roads were imperfectly constructed; many were mere by-paths; gates had to be opened, bars removed, ditches crossed. I well remember getting from his lips the recital of a day’s work, in which leaving home after breakfast and returning at night, he travelled on horseback over

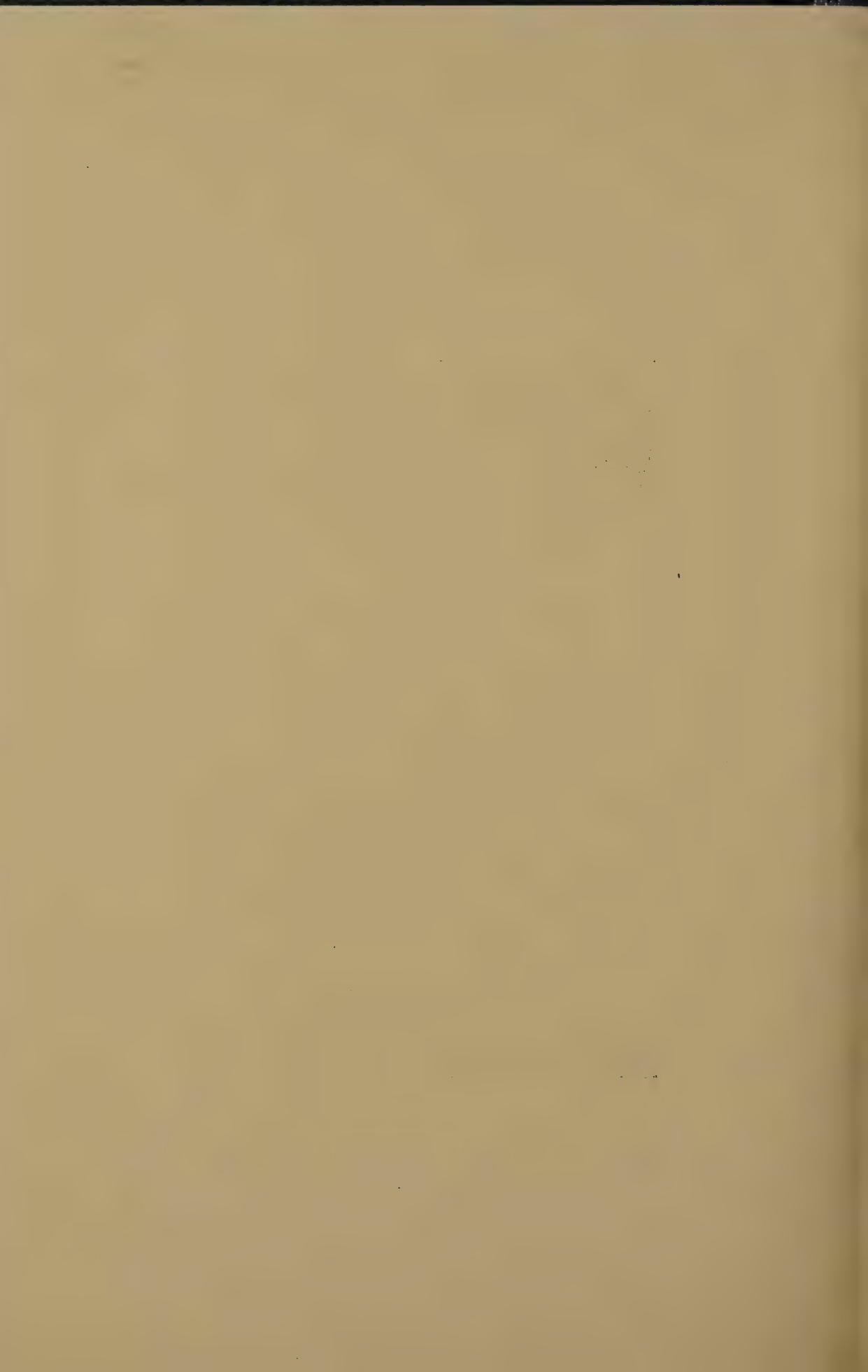
thirty miles, having had to open nineteen gates and fifteen sets of bars. Those who now practice over smooth roads, in easy carriages, and often with a driver, will find it difficult to estimate the labor of those who lived a generation before us."

The latest enterprise of the physicians of this county is to take an active and efficient part in conjunction with the various health organizations that exist here, not only in the cure but in the more important work of the prevention of disease. In 1931 they prevailed upon the Commissioners of the county to appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the salary of a health director who was active in preaching the gospel of health before school authorities, Home and School Leagues, Parent-Teacher Association, and similar bodies. The Anti-Tuberculosis Association supplied the funds to pay the expenses of the director. Much good was accomplished especially in reducing infant mortality and in inducing expectant mothers to present themselves before the free clinics of the county for examination and in giving instruction in the feeding of infants. This year (1932) the Commissioners on account of the prevailing financial conditions, have not felt able to make the appropriation but the people of the county are aroused to the necessity of this work. It will go on until it is hoped that it may be made the most healthful county in the State. Prepared by Wm. T. Sharpless, M.D., West Chester.



PHILIPS MEMORIAL BUILDING  
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT WEST CHESTER.





## CHAPTER XVII.

### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

**E**ARLY History.—The folks who were earliest interested in making education general throughout the county were the English, Welsh and Scotch-Irish. However, it is to William Penn that credit is due for laying the foundation of public education in the state for in 1682 he decreed that the governor and council "shall erect and order all publick schools and encourage and regard the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions."

The Friends and Presbyterians were very active in promoting schools and academies for higher education in the early history of the county. In many of the churches and meeting houses a room was set apart to be used as a school. Later, when there was a demand, the schools were built of rough hewn logs and stone and sometimes the stone structures were octagonal and commonly called an "eight-square school house." There are several of these buildings yet standing in our county. The one in the best state of preservation is the Diamond Rock School House near Valley Forge. A brief history of this school is typical of the conditions in the early period. In January, 1818, the people of this locality realizing the need of better school facilities, decided to build the school referred to. They selected a pleasing site. As one stands there and studies the outlying sections, it is a typically beautiful spot of scenic Chester County. North of the school is a beautiful background of hills and to the south are well kept farms and substantial homes.

The money which was required to construct the building was raised by subscriptions in amounts varying from fifty cents to thirty dollars. Those who were unable to give money, donated their services to aid in the carpentering and mason work, hauling and in other ways. The total cost of the building amounted to two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

The school was equipped with long desks, and benches were used for seats. When the pupils were seated they faced the walls and windows. On either side of the doorway were open cupboards which were used for the dinner baskets.

A large ten plate stove was found in the middle of the room which had a door through which a good-sized log could be placed. The splitting of the wood was taken care of by the older boys. During the winter session, the attendance was always the largest, as many as sixty young people being enrolled. This was the time when the young men and women came, and during the fall and spring sessions the younger children attended. One can imagine how difficult it would be to teach in a hot stuffy room in which were crowded sixty people.

Naturally, the curriculum varied for it depended upon the training of the teacher. The three R's were the fundamentals. The following text books were commonly used, "Comly's Spelling Book," "Murray's Gram-

mar," "Greenleaf's Arithmetic," and of course no school curriculum was complete without a large supply of hickory sticks.

In all of the schools discipline was strongly maintained. Many of the young men thought it a crowning part of their education to be able to drive the teacher out of school.

The best equipped teachers, physically and mentally, of this early period, were the Scotch-Irish. They were eagerly sought for by the schools of the county. The teacher found it necessary to live with various families in his district during the teaching term as that was the only way some folks could pay a part of his meager salary. This was always paid by the parents of the children attending school. However, in these poorly equipped schools were trained large numbers of men and women whose influence for righteousness has been manifested in all walks of life.

The educational life of the county is rich in its splendid history of its earlier, later and present day schools, academies and institutions of learning. The patrons keenly alive to the necessity of high educational support, have always contributed liberally and loyally to the support of the schools, and the teachers, guided by fine ideals of service and character have always helped to enrich its educational life. The history of the early schools and later institutions will prove interesting as it appears in the following narrative.

The educational background of West Chester is both challenging and interesting. For more than a century the town has stood in the forefront of educational activities. The schools, academies and higher institutions of learning have been known throughout the length and breadth of the nation for their high standards of scholarship and fine ideals. Students have been enrolled in these institutions from all parts of the world. The schools established in West Chester are as follows:

The first outstanding institution was established in 1813 and known as The West Chester Academy. Voluntary subscriptions made possible the erection of the buildings. The first instructors were Doctor John Gemmil and Jonathan Gause. Unfortunately Doctor Gemmil died in 1814. He was a very capable teacher and leader, and was just starting upon his great work when death intervened. Then Mr. Gause became principal and under his fine leadership the academy enjoyed a fine period of prosperity, as pupils came from all parts of eastern Pennsylvania. He resigned in 1829 in order to organize a private school.

From 1829 to 1834 the school had varying success under different principals. For the next six years the academy was under the direction of Jean Claude Antoine Brunin de Bolmar of France, and under whose leadership the school made rapid strides. Then Mr. James Crowell took charge and continued to direct the school for a period of fourteen years. Dr. William F. Wyess succeeded him and continued in the principalship until 1866. During his capable administration the school grew in prestige and numbers which required the erection of new buildings. The school continued for three years after Dr. Wyers relinquished it under the direction of Professors Hunter Worrall and Eugene Paulin, when it was consolidated with the newly organized State Normal School.



The West Chester Boarding School for Young Men and Boys was organized by Jonathan Gause in 1829 which he continued with success until 1832. Then Cheyney Hannum continued the school until about 1838.

When Professor Worrell gave up the West Chester Academy he opened the Mathematical and Classical Institute for Boys which was continued for several years.

The Young Ladies' Boarding School was established as a joint-stock company in 1837 under the direction of Mrs. Almira H. Lincoln Phelps who was well known as a botanist. However, the company failed in 1840, when the building was sold at sheriff's sale and was purchased by Jean Claude Antoine Brunin de Bolmar, who organized it into the Young Men's Boarding School. This school soon became very popular and attracted pupils from the south and West Indies. Mr. Bolmar was a very rigid and capable teacher and whose scholastic standards were very high. He was the author of several books and well known in the educational world. He directed the school until 1862. The property was then sold to the Pennsylvania Military Academy under the direction of Colonel Theodore Hyatt who conducted the school in this property until 1865 when the school was removed to Chester where it is now located. This academy was chartered with full university powers in 1862, and at once set a high standard for efficiency. It spoke well for the supervision of the school as at that early period its student body numbered more than one hundred and twenty cadets.

The Wyers' Scientific and Classical Institute for Boys was organized by Dr. William F. Wyers in 1866 in the property vacated by the Pennsylvania Military Academy which was purchased by Mr. Wyers in 1866, and which he conducted until his death in 1871. He devoted himself very earnestly to his work here and he sent young men to college thoroughly prepared and those who did not go to college were likewise carefully prepared to take up the responsibilities of life. After Dr. Wyers' death, Robert M. McClellan continued the work for two more years when the building was sold to become a Catholic Convent of the Immaculate Heart and a school was also established directed by the sisters known as Villa Maria.

Price's Boarding School for Girls was established in 1830 by Philip and Rachael Price. Their daughter, Mrs. Hannah P. Davis became the principal and directed the school for twenty-two years. Mrs. Davis was a very able teacher and supervisor and known for her fine ideals. In 1852 the school was purchased by Miss P. C. Evans and sisters who conducted the school for several years. It is estimated that more than twelve hundred girls received their training here.

McClellan's Institute for Boys was established by Robert McClellan in 1873, after he gave up the work in the old Wyers' school. This work was carried on for several years when the school was closed.

The Allen Normal School was established in 1852 under the direction of Dr. Franklin Taylor, Dr. Elwood Harvey and Professor Fordyce A. Allen. Eventually Mr. Allen assumed entire control of the school. In 1860 Mr. Allen organized a Young Ladies' Academy as an associate school. He continued these schools until 1864.

The Young Ladies' Select School was organized in 1860 and continued until 1867 under the supervision of the Misses Lamborn and Worral. In 1867 Dr. Franklin Taylor directed the school under the name of Young Ladies Seminary which was continued until 1870.

Rebecca B. Pugh's Boarding and Day-School was established in London-grove in 1848, which was continued there until 1854. The school was then removed to West Chester where it was operated until 1874. In West Chester a large number of younger children were admitted.

Among some of the smaller but important schools which may be mentioned are the following: James Hughes' School; Miss Jackson's School; Miss Pennington's School; Fontgarth Hall; Murtagh's Select School; Miss Emma Dennis; Jacobs' School; all of which were organized in the fifties and continued for sometime. Between 1870 and 1890 the following schools were in operation—Miss Townsend, Mrs. George, Mrs. Paulin, Miss Smith, Miss Wilson, and the Misses Butler.

John Christian William Folkert Wyers, AM., Ph.D. was born in Essens, Germany, Jan. 27, 1812, the son of a Lutheran minister. Until fourteen years of age, his father guided his studies; he was then sent to one of the many excellent classical schools that abounded in Germany where he continued for four years without returning to his home, in preparation for entering the university of Heidelberg. He completed his studies and received his degree at Leipsic. He spent sometime in travel, a practice of students in those days; these ardent students traveled on foot, and their journeys included the great mountains of central Europe. His experiences, in his young manhood, lightened up the study hour of many a class room group. Afterwards, while a tutor in the family of one of the nobility he joined one of the secret societies that had for its object the propagation of republican ideas in Germany, and by the too free use of his pen he was compelled to expatriate himself in 1842. He landed in this country in Baltimore, ignorant of the language, and for that reason failing of his employ as a teacher, he, with a stout heart took hold of the pick in the chrome mines of Chester County. Having earned a few dollars as a miner, he walked forty miles to Baltimore to purchase some books to pursue his study of English. He bought a Bible, a copy of Shakespeare and a dictionary, and with these under his arm started back to Chester County. On the way, in Harford County, a country landlord, learned on inquiry what he carried in his package, would take no compensation from the young foreigner who exhibited such an earnest disposition to learn English.

It did not take long for the community in which he worked to discover in this miner, speaking broken English, and his clothing stained with yellow ore, one who had enjoyed the advantages of the best education which Europe could give. A vacancy occurring in the Academy at New London, after an examination in which the examiner soon conceded the candidate's superiority in Latin and Greek, Mr. Wyers was engaged as teacher, and shortly after was appointed principal. Later he was called to the Bolmar Institute in West Chester; then he became principal of the West Chester Academy, and in 1866 purchased the Bolmar property, and established Wyers' "Classical

and Scientific Institute for Young Men and Boys." To the close of his life in 1871 he gave himself unremittingly to the cause of education, and became one of the vital forces in its development in the State. He was also zealous in Bible education in the sphere of the Church as he was in education in the secular sphere. He was always actively engaged in teaching in the Bible school, as well as conducting on Sunday evenings an hour of Bible study with the entire student body.

Jonathan Gause.—One of the most unusual teachers of Pennsylvania and Chester County was Jonathan Gause who was born October 23, 1786 in East Marlborough Township. He came of very fine stock; his father, who served in the American Revolutionary forces was of Scotch-Irish origin, and his mother was of English ancestry. His early education was very meager, as his father desired him to be a mason, and he thought his education was sufficient. However, Gause continued his studies during his leisure hours.

In his youth he became seriously ill and upon recovery it was found that he was lame. This condition changed the future activities of his life. He now resolved to become a teacher, a vocation which he had wanted to follow, but which had been denied him. In order to prepare himself efficiently for this work he entered the New Garden School which was under the direction of Enoch Lewis, a very able teacher. Here he received very fine training in English grammar and higher mathematics.

Jonathan Gause began his first teaching work in 1807 in Marshallton. Here he did a very effective piece of work, which attracted the attention of the trustees of the West Chester Academy so that they invited him to accept the principalship of the Academy which he assumed in October 1813. He served in this capacity with the exception of about one year until 1829. During this period the Academy flourished so that it became one of the most outstanding institutions in the East. Many men who later became prominent in affairs of Church, State and education were taught here.

In 1829 he opened a private school in West Chester which proved successful from its inception. Then in 1832 he organized a school on his farm, Greenwood Dell within a short distance of Marshallton. In the midst of beautiful pastoral surroundings his school proved to be a joy and inspiration to all. Perhaps it was here he did his best work because of his long experience and careful training.

He continued his work here until the trustees of the Unionville Academy called him to the principalship of the school which he accepted in 1839. He built up this school and remained in charge until 1847 when he returned to his beloved Greenwood Dell home. He again organized a flourishing school here which he continued until 1865 when he retired from his profession after having taught for fifty-eight years. He died April 9, 1873 and was buried in the Friends Meeting House Cemetery, Marshallton.

Jonathan Gause was an able teacher, who believed that education is the foundation stone of democracy. He was an earnest advocate of coeducation and in many of his views he was ahead of his time. He was an inspiration in the school room. His interests in his students were stimulating and sympathetic. His influence in the educational work of his county and state



is felt yet today. His memory should always be cherished and we pay tribute to his untiring zeal and service.

New Garden Boarding School for Boys was founded by Enoch Lewis in 1808. The school specialized in mathematics and natural philosophy. The school became recognized as one of the best schools in which mathematics were taught in eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Lewis had excellent training for his teaching work, was recognized as a fine teacher, enthusiastic, and also the trainer of many teachers in the field of mathematics. The school continued until 1824.

London Grove Boarding School for young men was organized in 1849 by Benjamin Swayne and was closed in 1860 after a successful existence.

The Barnard School in West Marlborough township was established in 1784. Jeremiah Barnard and wife Judith by deed dated 7th mo. 21st, 1784, conveyed to Joshua Pusey, Richard Barnard, Jeremiah Barnard, Junior, and Isaac Baily, a committee appointed by the New Garden Monthly Meeting, "for the purpose that such and so many of the people called Quakers as will be willing and desirous to join in the expense and subscribe to the building of a suitable and convenient school house for the reception of a suitable and qualified master and one in membership, or one approved of for the time being by a Committee appointed by the New Garden Monthly Meeting to teach and instruct the said people called Quakers, and all others who shall conform and conduct agreeable to the wholesome rules of good order and good discipline of the said school." A tract of 46 sq. perches in West Marlborough Township was conveyed for the consideration of five shillings. A stone one story building was erected and school was started. In 1855, because the original committee was deceased, then the London Grove monthly meeting petitioned the Chester County court for a renewal of the trust which was done. The school continued until the public school system superseded it.

Fagg's Manor Classical School was established at Fagg's Manor in 1739 by the Rev. Samuel Blair who was a great preacher and teacher. Work of a very high order in theology, classics and other important studies was carried on here. This academy was carried on by Rev. Samuel Blair until his death in 1751. He was succeeded by his brother, Rev. John Blair who continued the school along the same lines until 1767, when he accepted a call to become one of the instructors in the College of New Jersey at Princeton. During the years that the school flourished the attendance was quite large and many were unable to gain admittance until the following year. Discipline was very strict, but never repressive. Both the Blairs believed that hard work and constructive discipline were essential for fine character.

Among the leaders in church and educational affairs in the nation who received their education at this institution may be mentioned the following: Samuel Davies who became president of College of New Jersey, Dr. Robert Smith another influential teacher, Dr. John McMillan the founder of Jefferson College, and James Ross who became one of the first teachers in Dickinson College and who is the author of a Greek and Latin grammar and other books.

The Eaton Institute for Girls was organized at Kennett Square in 1843 by Samuel Martin. Later it came under the direction of Evan T. Swayne, when it entered upon a career of great usefulness. Its patronage was mostly Chester Countian and large numbers of Chester County girls received their education at this seminary.

The Joseph B. Philips Academy was started in 1840 and was very successful. The principal was well known throughout the county and many pupils came to his school. Bayard Taylor received a part of his education here.

Kennett Square Academy and Seminary for Boys and Girls was established about 1865 under the direction of S. C. Shortlidge. Later its name was changed to Hofwyl Academy and came under the direction of Rev. A. S. Vaughan.

Kennett Academy was opened by Dr. Franklin Taylor in 1875. It was carried on under his successful direction for several years.

Orange Green School was first organized near London Grove village, London Grove Township. It was first conducted by Misses Sidney and Lydia Pusey. Later it was moved to Kennett Square where it continued for several years. The following program is of interest:

#### VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

Spoken at Kennett Square Orange Green Boarding School by Sue Davis  
on the last Lyceum evening, March 11, 1863.

"Valedictories are in fashion now  
Therefore today I come and make my bow  
To thank you patrons who so kind have been  
To list with patience to our simple scene  
We're pleased to see before us such a crowd  
Of visitors of whom we're very proud  
And while we've time to interest you all  
We know in knowledge we're very small  
But we are all determined we will try  
To climb the hill of science, very high.  
And since we've had your presence here today  
We think 'twill cheer us far along the way.  
And now kind friends just let me say to you  
Our excuses here are nearly through  
And hoping we have not wearied you  
We bid you all a kind and warm adieu.  
Teacher, our thanks to you let me express  
For all your care and unweariedness  
And when we're parted may ne'er forget  
This happy band you so oft have met.  
Dear schoolmates; when tomorrow's rising sun  
Another day his journey has begun  
And when the chiming bells strike on our ear  
Think you we all shall be assembled here,

Oh no! Vacation days have surely come  
 Tomorrow's sun will find us all at home  
 And a soft voice is whispering, 'Though we part  
 Affection's wreath is twined around each heart'  
 And until memories brightest sun has set  
 These happy hours we will never forget.  
 And now though found as if by magic spell  
 Teacher and schoolmates we must say farewell."

Henry S. Kent conducted a school known as Walnut Green Seminary, in Penn Township, near Jennerville from 1860 to 1863.

Annual Exhibition of Walnut Green Seminary, also known as Henry Kent School, Chester County, Pa.

Sixth day, 3d mo. 21st, 1862.

In verno cumulamus

#### OPENING SONG ORIGINAL

SALUTATORY	-	-	-	-	-	<i>S. H. Broomell</i>
DECLAMATION—Lines on the death of Col. Baker	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Hadley Kent</i>
ESSAY—All Might do Good	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Beckie Walker</i>
DECLAMATION—Charge of the Light Brigade	-	-	-	-	-	<i>J. W. Harrison</i>
Pedants Seeking Patronage						
Digit, A Mathematician	-	-	-	-	-	<i>S. H. Broomell</i>
Sessuipedalia, Philosopher and Linguist	-	-	-	-	-	<i>L. C. Kent</i>
Thrill, Musician	-	-	-	-	-	<i>S. J. Chalfant</i>
Drone, Servant	-	-	-	-	-	<i>G. H. Russell</i>
ORIGINAL ORATION—Time	-	-	-	-	-	<i>W. E. Jackson</i>
DECLAMATION—Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	<i>G. H. Russell</i>
ESSAY—Source of Happiness	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Phebe A. Yarnall</i>
DECLAMATION—Union Linked with Liberty	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Jeremiah Bernard</i>
DECLAMATION—Washington	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Asa S. White</i>

Plan of School at New London—Established in 1744 by the Synod of Philadelphia.

1. That all persons who please may send their children and have them instructed gratis in the languages, philosophy, and divinity.

2. That the school be supported by yearly contributions from the congregations under their care.

3. That if any funds remain after paying the salaries of the Master and Tutor, they shall be expended in the purchase of books and other necessities for the school.

The Rev. Francis Allison, D.D. was appointed Master at a yearly salary of 20£ (\$53.33 1/3) Pennsylvania Currency.

Dr. Allison moved to Philadelphia in 1752 and he was succeeded in the headship of the academy by Alexander McDowell. Later the academy was moved to Newark, Delaware, and out of this old school Delaware College was organized.



In 1828, another academy also called the New London Academy was organized. Reference has been made to the work of the academy. Both of these institutions did very excellent work.

Among the pupils who were educated at the first academy the following may be mentioned:

James Smith was born in Ireland in 1720 and died at York, Pa., July 11, 1806. He studied law and in 1774 raised the first volunteer company in Pennsylvania to resist the British. He was active in promoting American independence. In 1776 he became a member of the Continental Congress and remained in active service in that body until 1778. In 1780 he became a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly.

George Read was born in Cecil County, Md., September 18, 1733 and died at New Castle, Del., September 21, 1798. He became a lawyer at the age of nineteen. His talents were early recognized and he was appointed Attorney-general of Delaware in 1763 and held that office until 1774. He took an active part in the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777. He was the author of the first constitution adopted by Delaware. At the time of his death he was Chief-justice of Delaware.

Thomas McKean was born near Cochranville, March 19, 1734 and died in Philadelphia June 24, 1817. He was admitted to the bar in 1757 and at once became active in Colonial affairs. He became a member of the famous Stamp Act Congress of 1765. He was a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 until 1783, and was the only member of that body to hold membership continually during this period. He became governor of Pennsylvania, and also chief justice of the same state.

It is interesting to note that these three men were signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Charles Thomson was born at Derry, Ireland, November 29, 1729 and died at Lower Merion, Penn'a, August 16, 1824. He came to America in 1741 and lived for a time at New Castle, Del. After graduating from the New London Academy he accepted a position as a teacher at New Castle in the Friends' Academy. Later he made Philadelphia his home, and became a close friend of Benjamin Franklin. During his residence in Philadelphia he became interested in the work in behalf of the Indians and the Indians came to trust him with many responsibilities. The Lenni-Lenape Indians gave him the name "of one who speaks the truth." Later when the colonists were opposing the taxation plans of England and the delegates were assembled in Carpenters' Hall for the meeting of the First Continental Congress, a messenger was sent by them to Thomson with the message, "They want you at Carpenters' Hall to keep the minutes of their proceedings, as you are very expert at that business." Thomson accepted the position and continued in that capacity for fifteen years. In addition to his work in state craft he was an excellent classical scholar. He translated the Old and New Testaments into English. He had gathered material for a history of the revolution, but for some unknown reason it was not published.

David Ramsay was born at Lancaster, Pa., April 2, 1749 and died at Charleston, S. C., May 8, 1815. He studied medicine and began practice in Charleston. When the agitation started against England he ardently supported the Colonial cause. He was honored with many responsible positions by the Charleston citizens and became a surgeon in the Colonial armies. From 1782 to 1786 he was a member of Congress and served as president of body for one year. He is also known as the "Father of American History" and his writings in this field are classic.

Other schools located at New London were, Orvis Female Seminary established 1853; Buttermilk Seminary 1860; Wheeler School 1860.

OXFORD FEMALE SEMINARY was established in 1835.

This institution did such excellent pioneer work in the education of young women that the following excerpts taken from a very early catalogue will prove interesting and informing.

The location of this institution is in many respects desirable; situated in Oxford borough, upon a high dividing ridge between the waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna, it is very healthy, and free from the contagion and necessary confinement of large towns.

The water of the place is chalybeate, and has proved very beneficial to the health of pupils coming from a distance. The region is more than ordinarily industrious and moral.

It is easy of access, being connected with Philadelphia by stage daily from Parkesburg on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, and with Baltimore by stage daily from Newark on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad.

### REMARKS

The Principals of the Oxford Female Seminary are thankful for the confidence reposed in themselves and their Institution, of which they have had abundant testimony from the parents and friends of their pupils, as well as from having numbers crowded upon them to the utmost capacity of their buildings to accommodate. The only return they can make is to use their best endeavors to promote the improvement of those committed to their charge. To this they are not the less disposed, after twelve years' exertion, and it is not too much to suppose that they have gained something in ability by their experience.

They would keep steadily before themselves and the community, that their main object is to do good irrespective of pecuniary gain, and therefore they continue to offer the advantages of the Institution at the very moderate terms noted in the circular.

They are sensible that there is a wealth of female talent as yet undeveloped in our country, which, if properly cultivated and applied, would tell upon the interests of our people and those of other lands. As educators of others, as writers for the public press, as efficient designers and laborers in many of the lighter arts, suited to their sex, there is a field opened before American women, which they would gladly assist in preparing them for, or in encouraging them to enter.

This school is not sectarian, so far as evangelical religion is concerned, but it is decidedly Christian. An enlightened and liberal religious cultivation ought to be regarded as essential in every school, and when parents reflect that their children are immortal beings, likely soon to be taken from them and placed in a higher sphere, should they not be deeply impressed with the importance of having them properly prepared for it? Their moral training must be based upon sound religious views; and such as they can obtain by reading the Scriptures, and by being led morning and evening at a throne of grace, to ask for God's Holy Spirit to enlighten and guide them, we most earnestly desire they may receive.

Any information as to method of instruction or other matters, will be freely given to such as may desire it. With these remarks we commend the circular to your notice, and the school to your approbation and support.

#### EXPENSES

Boarding, Fuel, Light, etc. per session .....	\$50 00
Tuition .....	10 00
Additional for Chemistry, with experiments .....	2 50
Ancient and Modern Languages, each .....	5 00
Lessons on the Piano .....	12 50
Use of Instruments .....	2 50
Lessons on the Guitar .....	10 00
Drawing and Painting, each .....	5 00
Washing per dozen .....	30

The payment of \$80 will entitle the pupil to boarding and tuition in all the branches of the regular course with Music and all the other extras that may be desired, except washing. Books and stationery are furnished at the city retail prices.

The tuition fee of \$10, will be deducted from the bill of the daughters of ministers of the gospel, when they board in the house.

Those who leave before the close of the term, will be charged with tuition for the whole term, unless the cause of their removal be sickness.

The terms are the lowest practicable, combining the advantages offered, and without reference to the terms of other schools. The object being to diffuse, as widely as possible, among the females of our country, the benefits of a good education, and to render a large number of those who might be the best qualified, the most useful in instructing others.

Pupils are expected to furnish towels, and to have their clothing marked with the owner's name in full.

#### THE SABBATH

On the Sabbath pupils are required to attend public worship, and to spend part of the day in the study of the Bible. No calls or visits are allowed on that day.

#### EXAMINATIONS

An examination will be held at the close of each term, to which the parents and friends of the pupils are invited. As a daily record is kept of



each recitation, by which the standing of each pupil is known, the examination is rather a stimulant to study, than a criterion by which to judge of the advancement of the pupils.

### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, TEXT BOOKS, ETC.

The course of instruction embraces a preparatory department and the regular course.

#### PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

This precedes the regular course, and is intended for those students who are not sufficiently advanced, or are too young for admission to the regular classes. It comprises Orthography, Reading, Elementary Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic.

#### THE REGULAR COURSE COMPRISES THREE CLASSES

##### PRIMARY CLASS

###### *Winter Session*

Geography—Mitchell  
Grammar—Smith  
Arithmetic—Emerson's 2d part  
History—Willard's Common School

###### *Summer Session*

Geography—continued  
Grammar—continued  
Arithmetic—continued  
History—Robbin's  
Natural Philosophy—Comstock

##### JUNIOR CLASS

###### *Winter Session*

Astronomy  
Chemistry—Silliman  
Algebra—Davies  
Arithmetic—Emerson's 3d part  
Logic—Hedge

###### *Summer Session*

Rhetoric—Newman  
Botany—Mrs. Lincoln  
Geometry—Legendre  
Physiology—Cutter  
Algebra—continued

##### SENIOR CLASS

###### *Winter Session*

Intellect'l Philosophy—Abercombie  
Evidences of Christianity—Alexander  
Geology—Page  
Chemistry—continued  
Algebra—Bonnycastle

###### *Summer Session*

Composition—Quackenbos  
Natural Theology—Paley  
Butler's Analogy  
Moral Philosophy—Wayland  
General Review

To those pupils who complete the Junior Year, and sustain creditably an examination upon all the previous studies, a certificate of ability to take charge of an ordinary common school is given.

A diploma will be given to those who complete the regular course and sustain an examination upon it, if, in connection with the studies of the course, they attain a knowledge of French and Piano Music.

All the classes are required to write composition, and attend exercises in spelling, reading and grammar.

Instruction is given in Music, lessons on the Piano, in French, Latin, Greek, Painting, Drawing, and Needle Work, as extras.

For the illustration of Chemistry, Philosophy and Astronomy the institution is provided with a good apparatus, magic lanterns, globes, etc., with an excellent five feet refracting telescope.

### TERMS

The academic year is divided into two terms of five months each; the first commencing on the first Wednesday of May, and the second on the first Wednesday of November.

As the number of pupils is limited, and the institution has generally been full, application for admission should be made some time before the commencement of the session. The proper time to enter is at the beginning of the session, but when there is a vacancy, students may enter at other times; yet it is important that all should be present at the formation of the classes, on the first or second day of the term.

Hopewell Academy near Oxford was established in 1834 by Thompson Hudson.

Thomas M. Harvey's School for Young Men was established in 1840 in Penn Township. The school was never very large but very excellent work was carried on here. The school was very careful in the type of boys who were admitted and only those who had the best recommendations were received. This brought the scholarship up to high standing, and excellent teaching work was also done. Many outstanding men went forth from this school, one particularly is of interest to Chester Countians, namely Dr. Isaac I. Hayes who became a celebrated explorer in the Arctic regions.

Harmony Hill Boarding School for Girls was organized about 1835 near Fairville. It was under the direction of Thomas Berry.

Fairville Institute was established in 1854 under the supervision of Jesse D. Sharpless and continued until 1868.

West Grove Boarding School for Girls under the direction of Thomas Conard and Thomas P. Conard had a successful history from 1853 to 1869.

Upper Oxford had a private school under the principalship of Ezra Gray from 1851 to about 1860.

Toughkenamon Boarding School organized under the principalship of Hannah M. Cope in 1867 soon received high recognition as a fine school, and continued for many years as a successful institution.

The William Keen Butler School, Highland Township,—William K. Butler was son of Samuel and Ann Elizabeth (Keen) Butler, born Feb. 10, 1812 in Honeybrook Twp. He was of the Chester County Butler family to whom belonged the late Judge William and Congressman Thomas S. Butler. William K. Butler was educated in private schools of Philadelphia, and began his teaching work in the vicinity of Honeybrook. While teaching a school near Gap, Lancaster County he married Elizabeth Ubil. Abner Ubil, his father-in-law, purchased in 1842, a farm east of Gum Tree. He proposed to open a private school but the house was too small for this purpose. Then he rented a room which had been used as a store and in which William Clingan had the first Post Office in present township of Highland,

called Clingan in 1826. William was also a justice of the peace, and also one of the associate judges of our county courts in 1802. This was the time when five justices sat on the bench and served as the judge now does. William K. Butler had his school in the Clingan store about one year. On March 25, 1848, he purchased the Forbes McConnell farm in Highland Township consisting of 47 acres, where he opened a school for about forty pupils. He erected a separate building for school purposes including dormitory accommodations. In the spring of 1853 because of poor health he gave up his school to Matthew Hamill who conducted it for sometime. Mr. Butler retired to Philadelphia. In 1856 he accepted the position of supervisor of schools in Danville, Pa., where he served many years. He returned to Philadelphia where he died Sept. 17, 1889.

Ned's Run School, Highland Township was organized in 1812. At that time thirty-seven of the citizens of West Fallowfield met at Futhey's tavern, the polling place for that section, and agreed to build by subscription a private school to be conducted without restriction as to creed. The subscription list was headed by Samuel Futhey with the sum of \$8.00, only one agreeing to pay more namely John Harshburger \$10.00, and from this list the sum of \$83.75 was secured. A frame building still standing which is now used as a tenant house on the farm of Jefferson Freeman on south side of road from Parkesburg to Cochranville was built near a small run known as Ned's Run, hence the name of the school. This school was conducted until 1837, and became the first public school for that part of West Fallowfield when the public school system became operative. In this school all of the children from nearby farms received their education. R. Agnew Futhey, the first county superintendent was educated here, and also served as a teacher in this school.

Atglen Private Schools, West Sadsbury Township had several which were first started in 1851. The first one was taught by Miss Eliza Bryan which was for very young children. About this time a school was also started by the Presbyterians in the basement of the church. Later the Methodists organized a school in their church. In 1856 John Philips, father of Thomas J. and George Morris who later became the head of the West Chester Normal School, built a two story stone building for a private school. Thomas J. Philips hauled the stone with his father's oxen. This school was closed in 1870, because a new school known as a high school was organized by Professor Buck. This school continued until several years later it was taken over by the public school system. Another small school was conducted near Atglen by Rev. Enos M. Philips some years previous.

The following announcement is of interest:

Penningtonville High School, Penningtonville, (now Atglen) Chester Co., Pa. Principal William E. Buck.

This institution is designed to be one where the classics and the higher and common English branches shall be thoroughly taught; where young gentlemen may be fitted for College, Teaching, or Business, and young ladies for the several positions to which they may be called; and one where a strictly moral influence shall be constantly exerted.



## CALENDAR FOR 1865-66

The school year is divided in three terms. The fall term of twelve weeks opens September 4, 1865, and closes Nov. 24, 1865. The winter term of sixteen weeks with a recess during the week of the Christmas holidays, opens Dec. 4, 1865 and closes March 23, 1866. The Spring term of twelve weeks opens April 9, 1866 and closes June 29, 1866.

## EXPENSES

Boarding from \$3.50 to 4.00 per week including room, washing and light.

Tuition	Spring or Fall Term	Winter Term
In common English branches .....	\$6.	\$8.
" Higher " "	7.20	9.60
" Latin and " "	8.40	11.20
" Latin and Greek	9.60	12.80
Piano, organ, or melodeon, course 24 lessons	\$10.00	
Use of instrument	2.00	

Tuition for each scholar must be paid for the whole term.

All bills must be paid at the middle of each term, at which time they are presented.

The Crossed Keys School, in Hand's Pass, Valley Township was started by Misses Mary and Elizabeth Fleming in 1809. They rented a second story room in the Inn known as the sign of the Crossed Keys which was located on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike. The room was furnished for a day school. A bridge was extended back to a terrace on the level with the room for an entrance. The school continued several years until Elizabeth got married. It was commonly spoken of as Misses Fleming's school in the "Pass." They taught the three Rs and drawing, sewing, embroidery, cross stitch and sampler work. A sampler dated July 8, 1810 by one of the pupils was worked while attending this school the motto is as follows:

"The present moment flies  
And bears my life away,  
Oh! then may it be truly wise  
That I may live today."

The Brandywine Boarding School was founded by George Pierce in 1816, located in West Brandywine Township, enjoyed liberal support from many families for several years. The school did good work, but did not pursue as high or broad curricula as many of the other academies. Consequently, many of the students desiring to go further with their studies, but not preparing for college, went to other academies. The work which was done at this academy within certain lines was very good. It ceased to function after 1823.

The Unionville Academy which was organized through the liberality of the citizens of that community in 1834, soon became one of the best academies in the county. For a period of almost forty years it ministered

to the educational needs of that section of Chester County in particular, and a large number of pupils came from further distances. It stood for high scholarship, strict discipline, and fine character. It has numbered among its principals such men as Jonathan Gause, Henry S. Kent who were among the educational leaders of the State. It is interesting to note that Bayard Taylor was a pupil here for a time.

Jordan Bank Academy was established by Evan Pugh in 1847 in East Nottingham Township. He conducted the school until 1853 when he went abroad to study at the Universities of Goettingen and Heidelberg and from the latter institution he received the degree of Doctor of Physical Science. He also did research work at the experimental farm Harpenden, England. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1859 in order to accept the presidency of the Agricultural College of the State. He was an able teacher and executive. He died April 29, 1864.

In the *West Chester Register & Examiner* for Feb. 26, 1853, we find the following interesting advertisement:

**JORDAN BANK BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**—The Summer Term of this Institution will open on the fourth of fourth month (April) to continue 12 weeks. The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough English education, including the art of phonographic reporting and chemical analysis. Particular attention will be given to the sciences of Mineralogy, Geology and Botany, which can be pursued successfully at no other season of the year. Terms including boarding, tuition, &c., \$30.00, one-half payable in advance. Students in analytical chemistry are allowed the use of apparatus and reagents in analyzing soils, minerals, &c., for an extra charge of \$10.00. No other extra charges. For further particulars address the principal at Oxford, Chester County, Pa.

EVAN PUGH, *Principal*

Also, within one mile of the above, is located the PLEASANT VALLEY SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, which opens at the same time as the above. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches usually taught at such institutions. No pains will be spared to make the students happy and contented while here.

These two institutions are so situated as to accommodate brothers and sisters, who may wish to attend school, and see each other at appropriate times during the term, thus rendering the associations at school more agreeable, because more nearly allied to those of the paternal roof. A course of Scientific Lectures, illustrated with appropriate apparatus, will be given before both schools during the term. Terms including Boarding, Tuition, &c., \$25.00, per term of twelve weeks. One half payable in advance and the remainder at the close of the term. For further information, address A. & M. W. Pugh, Oxford, Chester County, Pa.

REBECCA B. PUGH, *Teacher*

On Saturday evening, March 18, 1853 the following interesting program was held at Jordan Bank Academy which constituted the exhibition or commencement program for the term. It will be interesting to note from whence these students came to attend this academy.

## Order of Exercises

Prologue .....	Jacob C. Gatchell
	Chester Co., Pa.
Education .....	Reuben H. Passmore
	Chester Co., Pa.
Natural History .....	Wm. Pugh
	Chester Co., Pa.
The Indian Adventure .....	John Hall
	Chester Co., Pa.
The Indian's Revenge .....	Wm. Hague
	Lincolnshire, Eng.
Human Progress .....	Jno. Pierce
	Chester Co., Pa.
Eloquence of Patrick Henry .....	Isaac N. Springer
	New Castle Co., Del.
The Universe .....	Abel T. Lincoln
	Cecil Co., Md.
Electricity and Witchcraft—	
Jacob C. Gatchell .....	Chester Co., Pa.
Wm. Hague .....	Lincolnshire, Eng.
Charles Wilson .....	Chester Co., Pa.
Time .....	George H. Mason
	Chester Co., Pa.
Mental Improvement .....	Chandler Pugh
	Chester Co., Pa.
Mount Blanc .....	Slater B. Russell
	Lancaster Co., Pa.
Annexation of Cuba .....	Isaac S. Kirk
	Chester Co., Pa.
Foreign Emigration .....	Henry H. Carter
	Lancaster Co., Pa.
Reply .....	Wm. Hague
The Barrens .....	Charles Wilson
	Chester Co., Pa.
Dialogue—	
Wm. Hague .....	Lincolnshire, Eng.
Moses McHenry .....	Chester Co., Pa.
Joseph A. Romans .....	Cecil Co., Md.
Woman's Rights .....	Lewis G. Bailly
	Chester Co., Pa.
Reply .....	Chandler Pugh
	Chester Co., Pa.
A Scene in a Tavern—	
J. C. Gatchell .....	Chester Co., Pa.
Isaac N. Springer .....	New Castle Co., Del.
John T. Bowden .....	Lancaster Co., Pa.
Abel T. Lincoln .....	Cecil Co., Md.



Isaac S. Kirk .....	Chester Co., Pa.
Lewis G. Baily .....	Chester Co., Pa.
Our Country As It Is .....	James Gibson Chester Co., Pa.
The 4th of July .....	Moses McHenry Chester Co., Pa.
Nature's Perfection .....	J. A. Roman Cecil Co., Md.
Epilogue .....	Slater B. Russell Lancaster Co., Pa.

The Spring Term will open on Second day, the 4th of 4th Mo.

EVAN PUGH, *Principal*

Edgefield Institute in Upper Uwchlan Township was conducted for several years, Abraham Feters was in charge about 1867.

Lionville Boarding School for Girls was organized about 1860 under the direction of Misses Mary and Margaret Thomas.

Miss Sara Harry's Private School, Lionville, was started about 1880 and continued but a few years.

Uwchlan Academy, Lionville, was organized in 1885 and was conducted for a time by Mrs. Ella M. Gordon.

Fremont Academy was organized in East Nantmeal Township by Jesse E. Phillips in 1847 and continued by him until 1858.

The Grovemont School was a successful school conducted in Phoenixville by Rev. J. E. Bradley from 1856 to 1866.

The Springville Academy was conducted in Springville, now Spring City, from 1868 to 1872.

The French Creek Boarding School for Girls was organized by Emmor Kimber in 1817. The name was afterwards changed to Kimberton Boarding School. Mr. Kimber and his family conducted the school. It was very successful. It became known as the Golden Rule school because all work, study, discipline were carried out by this rule. Pupils came from all parts of the east and also from the West Indies. The school closed in 1850 following the death of Mr. Kimber.

The Uwchlan Female Seminary was carried on under the direction of the Trimble family from 1825 to 1835.

Oakdale Seminary For Boys which was located on the Ridge road in Pughtown, was founded by David Phillips in 1855. The original building is now used as a private residence. A teacher who succeeded David Phillips was Isaac Guilden. The school was established as a boarding school for boys, but the demand to admit day-students was quite pronounced and a few were admitted. The school year was divided into spring, summer and fall terms. The tuition was \$7 per term and books were required to be purchased by the pupils. The teachers were capable men. The branches taught were spelling, grammar, geography, history of United States, ancient history, geometry, and algebra. Music was also required. Each student was advanced as the teacher found he mastered the work. Examinations were not required. The school was closed in 1875.

Ivy Institute For Girls was located on the West Chester pike near Pughtown. It was founded about 1850. The direction of the school was under Mr. Jesse Hawley and his daughters, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Gertrude, and Dr. Anna. The latter is recognized as one of the founders of the Homeopathic Hospital at Pottstown. For a time the school was co-educational. Many of the pupils came from various parts of eastern Pennsylvania. The summer session carried instructional training in Normal school branches. The school was continued until 1870.

The Academy was also used as an underground railroad station for runaway slaves. Many of the pupils would see the slaves about the buildings for a few days, and they would be sent on their way to freedom.

The Thomas School for Girls was established at Downingtown in 1839 by Mary B. Thomas which was continued to the Civil War Period with marked success.

The Heins Boarding School for Boys was organized in Downingtown in 1860 by Carl Heins which continued until 1865.

The Chester Valley Academy for Boys was opened in Downingtown in 1871 by F. Donleavy Long, who had associated with him his brothers A. W. Long and William Long. The courses were in English and the classics, and young men were prepared for college and business. The school prospered and grew, so that the buildings were enlarged and improved. Yielding to many requests a primary department was added which was in charge of a young woman. The school was continued until about 1880.

The Downingtown Academy was started in 1872 by Alexander Moore, but for various reasons lasted but a short time.

The Moses Coates School was carried on in Coatesville by Moses Coates from 1834 to 1838.

The Select School of Coatesville was instituted by Francis Parke and Benjamin I. Miller in 1841 and was conducted for several years.

The Coatesville Academy was established in 1853 and was successfully patronized by many families from Chester County and continued until 1870.

Downingtown Boarding School for Boys was organized by Joshua Hoopes and opened in 1877. From the very beginning the school was successful as the enrollment was quite large. He continued the school in Downingtown until 1834, when he removed it to West Chester and established the academy known as "Hoopes Boarding School for Boys" which he continued to administer until 1862. It was with sincere regret on the part of the patrons of the school that his advancing years required him to give up his work.

Mr. Hoopes was an interesting personality as he was more than six feet tall, active, earnest and a fine scholar. He was recognized as an important scientist in botany, astronomy, and mathematics. Not infrequently he would take the boys to his school on a botanizing tramp of more than thirty miles in a day. His enthusiasm on such trips made the distance seem negligible. A tribute to his knowledge of botanical science is evidenced in the fact that

a tree of tropical species is called Hoopesia. He was a close friend of fellow scientists Dr. William Darlington and David Townsend.

During his long life he was an active member of the Society of Friends, and in West Chester he was an honored head of the meeting. He died in West Chester, May, 1874, in his eighty-fifth year.

Chester Valley Academy of Coatesville, was established by Jonathan Kirkbride Taylor April 1, 1861. Professor Taylor was born September 3, 1838 near Purcellville, Va. He received his early education in Virginia, and in 1855 he attended the Friends School, Wilmington, Del. He also taught school in Delaware until 1860 when he entered Allen's Normal School, West Chester, Pa., from which he graduated in the Spring of 1861.

When Taylor opened the academy the country was disturbed by war conditions, nevertheless the enrollment consisted of 27 students, 14 girls and 13 boys. In September, 1861, 78 students were enrolled. In 1863 because of increased enrollment he erected a commodious building and made it a Boarding and Day School. The school grew in size and influence, but in the spring of 1867 when the school was in excellent condition he was forced to sell the plant, because of his poor health.

He had high standards of education and was an earnest advocate of co-education. His catalogue for September, 1864, states:

"It is the opinion of the Principal, after an experience of three years in Schools in which the sexes were separated, and four years in mixed Schools, that the latter are decidedly preferable to the former for many reasons, a few of which we will enumerate:

- 1st. Good order in the School Room is more easily maintained.
- 2nd. Each sex inspires the other to greater intellectual efforts.
- 3rd. The boys are less rude and more chaste in their language; the girls more guarded in their behavior.
- 4th. The presence of the opposite sex has a favorable effect upon the personal appearance of the pupils.

5th. This system is believed to have a great moral advantage over other systems. "The happy influence mutually exerted, in their slight association in the recitation-room, at the table, and in the public exercises, is to be seen in the cultivation of a cheerful and animated disposition; in the formation of good habits and manners; in ardent devotion to study; and in the attainment of high moral character. These with many other valuable results, have established the fact, that the best plan for a school is according to the evident design of Providence in the constitution of society on the basis of a well regulated family. Ladies equally with the gentlemen are benefited in this arrangement. The numerous and crowded schools of this kind spreading over the country attest the correctness of this plan."

Tobacco in any form, rum, profane language or irregular attendance, will be considered a sufficient cause for expelling a pupil.

Ercildoun Boarding School. In carrying on our research work in the interest of this old school, we were fortunate enough to find the first circular issued by the school from which we quote the following excerpts:



Ercildoun Boarding School for Young Men and Boys, commenced its first session on the 3d of 11th month (November) 1851, and has been in successful operation since that time. It is pleasantly situated near the village of Ercildoun, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 12 miles west of West Chester, 27 miles east of Lancaster, and 3 miles southwest of Coatesville on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad; in the midst of a healthy, moral and intelligent neighborhood.

Pupils are conveyed to and from Coatesville to the school, free of charge.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ETC.

The buildings were erected expressly for school purposes, and are well adapted to promote the health and comfort of the pupils, being thoroughly ventilated and supplied with bathing apartments. The school room, in the main building, is 40 feet long and 16 feet wide, has 6 large windows, and is calculated to seat 50 scholars. Connected with it are classrooms for recitations. The sleeping apartments are airy and comfortable, and at no time are more lodgers placed in them, than a due regard to health and comfort will permit. The ample playgrounds that surround the building, are so arranged as to afford healthy physical enjoyment to the students during the period allotted to such exercises.

There is a boarding-house near the school, at which the friends of the pupils can be accommodated. A daily mail passes to and from the village of Ercildoun.

#### COURSE OF TUITION

The course of tuition embraces the usual branches of a thorough English education, together with the French language. The English branches taught are:—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, Etymology, History, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Bookkeeping, both Single and Double Entry, Phonography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Analytical Geometry, and Astronomy. The school is divided into classes which pupils are placed according to their attainments. Those who wish to qualify themselves for teachers, or who wish to perfect themselves in particular branches are not required to study all the branches taught in the class in which they may be placed.

#### LECTURES

Lectures are delivered during each term on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, and Physiology. These lectures are designed to unfold to the pupils some of the mysteries of the material universe, and to incite in their minds a desire to become further acquainted with those laws that govern both inanimate and animate existence. To elucidate the subjects treated upon, the school is supplied with a good assortment of Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical apparatus.

#### GOVERNMENT

As few rules as possible are made, and no unnecessary restrictions are imposed; but each pupil is expected to faithfully conform to such regulations

as are adopted. Obedience is secured, by appeals to the reason and moral feelings; but if these fail, other measures are resorted to. A record of each student's conduct and progress in study is kept and forwarded to his parents or guardians every five weeks. The pupils attend Friends' meeting with the principal on the first day of the week unless otherwise directed by their parents or guardians.

### SESSIONS

The Academic year is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each; the first, commencing on the first second day (Monday) of 5th month (May) and the second, on the first second day (Monday) of 11th month (November).

Those who expect to attend the school, are requested to forward their names as long before the commencement of each term as possible.

### TERMS

The charge for boarding, washing, and tuition is \$50 per term, one half payable in advance and the remainder at the end of the Session.

The French language \$5 per term and cost of books. A charge of \$2 per session will be made for the use of books. Stationery is furnished at the city retail prices. No extra charges except those mentioned. Those wishing to remain through the vacancies can be accommodated with board at \$2.00 per week. Each pupil must furnish his own wash-basin and towels, a leather trunk, a pair of slippers, and have each article of clothing marked with the entire name.

The proprietor of this institution is a practical teacher and devotes all his energies to promote the moral and intellectual growth of those placed under his care. He is aided by competent assistants, and every exertion is made to assist the students in those studies so essential in training and disciplining the mind.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal, Ercildoun Boarding School, Chester Co., Penna.

SMEDLEY DARLINGTON, *Principal*

### TEXT BOOKS

Reading	Central School Reader
Reading	Lovell's U. S. Speaker
Etymology, Class Book	Lynd's
Spelling, Progressive	Gunmere's
Penmanship	Becker's System
English Grammar	Brown's
Geography	Mitchell's
Ancient and Modern History	Worcester's
History of the U. S.	Goodrich's
Bookkeeping	Fulton and Eastman's
Weekly exercises in Composition	
Natural Philosophy	Johnston's
Chemistry	Silliman's

Physiology and Anatomy	Cutter's
Geography of the Heavens	Burritt's
Astronomy	Gunmere's
Arithmetic	Emerson's 2d and 3d part
Algebra	Alsop's
Algebra	Bridges'
Geometry	Davies' Legendre
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical	Lewis'
Mensuration	Bonnycastle's
Surveying	Gunmere's
Analytical Geometry	Young's
Rhetoric	Mill's
Phonography	Pitman's

Later the school became a Seminary for young women and was conducted by Richard Darlington, a younger brother of Smedley Darlington. In 1877 a tornado occurred which almost completely destroyed the school property. In the summer of 1877 the school was moved to a location just outside the borough of West Chester and established there under the name of Darlington Seminary.

Chatham Academy was established by Moses Coates about 1842.

Cochranville was a very important educational centre about the middle of the last century and the following schools were located in the vicinity; Jackson's Academy founded about 1820; Ruremont Female Seminary about 1852; Temperance Hall, 1857; Hebron Hall, 1861; Smithsonian, 1864; Fernwood, 1875.

Parkesburg Academy had its inception in a school which was organized in the basement of the Parkesburg Presbyterian Church in 1857. This school proved so successful that several of the citizens of the growing village sent a petition dated June 15th, 1858, to the Court of Common Pleas of Chester County asking that a Charter be granted to organize an academy. This request was granted at the August term of Common Pleas Court under date of August 9th, 1858.

There are fourteen articles of incorporation of which the following are excerpts:

1. That there shall be and is hereby established in the village of Parkesburg, in the County of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, an Academy for the education of the youth in the learned languages, useful arts and sciences, and general literature, by the name, style, and title of "The Parkesburg Academy."

2. "That the said Academy shall be under the management, direction and control of seven Trustees, who shall appoint a President, Faculty, Treasurer, Secretary, etc."

3. "That the first Trustees shall consist of the following persons: David Parke, James Reid, Andrew Murphy, Abraham W. Turner, Evan Jones, and William Irwin."

This Board organized and elected James Reid, President and A. W. Turner, Secretary.



The Board secured from Samuel Parke, Esq., of Lancaster, three acres for the sum of \$400 on a choice hill top which came to be known as "Academy Hill."

The Academy building which was constructed on this hill top cost \$7,000 and was completed in 1859. The building contained three stories and basement, having more than thirty rooms; the rooms on the east side of the building were class rooms and those on the west side were reserved for dormitory students. The average enrollment of the school numbered eighty pupils.

One of the earliest principals of the school was W. W. Woodruff who later became County Superintendent. Unfortunately the Academy could not pay its debts and in order to avoid bankruptcy proceedings, the Board of Trustees conveyed the charter rights on August 15, 1863, to J. Morgan Rawlings. The school was reorganized under the principalship of Mr. Rawlings who conducted a most successful academy until 1879, when he sold the institution to William T. Simpson, a merchant of Parkesburg. The school continued under the leadership of Mr. Maxwell, as principal. A little later, William A. Deering, of New Hampshire, came to take charge of the school, and it prospered under his guidance. The academy ended its useful career in 1885. The Normal School of West Chester was becoming an important educational center, and many parents were sending their children here for their higher education, and particularly so since they could be trained to be teachers and many of them were anxious to enter this useful work.

The Parke School built by Judge Parke in 1820 and located in the eastern part of Parkesburg, was one of the earliest schools built in the village. It was not a large school but accommodated quite a large number of children from the surrounding district. The best instructors were in charge, several of whom were Presbyterian ministers who taught Greek and Latin.

The Bent Female Seminary. In the early thirties, David J. Bent of Philadelphia, purchased a farm in Highland Township which he made his future home. He called his home "Locust Grove" and it soon became the centre of discussions relating to education, politics and other problems. Mr. Bent served in the General Assembly of this State for the years, 1848-'49-'50. His wife and two daughters, Caroline and Fannie, were very much interested in education and church work. Fannie H. Bent, the daughter, wrote several books on Sunday School work, which were published under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Education. Her sister, Caroline, was a noted musician and artist. They realized the need of a Seminary for the young women of that section of the county and therefore they decided to organize such school which was given the name The Bent Female Seminary. Later, in 1856 the Bents purchased 9,100 sq. ft. of land on south side of Strasburg Road in Sadsbury Township, about one-half mile east of Parkesburg for sum of \$210. They erected a three story brick building in 1857 and in which the school was conducted for several years. When the Civil War came on the Seminary suffered financial troubles because all efforts were made to save the Union. In the spring of 1865 the Seminary

closed its doors and the property was sold. The Bents made a large contribution to the education of young women in Chester County.

The Cooper School For Girls was established for younger girls than the Bent school. This school was located on the north side of Main Street in Parkesburg. Miss Hanna Cooper conducted the school in the old Cooper homestead. It lasted about four years and in that time was quite successful.

The Thorne School was established by J. Williams Thorne on his farm in 1856, about three miles north of Parkesburg. Before returning to his farm in 1855 he lived for several years in North Carolina where he became quite prominent and was elected to the State Assembly. He was required to leave North Carolina because of his opposition to slavery and he was ever ready to voice his opposition. Though he was a man of peace he was fearless in debate and voicing his convictions. At lyceum meetings or institutes Mr. Thorne would sometimes speak the entire afternoon or evening, and no one else got an opportunity. Sometimes, when he arose to speak the chairman of the meeting would state that he could speak fifteen minutes and no more. The chairman would be required to remind him that his time was up, but Mr. Thorne kept steadily on. The interesting point about his long speeches is that he always had something to say and the people liked to hear him talk. He was a well read man and frequently at one of these meetings someone would ask him a question, and he would not stop giving all of the information he knew on the subject until he had exhausted all of his material. He conducted his school with good success for more than ten years and he had all the pupils he could accommodate. He carried on the lecture method in much of his teaching which was quite different from the methods then in use. He was very thorough in his instructional work.

Moscow Academy was established in 1826 by Rev. Francis Allison Latta, about two miles north of Parkesburg. It was located in "Moscow" a fictitious village which is now known as "Black Horse,"—an old inn; post office and store on the Lancaster road now the Lincoln highway. Rev. Latta was also pastor of Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church. He was a man of unusual learning, fine scholarship marked by a fine spirit of humility; a poet of good ability; possessed of excellent ability in Greek, Latin and paramount knowledge in Hebrew. He gave instruction in these languages, higher mathematics, and theology. The work that was done in these higher studies would be equal to the sophomore year at Princeton College of that time. He prepared many young men for Princeton Theological Seminary, and to enter the teaching profession. He held the ministry and teaching in high esteem, and it was the work of such men as Latta and others like him who gave real prestige to the teaching profession. He was regarded as one of the greatest teachers of his age. The Academy continued until 1840.

Mantua Female Seminary about one-half mile from the Moscow Academy was established in 1830 by Rev. James Latta, a brother of Francis. In many ways Mantua seminary was a companion school of the Moscow Academy. Rev. James Latta was pastor for more than fifty years of the Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church. Sometimes boys were admitted to this school, but that was when no more could be accommodated at Moscow.

However, girls came to this school from many places and it justified the fine confidence it enjoyed. This school was continued until the death of Rev. Latta.

The Brandywine Academy was established in 1792 at Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church and continued until 1816. It was an important school of collegiate rank specializing in theology, classics and natural science. During that time the following teachers functioned there, Rev. Nathan Grier, Matthew G. Wallace, John Ralston, John F. Grier, and Rev. John W. Grier. The theological work was under the direction of Rev. Nathan Grier who also served as pastor of Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church. He trained many young men for the ministry who served Presbyterian churches and educational institutions.

Hopewell Academy was founded in Guthrieville about 1834 and continued for several years. Thomas Buchanan Read, poet and artist was educated there.

Johnson's Academy was first organized in Guthrieville 1870 and continued in this village for several years, when it was removed to another building about one-quarter mile away.

Howard Academy was opened at Rockville in 1848 under the direction of Professor James McClure. The academy was very successfully continued until 1862.

The Waynesburg Academy was established at Waynesburg, now Honey Brook, in 1850. It was continued for more than twenty-five years. During this time many pupils came to this school from Berks and Lancaster Counties. The work in the classics was of high order and many students were prepared for Lafayette, University of Pennsylvania and medical schools.

The General Wayne Academy was founded at Waynesburg, now Honey Brook, about 1845. It, too, continued for more than twenty-five years. It admitted young children for elementary instruction, and older boys for college preparatory work. Like its sister institution good work was done in the classics.

The Chester County Academy was instituted in 1811 as a result of incorporation by the Pennsylvania Legislature, which stated, "for the education of youth in the English and other languages, the useful arts, sciences, and literature." The Assembly also appropriated \$2,000 to aid the new work. The buildings were erected on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike in East Whiteland Township, one year later. The school was splendidly located for work, convenience of location, and where people were passing it daily in travel by stage coach. The first principal was Samuel Turney who took charge in 1813, and who had charge of the classics and a brilliant teacher in this field. He was principal for several years and during his administration the school had high standing in scholarship. The colleges which admitted his students found them carefully prepared and who stood high in scholarship. Another able teacher was Joseph J. Lewis, a son of Enoch Lewis, who taught the mathematics. He was also a member of the Chester County Bar. The school continued until 1865, and during that time met with varying success, due to the ability of the principals in charge.



After it closed its doors in 1865, it was incorporated into the public school system of the township.

Malvern Boarding School was established in 1860 in Malvern by Jane M. Eldridge. This school was quite successful and was attended by a large number of children. They liked the school. Because of the material from which it was constructed they humorously called it barn college, but this was in no wise seriously applied to the work or standing of the school. The work went very well for many years.

Friends' School at Birmingham Meeting House. This school was established about 1753 and for many years was directed by John Forsythe who later resigned to become the first Headmaster of the Westtown School. It is of interest to note that Dr. William Darlington was one of the pupils at Birmingham.

The Westtown School was opened in 1799 under the supervision of the Friends and provided instruction for pupils of sexes. At its inception three teachers carried on the instruction, one of whom was John Forsythe, the first Headmaster, already alluded to. During these years, the school's influence for good was world wide. Among the many outstanding teachers may be mentioned Enoch Lewis and John Gummere, known for their mathematical works; Samuel R. Gummere, later President of Haverford College; and John Comly, known as a grammarian.

State Teachers College, West Chester, was opened on September 25th, 1871. It began operations under the direction of Dr. E. H. Cook, (1871-1872). He was succeeded by Dr. W. A. Chandler (1872-1873); Prof. G. L. Maris (1873-1881); Dr. George Morris Philips, (1881-1920); Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith, (1920-1927). Dr. Smith was made Principal Emeritus on November 11th, 1927, having previously resigned on account of illness. He died on February 8th, 1928. He rendered excellent service to the institution with which he had been connected for so many years. On December 22nd, 1927, the Board of Trustees elected as President, Dr. Norman W. Cameron, an educator of broad experience. His inauguration took place February 6th, 1928.

During Dr. Smith's principalship the State Council of Education in June, 1926, authorized the Normal School to confer the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education to graduates of curricula in Elementary and Secondary Education. On August 19th, 1927, the State Council changed the name of the West Chester State Normal School to the State Teachers College at West Chester. On December 2d, 1927, the State Council authorized the State Teachers College at West Chester to confer two additional degrees as follows: Bachelor of Science degree in Health Education and Bachelor of Science degree in Public School Music.

The schoolground originally comprised ten acres, but now amounts to almost sixty, being well laid out and equipped for all athletic purposes. The buildings are constructed of Chester County serpentine stone and presents a beautiful and imposing appearance. In June, 1927, there was dedicated the beautiful Chapel which was erected as a fitting memorial and tribute to Dr. George Morris Philips. The entire plant is without a doubt one

of the best equipped Teachers Colleges in the country. It has a splendid history. Its graduates are found in educational activities practically everywhere, and the fine idealism of the school is felt in every corner of the world.

George Morris Philips.—Widely known educator and Principal of the West Chester State Normal School from 1881 to 1920, was born at Atglen, Chester County, October 28, 1851. He was graduated from Bucknell University in 1871 with the A.B. degree and later received from the same institution the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees. He served as Professor of Mathematics in Monongahela College, and became Professor of Higher Mathematics at West Chester in 1873, and accepted the Professorship of Higher Mathematics and Astronomy, Bucknell University in 1878. He became President of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association in 1891 and Vice-President of the National Education Association in 1894 and 1899. He was active in the Chester County Historical Society and did much to promote the interest in local history. He was active in various financial institutions of the county. He was a successful author of books on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Civil Government and Mathematics. Temple and Pennsylvania Universities conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him in 1906 and 1913. His was a life full of service and devotion in the field of education. He died March 11th, 1920.

Lincoln University was chartered by the State Legislature in 1854 and is located in Lower Oxford Township near Oxford borough. It was organized for the education of young colored men and was known as Ashmun Institute. The name was changed to Lincoln University in 1866. The University has accomplished a fine piece of work and is continuing to carry on the ideals of its founders.

Villa Maria College. Villa Maria College for women at Immaculata, is conducted by the sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, chartered in 1921 by the State of Pennsylvania. It is a most successful college.

In 1871, these same sisters started an academy at West Chester. This was called Villa Maria Academy. It was removed to Immaculata in 1914.

The Public School System.—When Governor George Wolf was in office, (1829-1835), efforts were made to place the public school system on a better basis. Finally the Act of 1834, which sponsored the public school system and which was keenly defended by Thaddeus Stevens before the Legislature, was passed largely through his efforts and the strong support given it by Governor Wolf. Governor Wolf in a stirring message to the Assembly in 1833 stressed the need of public education. Excerpts from this historic message follows. The reader should follow those lines very closely because the philosophy should be clearly understood by each citizen.

Stevens delivered his famous address in April 1835. He spoke for the system on the ground that only the wealthy could send their sons to private institutions to have them prepare for college; whereas, the public school system would prepare the son of the poor man for college. However the great public school system of this Commonwealth and other States of the Union has undergone many changes, so that today class distinctions are not manifest in this educational program. The public school system is the foun-

dation of our democracy. We owe a debt of everlasting gratitude to Wolf and Stevens.

Thaddeus Stevens spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker: "I will briefly give you the reasons why I shall oppose the repeal of the school law. This law was passed at the last session of the Legislature with unexampled unanimity, but one member of this House voting against it. It has not yet come into operation, and none of its effects have yet been tested by experience in Pennsylvania. The passage of such a law is enjoined by the Constitution and has been recommended by every Governor since its adoption. Much to his credit, it has been warmly urged by the present Executive in all his annual messages delivered at the opening of the Legislature. To repeal it now, before its practical effects have been discovered, would argue that it contained some glaring and pernicious defect, and that the last Legislature acted under some strong and fatal delusion, which blinded every man of them to the interests of the Commonwealth. I will attempt to show that the law is salutary, useful, and important; and that consequently the last Legislature acted wisely in passing, and the present would act unwisely in repealing it; that, instead of being oppressive to the people, it will lighten their burdens, while it elevates them in the scale of human intellect."

"It would seem too humiliating to be under the necessity in the nineteenth century, of entering into a formal argument to prove the utility, and to free governments the absolute necessity, of education." \* \* \*

"If, then, education be of admitted importance to the people under all forms of government, and of unquestioned necessity when they govern themselves, it follows of course that its cultivation and diffusion is a matter of public concern, and a duty which every government owes to its people."

"Why, sir, are the colleges and literary institutions of Pennsylvania now, and ever have been, in a languishing and sickly condition? Why, with a fertile soil and genial climate, has she, in proportion to her population, scarcely one-third as many collegiate students as cold, barren New England? The answer is obvious: She has no free schools. Until she shall have, you may in vain endow college after college; they will never be filled, or filled only by students from other states."

"Why shall Pennsylvania now repudiate a system which is calculated to elevate her to that rank in the intellectual which by the blessing of Providence, she holds in the natural world?—to be the keystone of the arch, the 'Very first among her equals?' I am aware, sir, how difficult it is for the great mass of the people, who have never seen this system in operation, to understand its advantages. But is it not wise to let it go into full operation, and learn its results from experience? Then, if it prove useless or burdensome, how easy to repeal it! I know how large a portion of the community can scarcely feel any sympathy with, or understand the necessities of the poor; or appreciate the exquisite feelings which they enjoy, when they see their children receiving the boon of education, and rising in intellectual superiority above the clogs which hereditary poverty had cast upon them."



"But we are told that this law is unpopular, and that the people of the State desire its repeal. Has it not always been so with every new reform in the condition of man? Old habits and old prejudices are hard to be removed from the mind. Every new improvement which has been gradually leading man from the savage through the civilized up to a highly cultivated state, has required the most strenuous and often perilous exertions of the wise and the good. But, sir, much of its unpopularity is chargeable upon the vile arts of the unprincipled demagogues. Instead of attempting to remove the honest misapprehensions of the people, they cater to their prejudices and take advantage of them, to gain low, dirty, temporary, local triumphs. I do not charge this on any particular party. Unfortunately, almost the only spot on which all parties meet in union, is this ground of common infamy!"

"I trust that the people of this State will never be called upon to choose between a supporter and an oppressor of free schools. But if it should come to that, if that should be made the turning point on which we are to cast our suffrages, if the opponent of education were my most intimate personal and political friend, and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy, I should deem it my duty, as a patriot, at this moment of our intellectual crisis, to forget all other considerations, and I should place myself unhesitatingly and cordially, in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light!"

"But will this Legislature—will the wise guardians of the dearest interests of a great Commonwealth—consent to surrender the high advantages and brilliant prospects which this law promises, because it is desired by worthy gentlemen, who, in a moment of causeless panic and popular delusion, sailed into power on a Tartarean flood? A flood of ignorance darker and to the intelligent mind more dreadful, than that accursed Stygian pool, at which mortals and immortals tremble! Sir, it seems to me that the liberal and enlightened proceedings of the last Legislature have aroused the demon of ignorance from his slumber; and maddened at the threatened loss of his murky empire, his discordant howlings are heard in every part of our land."

"Those who would repeal this law because it is obnoxious to a portion of the people, would seem to found their justification on a desire of popularity. That is not an unworthy object, when they seek an enduring fame which is constructed of imperishable materials. But have these gentlemen looked back and consulted the history of their race, to learn on what foundation and on what materials that popularity is built which outlives its possessor—which is not buried in the same grave that covers his mortal remains?"

"Sir, I trust that when we come to act on this question we shall take lofty ground—look beyond the narrow space which circumscribes our vision—beyond the passing, fleeting point of time on which we stand—and so cast our votes that the blessing of education shall be carried home to the poorest child of the poorest inhabitant of the meanest hut of your mountains, so that even he may be prepared to act well his part in this land of freemen, and lay on earth a broad and solid foundation for that enduring knowledge which goes on increasing through increasing eternity."

In his annual message to the Assembly 1833, Governor Wolf stated: "It is time, fellow-citizens, that the character of our State should be redeemed

from the state of supineness and indifference under which its most important interests, the education of its citizens, have so long been languishing, and that a system should be arranged that would ensure, not only an adequate number of schools to be established throughout the State, but would extend its provisions so as to secure the education and instruction of a competent number of active, intelligent teachers, who will not only be prepared, but well qualified, to take upon themselves the government of the schools, and to communicate instruction to the scholars. Some of our colleges that had been abandoned either from mismanagement, or the want of sufficient encouragement, are about to resuscitate under encouraging circumstances; most of these have partaken largely of the liberality and bounty of the State, and would doubtless willingly extend their aid to accomplish an object so desirable. Others have but recently been established and gone into operation, and have as yet received no share of the Commonwealth's munificence; some, if not all of these last mentioned, have adopted the popular Fellenberg system of uniting labour with study; these, it is believed, would make admirable nurseries for bringing up and qualifying young men for the business of teaching. Moderate appropriations in aid of those literary institutions that have not participated of the Commonwealth's bounty, might place them in a condition to furnish the State with a respectable number of well educated young men, instructed, as some of those institutions propose to do, in the business of teaching as a profession, in a short time and at a comparatively trifling expense. These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, should they elicit a more eligible or better plan for attaining the end desired, it will afford me much gratification to unite with the General Assembly in carrying it into effect."

In his annual message to the Assembly in 1834 he said: "At the last Session of the Legislature, an act was passed for establishing a general system of education by common schools, throughout the Commonwealth, in compliance with a constitutional provision which until then, although not entirely disregarded, had never been carried into effect in the manner intended by the members of the convention, to whose sagacity and profound political wisdom we are indebted for the present excellent constitution of our State. The act referred to was prepared, by those to whom arrangement of its details was committed, under many embarrassing and discouraging circumstances, and there would be no great cause for astonishment if it should be found to be not entirely perfect. \* \* \*

"Coming as you do from all parts of the State, you will naturally have brought with you a fund of information in relation to this important measure, which the Executive, whose opportunities for ascertaining public sentiment are more circumscribed, cannot be supposed to possess. It is exceedingly desirable that a system which is to exert an influence so universal and so all important, over the moral and intellectual character and condition of the people of this State, should not only be made as perfect as possible, but as acceptable and as agreeable as possible to those who are to be affected by it."

On the Gap and New Port road about one mile south of Atglen in West Fallowfield Township is found an illustration showing the supplanting of the public school system for the old subscription built pay schools. The recital is shown in deed dated Sept. 1, 1851, conveying tract of one-half acre to School Directors of West Fallowfield Township.

"Whereas a certain number of inhabitants or neighbors living convenient to each other, for the purpose of promoting school learning among their children did agree with a certain William Miller in or about the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven for a lot of land in the said township of West Fallowfield for the purpose of erecting a school house for the education of their children, and having paid the consideration money agreed upon, and erected a school house thereon for the purpose aforesaid, and having had peaceable and unmolested possession thereof for forty years, at which time the following named persons were appointed by the inhabitants or persons living or residing within the verge of said school for the purpose of selling or conveying said lot of land and school house to the said directors of common schools, duly elected by the inhabitants of said township, agreeable to the act of the Legislature passed in 1836, etc. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said George Philips, Joseph Skelton, James P. Moore, (and others, seven of them) for the consideration, etc., did grant the aforesaid lot, etc., unto Robert Hamil and others, school directors."

The original school building known as Spring Grove was built of stone in 1811, was supplanted about twenty years ago by a larger brick building on approximately the same foundation.

The Act of 1834 was not favorably received in the county at first, but in 1836 public opinion had changed and the system was accepted.

The strong sentiment always in favor of education in Chester County was broadened and deepened after 1836. Chester County has been conservative and yet progressive. Its conservation has not hampered constructive measures.

As time went on and as numerous school laws had been passed, so it was found necessary to adopt a School Code. In the preparation of this Code, 1911, Dr. George M. Philips, Principal of the West Chester Normal School, rendered valuable assistance.

When the office of County Superintendent was first established, there was considerable opposition to it, because many of the directors thought they were capable of examining the teachers and directing the schools instead of having a supervising official. The first County Superintendent was Robert Agnew Futhey, of Parkesburg, who filled his office faithfully, tactfully, and diplomatically, and was largely responsible in overcoming the opposition to the new office. He laid the foundation for his successors who have served earnestly and successfully and have brought our schools up to a high point of efficiency.

List of County Superintendents and their years of service follows:—

Robert Agnew Futhey .....	1854-1857
Franklin Taylor .....	1857-1860
W. W. Woodruff .....	1860-1869



George L. Maris .....	1869-1872
Hiram F. Pierce .....	1872-Dec. 11th, 1876
Jacob W. Harvey .....	1877-1887
Joseph S. Walton .....	1887-Sept. 1896
Frank P. Bye .....	1896-1900
George W. Moore .....	1900-1914
Thomas A. Bock .....	1914-Dec. 1920
Clyde T. Saylor .....	1920-

The fine school system and school buildings are indeed a credit to Chester County. Commendable progress has been made in the organization of consolidated schools. The strong foundations in education established by the early settlers were laid deeper than they realized. This has made possible the excellent results achieved. The larger success will come in the future is truly evident. The present school army between six and sixteen years of age numbers more than 22,000.

#### CHESTER COUNTY RECREATION BOARD

The 1919 Session of the Pennsylvania legislation enacted into law (approved by Governor William C. Sproul, July 8th, 1919) the first step toward the organization of a broad recreational program for the State. This law empowered City or Borough Councils, Township Supervisors, or County Commissioners to appoint Recreation Boards and appropriate money to carry out the programs in said municipalities.

The Chester County Recreation Board was accordingly appointed by the Commissioners of the County, and organized, February 24th, 1920. From 1922 to 1931 inclusive appropriations were made by the Commissioners (totalling \$36,500.00,) and from 1920 to 1922 and in the following years, generous contributions were made by public spirited individuals.

The Board has had much help from the National Playground Association, and through its own able executives has carried the organization of recreational activities into local communities, some ten townships, and co-operated with the local Committees in Coatesville, Phoenixville, Kennett Square, South Coatesville, West Chester, Parkesburg. It has been largely responsible for the organization of the Girl Scout Council, County-wide Girl Scout troops and a Camp near Oxford, has fostered the County Library (started under grant from the Carnegie Foundation) has done intensive work with Parent-Teacher Associations and Women's Clubs, has for several years sponsored a County-wide marble tournament, has built up a County Drama League and conducted a Drama School for three summers at Whitford Lodge, the county centre; has initiated and carried on other leisure time activities at Whitford Lodge.

In connection with the public schools the Director of Recreation produced a Washington Pageant at Valley Forge in 1932, and the Tri-State Regional Planning Association has been closely identified with C. C. Recreation Board.

Chester County is (as far as we know) the only one of the 67 counties in the state that has started to look ahead and provide for the increased leisure that is coming with shorter working days—the aim of the Board is to cooperate with all agencies and encourage a proper use of leisure for all of our citizens—men, women and children.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### RELIGIOUS WORK.

IT was very unusual for people not to go to church or meeting in the Colonial days. So common was the custom that it was almost compulsory.

The services were very lengthy, lasting from two to three hours. During the winter season, the heating problem was a difficult one. One plan which was common in some parts of the county was to make a bag from the skin of some animal or heavy woolen goods. The bag was fastened tightly to the pew and the individual stepped into it and drew it up tightly about the knees.

Then later, the foot stove was introduced into the county. It was rectangular shaped, made of sheet iron, which was perforated and made to fit in a wooden frame. There was a small door at one side so that a small vessel containing live coals could be placed within.

Of course, during the winter time, the sleigh was commonly used so that the stove would be placed upon the floor of the sleigh which would serve as a foot warmer, and on arriving at church, the stove would be transferred to the church and serve as foot warmer and foot stool.

Then later, it was found that soapstone would retain heat for hours and since this was rather easily obtained and blocks could be cut to convenient size, folks began to use it instead of the foot stove. These soapstones would be placed in heavy woolen bags of appropriate size and taken along to church.

Later, in the churches, as well as in the houses, there came to be used stoves which were made of light weight metal. Three sides of the stove were inside the building and the door was outside. Wood was the only fuel used and so it was necessary for one to go outside in order to replenish the fire.

Then followed the Franklin stove which was invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1742 and which was made at Warwick Furnace. It was a great improvement over the other similar experiments.

The improvements in stoves developed and followed quite rapidly. To-day, as we sit in comfortable pews in well lighted, heated, and ventilated church buildings, there should be found in each soul and heart a spirit of gratitude to our pioneer ancestors because of their determination to worship and develop their religious ideals according to their various faiths and interpretations. It remains for us to carry on this same spirit of devotion, consecration and idealism for where there is no vision a people perish.

Among the early people who came into the new county of Chester were the English, Welsh, Scotch and Irish, Scotch-Irish, Swedes, and later the Germans and a small group of Hollanders. These groups were the ones who laid the foundations of religious work in the county, and through their efforts the work has been carried on through the years to the present time. The groups that have developed the religious work of the county are as follows:

*The Friends.*—The earliest religious organization in the history of the county were the Friends. As early as 1675, at Upland (now Chester) Delaware County a meeting was held, and after 1677, the meetings were at regular intervals. After the coming of Penn and the arrival of large numbers of Friends, meetings were held regularly throughout the country and as time went on, many meeting houses were erected.

It is interesting to note that meetings among the Friends are of several kinds. One or more meetings which are held for worship are known as Preparative Meetings. Monthly meetings consist of at least one Preparative Meeting. Quarterly meetings consist of at least one Monthly meeting. Yearly meetings are composed of several Quarterly meetings. The executive activities are usually carried on at the Monthly meetings.

The following meetings have been organized in Chester County:

**Birmingham Meeting.** Interests in this meeting were discussed as early as 1690. From that time until 1721 meetings were held in private homes, when in 1721, a plot of ground was secured and the first house of worship was built in 1722. This house was built of cedar logs. The oldest part of the present building was constructed in 1763 although some claim that it was erected in 1765, but the date 1763 seems now to be the date generally accepted. Some years later an addition was erected. As has been stated elsewhere the meeting house was used as a hospital during the time of the battle of the Brandywine. The surroundings are beautiful and inspiring.

**Goshen Meeting.** Those who were interested in this meeting took up the matter for consideration as early as 1701. After several years of discussion a meeting house was constructed and was ready for worship in 1709.

**East Nottingham Meeting.** People who were interested in this organization began as early as 1705 to urge its establishment. Many of the people in this section were connected with the Concord Monthly Meeting, and for a time this meeting was considered a branch of the Concord group. However, in 1715 they severed their connections with the Concord Meeting.

**Howell James' Meeting.** This meeting was organized in 1709 near Elk River which was held in the home of Howell James. It was discontinued after 1716 owing to the death of Howell James.

**Kennett Meeting.** Worship was held in private houses here as early as 1707. Land was purchased in 1710 and about this time a meeting house was constructed. Improvements were made from time to time.

**New Garden Meeting.** In 1712 the Newark monthly meeting permitted meetings on first and fifth days to be held in a private home. These meetings were continued until the meeting house was constructed in 1713. This meeting was quite successful and in time improvements were made to the building.

**Uwchlan Meeting.** The Friends in this vicinity petitioned the Chester Meeting as early as 1712 to hold worship in a private house. Their request was granted so that they were permitted to hold meetings every first and fifth days. Later the organization became stronger and very enterprising. Their building was very substantial, cemetery ground was enlarged, and other improvements were made.



Valley Meeting. This meeting was authorized by the Haverford Monthly Meeting as a branch meeting in Tredyffrin in 1731. However the meeting never became very strong.

Londongrove Meeting. This meeting was organized in 1714 and for a time held meetings once a month in a private house. The meeting house was constructed in 1724. A new building was erected in 1753, and another one in 1818. The meeting has ever been very active.

Caln Meeting. As early as 1714 application was made at Concord monthly meeting by Friends of this vicinity for the organization of a meeting. It seems that the first regular meetings were held in 1716. Land was eventually secured and a meeting house was erected. Subsequently it was enlarged.

Bradford Meeting. In this neighborhood some Friends made application in 1716 to Chester quarterly meeting to have a meeting in a private home for the winter, but the request was not granted. However by 1719 the meeting was organized and was successfully conducted from its inception. The old meeting house is well preserved and the cemetery near by is well taken care of.

West Nottingham Meeting. This meeting was started in 1719. This meeting is very close to the Maryland boundary line.

Sadsbury Meeting. This meeting was informally organized about 1724, and is located on the Lancaster County line, and many Friends from Chester County attended there.

Lampeter Meeting. This meeting was first established in Leacock, in 1732. Later it was removed to Lampeter.

Nottingham Monthly Meeting. By agreement with the New Garden monthly meeting in 1730, it was decided that this meeting should hold separate meetings.

Hockessin Meeting. This meeting took its name from an old Indian town which was formerly located near the site of the meeting house. It is located south of Kennett Square. The meeting was established in 1730.

Nantmeal Meeting. By agreement with the Goshen monthly meeting the Nantmeal meeting was started in 1739. The first meeting house was built about 1740.

West Caln Meeting was established in 1756.

Pikeland Meeting was organized in 1758.

Downingtown Meeting. Tentative meetings were started in 1784. Permanent meetings were not held until 1806. In 1807 the meeting house was erected.

West Grove Meeting. Through the permission of the New Garden meeting the West Grove meeting was started in 1787. In 1788 the meeting was officially organized.

Fallowfield Meeting. Through the cooperation of New Garden and Londongrove monthly meeting, Fallowfield meeting was established in 1795.

Marlborough Meeting. This meeting which began informally about 1801 was first held in a school house. Later the meeting was officially recognized and became an important center of worship.

**Doe Run Meeting.** A meeting was first established in 1805; a meeting house was built in 1808, and this meeting became a part of the Fallowfield meeting.

**West Chester Meeting.** As West Chester grew in population many Friends from the surrounding country moved into the town, consequently many of the Friends urged the organization of a meeting within the town. In 1810 this movement became quite pronounced but the various meetings discouraged the effort. However, there were those who insisted that a meeting be established in West Chester. Finally a meeting house was erected in 1812. Later a division took place in the meeting. The one group, built a meeting house on Chestnut Street. The original meeting house on High Street was enlarged in 1868 and has subsequently been improved.

**Kennett Square Meeting.** A meeting was held first in 1812; the meeting house was erected in 1814 and the meetings were held regularly.

**Whiteland Meeting.** A meeting was established here in 1818, but lasted but for a few years.

**Unionville Meeting.** This meeting was established through the activities of members of Kennett and Londongrove monthly meetings. Their meeting house was built in 1845.

**Romansville Meeting** was started in 1827.

**Kimberton Meeting** was opened about 1857.

**Oxford Meeting** was started in 1878 and the meeting house was built in 1879.

**Malvern Meeting** was established in 1879 and their house was built in the same year.

**Longwood Meeting.** This meeting has been promoted primarily by the group known as "Progressive Friends." These meetings have been held regularly since 1853, and a special yearly meeting has also been held at which important topics of world and national affairs are discussed. This yearly meeting brings people together from many places.

*The Baptists.* This denomination also began work very early in the county.

The Great Valley Baptist Church which is situated on the Valley Forge-Devon road at New Centerville, is the oldest Baptist church in Chester County and the second oldest in Pennsylvania. The church was organized April 22, 1711, although the background of its history dates much earlier. In 1701 several families from Wales had moved into this section who met in private homes for worship. In 1710 there were 16 people who formed the group who met in worship and they decided to form an independent church with the Rev. Hugh Davis as pastor. Mr. Davis, who had been interested in the spiritual welfare of the group, having participated with them in fellowship accepted the invitation to serve as pastor. In the same year of organization the congregation became associated in membership with the Philadelphia Baptist Association in which it continues to hold membership. In 1722 a meeting house of logs was constructed 28 feet square "with seats, galleries and a stove." This building stood until 1804 when the present edifice was constructed.

During the Revolutionary War the pastor, Rev. David Jones became chaplain in General Anthony Wayne's division. Rev. Jones was very outspoken in his attacks upon the British, consequently when Gen. Howe's troops came into the neighborhood, he ordered the meeting house plundered, fence destroyed, and many valuable things were carried away. During the Valley Forge cantonment the church building was used as a hospital.

The congregation has always been interested in missionary work as from this church the following congregations owe their inception: French Creek Seven-day Baptist, Vincent Baptist, Lower Merion Baptist, Phoenixville Baptist, First Baptist of Norristown, Malvern Baptist, First Baptist of West Chester, and the Radnor Baptist of Wayne.

In 1886 a chapel was constructed in Berwyn to accommodate many of the congregation who had moved into the neighborhood. This chapel is used for Sunday school and social purposes throughout the year, and for worship six months of the year and the old church for worship six months of the year.

The Brandywine Baptist Church is located on part of the historic Brandywine battleground near Chadd's Ford. This historic old church had its beginning in 1715. On either side of the church are the headquarters of Washington and LaFayette. The first meetings were held in private homes, but in 1717 it was decided to build a substantial hewed log house which was completed in 1718. The present building is on the same spot. As early as 1714 this group of earnest people had met for worship, when Abel Morgan who was the pastor of the United Churches of Pennypack and Philadelphia visited this neighborhood in his missionary endeavors, preached to them and organized them into a congregation. Those who were charter members were as follows: Jeremiah Collett, Edward Butcher, John Powell, Richard Buffington, John Beckenham, Joseph Powell, David Roberts, Thomas George, Elizabeth Powell, Hannah Beckenham, Margery Martin, Macy Powell, and Joan Powell.

The first regular pastor was William Bucher who accepted the call in 1719. For the first fifty years of the church the membership numbered 88 persons. During the trying times of the Revolution the membership dropped to 16, and if it had not been for the earnest work of the pastor, Abel Griffith, the church would have closed its doors.

This church has always been a missionary church and in 1810 it dismissed fifty of its members by letter to organize the Hephzibah Church in East Fallowfield Township. In 1869 the church needed a new building which was constructed and established on the same spot of the old building. It is interesting to note that the aged and renowned pastor Rev. Isaac M. Halderman, D.D., who has been pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City for more than forty years, spent his first pastorate here. Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D., gave his celebrated lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," here.

Goshen Baptist Meeting House. The history of this church is different from most churches in that the building came first and the congregation was organized afterwards. During the latter part of the eighteenth century, a



log school house was erected on the point of land formed by the intersection of the Strasburg and Philadelphia roads about two miles east of the Turk's Head hotel, West Chester. In this school the children of the families of the community were taught the elementary school subjects. Eventually the school was abandoned. Between 1800 and 1809 the number of families having increased in the community, there was an urgent desire to have a church where regular services could be held. After much discussion it was decided to build a meeting house on the site of the abandoned school. In a short time sufficient funds were collected to build a meeting house. The contributor of the largest amount stipulated that the building should be known as the Baptist Meeting House; but that any Evangelical denomination should have the privilege of worshipping there, but as soon as there was a sufficient number of Baptists in the community to organize a Baptist church, then the building and grounds were to become the property of that church. The subscribers of the fund agreed to the proposition. Very frequently the pastors of the Brandywine and Great Valley Baptists churches preached here. In 1827 the Baptists in the neighborhood felt themselves strong enough to organize a congregation, which was done. Several members from the Brandywine church cast in their lot with the new organization. The church prospered and grew, and eventually members were dismissed to aid in organizing Baptist churches in Newtown Square, Willistown and West Chester. It is interesting to note that Rev. Joseph Evans became the pastor of this church in 1860 and served them for fifty years. The church has a steady growth and has served the purposes of its founders in the work of this denomination.

The Vincent Baptist Church located near Chester Springs is the second oldest Baptist congregation in Chester County. It was organized in 1735, but prior to that time preaching services had been held in the community. Rev. William Davis was the first minister to carry on preaching in the community. The congregation was first organized as a branch of the Great Valley Church. The first meeting house was built in 1737 near location of the present building. From 1747 to 1760 preaching was conducted by a resident teaching elder of the Baptist denomination, however after that date until 1770 an ordained minister lived in the community who carried on the work. On September 21, 1771, the congregation was organized as an independent church, and fifty-one persons were dismissed by the Great Valley Church to constitute the new church. On April 6, 1791, the act of incorporation was obtained from the state of Pennsylvania. In the act of incorporation, the church is represented as a congregation holding the same faith and doctrine as is set forth in the statement of confession of the Baptist Association of Philadelphia, September 25, 1742.

The Sunday School was organized in May 1829. During the years 1831 and 1832 revival services were held which brought very large numbers of members into the church. In 1833 forty-nine members were dismissed to organize the Windsor Baptist Church. In this same year the congregation joined the Central Union Association. In 1841, fourteen members were dismissed to form the East Nantmeal Baptist Church. Thus the

missionary activity of this congregation has continued during all these years and activities of this old historic church are very commendable in the religious life of the county.

Hephzibah Baptist Church located in East Fallowfield Township has a very interesting history. Rev. Owen Thomas first carried on work in Newlin Township. Preaching services were carried on in private homes, which continued for many years until in 1752 a lot was secured and a small meeting house was built thereon. Gradually the work increased and the membership had grown to such large numbers that it was found necessary to abandon the meeting house in Newlin. Then it was decided to accept the place where the Hephzibah church now stands. The building of the new house of worship was started in 1792. The building was finished in the spring of 1793, at which time it was dedicated. However there were many who opposed the new location of the church so that for several years interest in the church was negligible. But after 1804 new interest grew, many new members were added to the church and from that time on success of the new church was assured. In 1810 many new members were added by dismissal from the Brandywine Baptist church so this again helped the new church. Its independence as a Baptist Church was likewise established in 1810. Since that time the church has been doing very effective work in its field in this part of the county.

Bethesda Baptist Church is located in the northwestern part Warwick Township and quite close to the Berks County line. The church was organized in 1827.

First Baptist Church of Phoenixville was organized in 1830. As early as 1820 ministers came to hold services for the Baptists who resided in the town. However for two years after the organization of the church, the congregation was without a pastor. Unfortunately several of the charter members had moved away, but this situation did not discourage the little band of devoted people. In the fall of 1832 realizing the need of a church home, they built a temporary frame structure near the present intersection of Morgan and Lincoln Streets. Here an inspiring series of revival services were held which brought many new members into the congregation. The church took on new life and the future seemed quite bright. About this time the church decided to unite with the Central Union Association, but since the pastor and about one-fourth of the members preferred the old Philadelphia Association, an unfortunate division occurred which resulted in the formation of the Valley Forge Baptist church.

In spite of these conditions it was found necessary to have a larger building in which to worship, so that a new building was begun and finished in October 1833. Vincent, Great Valley, and Burlington, N. J., churches contributed toward this building. During the next twenty years the church had steady growth. The congregation outgrew the house of worship so that in 1852 it was decided to build a new church. The new edifice was dedicated in July 1854. In 1879 the church assisted in the organization of the Royersford Baptist church and also contributed generously to the erection of their house of worship. The fiftieth anniversary was appro-

privately observed in May 1880. A beautiful new building was dedicated in November 1911. When the one-hundredth anniversary was observed in 1930 all indebtedness of the church was met which brought much joy to this active church. The church is well organized and is carrying on its work in the spirit of its courageous founders.

Willistown Baptist Church was established in 1833, and was a part of the Great Valley church. In 1875 a building was erected at Malvern, and a parsonage was built in 1877.

West Caln Baptist Church was organized in 1842 and became a part of the pastorate of the Hephzibah charge.

London Tract Baptist Church was organized as an independent church in 1780. This congregation did not believe in Sunday Schools or missions. It has been a long time since services were held here regularly.

Parkerford Baptist Church formerly called the Lawrenceville Baptist Church was organized in 1858 and the building was dedicated the same year.

Green Valley Baptist Church was organized in 1834.

The Parkesburg Baptist Church was organized in 1888 and has had a steady growth.

The First Baptist Church of Kennett Square was organized in 1882. They have made good progress in their work and their present plant is very beautiful.

The Seventh Day Baptists have done some work in the county, but have never developed strong organizations.

The German Baptists in northern Chester County have developed much worth while work.

St. Paul's Baptist Church (colored) of West Chester was organized in 1888. Their church building was destroyed by fire in 1898, but a new one was later constructed.

Valley Forge Baptist Church was organized in 1834, because of a difference of opinion which Association members of the Phoenixville Baptist Church should join. The Phoenixville congregation united with the Central Union Association, whereupon the members who opposed this decision, withdrew from the church and formed the Valley Forge church and united with the Philadelphia Association. The Valley Forge church is a very interesting historic organization.

The Glen Run Baptist Church was organized in 1832.

Beulah Baptist Church was established in 1833 and became a part of the pastorate of the Hephzibah Church.

Windsor Baptist Church was organized in 1833, and the church building was erected in the same year.

The First Baptist Church of West Chester was founded in 1834. A lot was secured on Church Street and a building was erected there in 1835. The church was incorporated in 1844. The church property was sold and a new building was erected on South High Street, which was dedicated in 1857. The building was remodeled in 1886, and a new pipe organ was installed in 1897.



The Olivet Baptist Church was organized in West Chester in 1874 and continued as a separate organization when it was united with the First Baptist church in 1931. These two congregations are worshipping in a beautiful remodelled church on South High Street. The united efforts of the new congregation are resulting in much active work being accomplished.

East Nantmeal Baptist Church was started in 1841.

East Brandywine Baptist Church was organized in 1843, and incorporated in 1864.

Pughtown Baptist was organized in 1856. In the organization it was determined to abstain from the use of intoxicants for sacramental purposes.

The First Baptist Church of Coatesville was begun in 1867. The new congregation secured a school building which was remodelled into a place of worship. Later most of this building was torn down and a new one erected. This building was dedicated in 1870. Continued improvements have been made so that the congregation has a very valuable plant to carry on its work.

The Second Baptist Church, Coatesville, is having a steady growth.

First Baptist Church, Downingtown was organized in 1883. The church has had an active growth. The Sunday School is quite active. The congregation is very much interested in welfare work in the community. The building is very well equipped for their work.

Oxford Baptist Church was founded about 1881 and has met with much success. The property is well adapted to their work and considerable improvement has been done in recent years.

*The Catholic Church.*—The Catholic Church began missions quite early in the county.

St. Agnes' Catholic Church, West Chester, was organized in 1793. A chapel was first erected in 1793 at the west end of Gray Street and was called Christ's Church. Services were conducted by priests who came out from Philadelphia but in 1840 a regularly ordained priest was assigned as resident priest to the growing parish in West Chester. The name of St. Agnes was given to the church in 1853.

In 1909 a new school building was erected to replace the outgrown brick structure in the rear of the old church. This building is of stone and housed in those days about two hundred and fifty pupils.

In February, 1919, the Rev. S. B. Spalding, V. F. died after a pastorate of 34 years.

In March, 1919 his successor, the present Rector, the Rev. H. C. Schuyler, was appointed.

In the Spring of 1920 the present stone Rectory was built. At the same time the church building association was formed for the purpose of raising funds for a new church.

In 1923 the building at 207 West Gay Street was purchased and fitted up as a Convent for the Sisters teaching in the Parish School. They had previously, for fifty years, lived in the Mother House of their community at Maple Avenue.

In the Spring of 1925, sufficient funds having been raised, the new church was begun on the site of the old church, this building having been torn down.

In October, 1926 the new church was dedicated. It seats nearly eight hundred people. The total cost was \$230,000.

In 1927 an annex to the old school was erected on ground immediately to the east of the old school. This is a brick building and contains a first floor play room, with six rooms on the second and third floors for the first six grades. The older, and larger building now houses the Junior and Senior High Schools, having been fitted up with laboratories for physics and chemistry, a library, and two rooms for home economics, sewing and cooking. The basement of the new church is used as a gymnasium for the High School pupils.

At present there are five hundred and ten pupils in the High School and grades.

In the past fifty years the number of the members of the parish has increased from fifteen hundred to twenty-six hundred, including children.

In the past twelve years the frontage on Gay Street has been increased by the purchase of the adjoining properties from one hundred ninety to three hundred feet. During this period the people of the parish have contributed towards the erection of the new buildings and the purchase of new property something over \$200,000, leaving a funded debt of \$146,000 at the present time.

The parish is well organized and administers many activities.

St. Mary's Catholic Church of Phoenixville secured a lot in 1841 and erected their building the same year. Improvements were made with the passing of the years so that the parish is well equipped to carry on its varied work.

St. Ann's Memorial R. C. Church was erected as a memorial by Thomas F. Byrne, as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Ann Byrne. The building was started in March, 1905 and dedicated in September, 1907. In the meantime much renovating has been made to the church.

The other Catholic churches of Phoenixville are Holy Trinity and the Sacred Heart Church.

St. Cecilia's Catholic Church, Coatesville, was erected in 1871. The Coatesville church was originally a mission, and it in turn has become an active missionary church.

The Catholic parish of Parkesburg was established about 1850 and the church was built in 1855.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Kennett Square, was started as a mission in 1868. Their building was opened for services for the first time December 25, 1868. Since that time the church has grown and many improvements have been made.

In 1893 the Catholic church at Landenberg was established.

The West Grove Catholic Church was organized in the seventies and very good progress has been made in the parish organization.

Oxford Catholic Church was started as a mission of the West Grove Catholic parish. The nucleus of building was started in 1877. Good progress has also been made in this parish.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was established in Downingtown in 1851 and the building was dedicated in the following year. For several years prior to 1851 services were held in Downingtown, quite frequently under the direction of the Catholic church and priest of West Chester. The church has frequently been enlarged and improved in order to meet the needs of this steadily growing parish. Numerous missions have been supported by this parish.

*The Episcopal Church*—This denomination began an important work very early in the county.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church located in East Whiteland Township was organized prior to 1744 and the building was erected that year. The church was incorporated in 1786. The church is not regularly used, but services are held on certain occasions.

St. John's Episcopal Church of New London Township was established in 1745.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church in West Whiteland Township was organized in 1828. The building was constructed in the same year and dedicated in 1829.

St. John's Episcopal Church located in Compassville was organized in 1720 and the building was constructed that same year. This church has had a long and active history. The present building was erected in 1830.

The Church of the Good Samaritan was established at Paoli in 1848. Around this church an important and active institutional life has developed.

Holy Trinity Episcopal Church of West Chester was established November 23, 1835. The church building was first located on Gay Street. The congregation was incorporated April 28, 1838. On July 3, 1868 the corner stone of the present church building was laid. The present stately buildings are located at the northwest corner of South High and Union Streets. The congregation is well organized and administers a large and useful work in the community.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Phoenixville, was instituted in 1838. The corner stone of the building was laid in 1840 and the building was completed in 1852. Since 1900 many improvements have been made which have added to the value and usefulness of the buildings.

St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church of Downingtown was organized in the fall of 1842. For a time the congregation worshipped in a private home, and later in the Masonic Hall. The church building was constructed in 1843. During the years which have passed the church has been improved in many ways so that it is a beautiful place in which to worship. The congregation has shown a careful growth. This church ministers in a very helpful way in the community.

The Church of the Trinity, Coatesville, was organized in 1868, although services were held much earlier. A lot was purchased on Main Street in



1871 and a chapel erected thereon. A new and beautiful church building was erected a short time ago.

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Warwick, was founded in 1804 by Rev. R. Levi. Bull, D.D., who served as rector for forty years. The church was built in 1806, and enlarged and improved since that time.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Honey Brook, was started in 1835. The building is very pleasingly constructed.

The Church of the Advent, Kennett Square, was started in 1882, and the corner stone was laid in 1885. The building was dedicated in 1886. The building has been very much improved within recent years.

Episcopal services were begun in Parkesburg in 1870.

The Church of the Sure Foundation known as the Reformed Episcopal Church of West Chester was established in 1893. The church has had a steady growth.

Ascension Protestant Episcopal Mission, (Colored), West Chester was organized in 1922.

*The Lutherans*—The large majority of the Lutheran people throughout the colonies, 1700, were unchurched and without pastoral leadership. The work of organization became the task of the great missionary Heinrich Melchoir Muhlenberg, who came to America in 1742 in response to what he considered to be a divine call for service. He began his work at Philadelphia, but during his ministry he carried on his activities throughout all parts of the country. He was gladly received wherever he went. People flocked to hear him preach, and not infrequently it was necessary for him to gather them in the open fields.

Although such unbounded enthusiasm was no doubt pleasing, yet he realized the need of thorough organization, if effective work was to be accomplished. With this end in view, he was instrumental in the organization of the Pennsylvania Synod, August 26, 1748, which consisted of six clergymen and twenty-four laymen. This soon became the means whereby effective and progressive work could be carried on. But the great leader did not stop here. Muhlenberg continued to advance the prestige of the Lutheran in America as long as he lived. He died at the Trappe, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1787. His death was a great loss to the church. He came to America at an opportune time, and without a doubt he saved the Lutheran Church from disintegration.

Zion's Lutheran Church, East Pikeland Township, south of Spring City, was organized in 1743. Muhlenberg was very much interested in the pastoral care of this early church and it is due to his fine work that its foundations were successfully laid. It seems that after much discussion it was decided to erect a simple but adequate building. From the Church Records the following excerpt is of interest: "The inhabitants of our vicinity also worshipped there, namely, at the Trappe. (near Collegeville). This continued until the year 1751. At this time Lutherans and Reformed united, secured possession of land in the manner in which it could be procured in those days and built in common a house in which they assembled for the preaching of the Word of God." Lutherans and Reformed congregations

continued to use the same building until 1762, when Zion Church came into full possession of the building. The records state: "As the years went on the membership of both congregations (Lutheran and Reformed) increased, in fact, so much that the small room could not hold all who came to the services." For the privileges and ownership of the church the Lutherans paid the Reformed twenty pounds. The congregation continued to grow so that a new church was built in 1774 and dedicated on June 4, 1775. The new church was constructed out of stone and was quite an imposing structure. The beloved Muhlenberg was present, assisted in the dedicatory service, and the church became known for the first time as Zion's Church.

Zion's Church was used as a hospital for the wounded soldiers of the American Army after the battle of the Brandywine. During the trying days of the American camp at Valley Forge, many of the sick soldiers were placed in the church, which was again used as a hospital. General Washington frequently visited this and other hospitals because his heart was with his brave soldiers. When the Revolution was over the interior of the church was completely renovated.

This congregation was fond of good music so that in 1790 it was decided to purchase a pipe organ. Arrangements were therefore made with David Tannenberg of Lititz, who was recognized as the best organ builder in the country at that time, to build the organ for 150 pounds which the congregation authorized. The following subscription list is quite interesting:

The Rev. Ludwig Voigt .....	10 Pounds, 2 Shillings, 6 Pence
Mr. Johannes Haas .....	10 Pounds
Mr. Johannes Walter .....	10 Pounds
Mr. Heinrich Christman .....	10 Pounds
Mr. Peter Miller .....	10 Pounds
Mr. George Christman .....	10 Pounds
Mr. Henrich Knerr .....	10 Pounds
Mr. Nicolaus Schneider .....	7 Pounds, 10 Shillings
Mr. Conrad Haerleman .....	7 Pounds, 10 Shillings
Mr. Peter Maurer .....	3 Pounds, 10 Shillings
Mr. Leonhart Walter .....	3 Pounds, 10 Shillings

The organ was dedicated on October 9, 1791, and the service brought much joy to the congregation. Although a few years ago a new pipe organ was installed, the old organ was saved, and is played once a year at a special service.

A new church building was constructed in 1861 the cost of which including the furnishings amounted to \$10,000. The building is well located.

The church continues to serve in its active work and has done much to promote the interests of the Lutheran church throughout Chester County.

The Lutheran Church of Spring City was organized in 1872 by the Rev. Jacob Neff. For many years before this visiting ministers came from time to time and preached to Lutheran people who met in Mechanics' Hall for worship. In the fall of 1872, the congregation purchased the school-house from the School Board which was renovated for church purposes.

The building was dedicated for church purposes. In 1875 the church was incorporated by the county court. In a few years the congregation became too large for the building, consequently it was decided to build a new church. A new building was dedicated with appropriate exercises in June, 1880. The church has had a steady growth in the community and has done much good work in the town.

The Messiah Lutheran Church of Downingtown was organized in November, 1902. The first meeting preparatory to the organization was held in the Central Presbyterian Church. At an early meeting a committee was appointed to secure a place of worship. A building known as Central Hall on West Lancaster Avenue was purchased, and renovated for church purposes. It was changed into an adequate place of worship and dedicated with appropriate exercises on Sunday, September 30, 1903. At the time of the organization thirty-four people became charter members. A Sunday School which was organized on October 12, soon became a very active organization. The congregation administering to the needs of the Lutheran people of the community became an important force in the religious life of the community.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church was established about 1771 which arose out of differences with Zion Church over the location of their proposed church building in the same year. The church was dedicated in 1772.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church also located in Pikeland Township was organized in 1843, because of doctrinal differences, and located near St. Peter's church as mentioned.

St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, located in Upper Uwchlan Township was organized in 1833 as a result of people moving away from Zion's and St. Peter's congregation.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Phoenixville, was founded about 1860. Many of the members of Zion's Church had moved into Phoenixville and these formed the nucleus for the new church. The new building was dedicated in 1873. A very churchly building was erected in 1895. Many improvements have been made since that time.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Lionville was organized in 1838. Their building was dedicated in 1838. The church has had a steady growth.

The Centennial Lutheran Church, Kimberton, was organized in 1876.

The Central Lutheran Church, Phoenixville, was organized in 1875. Many Lutherans having moved into the town, it was deemed advisable to form another Lutheran church.

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, Coatesville was organized in 1890. This church was an outgrowth of Sunday School work, a union Sunday School which had been organized for sometime. The church has a steady growth and has done fine work in the community.

Our Savior Lutheran Church, Coatesville, was organized a few years ago and is well organized.

The Lutheran Church of West Chester was organized in 1923 and is a mission supported by the Home Mission and Educational Boards of the general church.



*The Methodist Church*—This religious group was established in the county largely through the efforts of Rev. Isaac Rollins from Maryland, who began missionary work in East Marlborough Township, 1773. From this point, missionary activities were extended throughout the county. In 1774 work was begun in Uwchlan, near the little Eagle Tavern, where Benson's Chapel was built. From this work the Hopewell Methodist Church was established.

Grove Methodist Church was organized in 1774 and is now the oldest Methodist organization in Chester County. The present church building was constructed in 1844.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Phoenixville was started by a class of twelve members in 1826 in the old octagonal school house. The first church building was erected in 1828 on the site now occupied by the parsonage. The present building was constructed in 1854 and which has been enlarged and renovated from time to time to accommodate the growing work. The church is accomplishing a worthwhile work in the community.

Anderson's Methodist Church near Valley Forge was begun in 1780.

Laurel Methodist Church can trace its beginning to 1798, although it was not organized until 1800.

Romanville Methodist Church was established about 1810.

Springfield Methodist Church was formed in 1801.

Coatesville Methodist Church was established about 1824, although Methodist services were held in the community as early as 1817. Meetings were held in various places until 1845 when the first building was erected. In 1856 a new building was erected. A new building was constructed in 1883 and improved since that time. The church has made much progress and does much worthwhile work in the town.

Methodist Episcopal Church of West Chester, was organized in 1816, although for sometime prior to this services were held in private homes, but not regularly. However as the number grew the step of organization was accomplished. The first building, small and unpretentious, was erected on the north side of Gay Street east of Darlington. Here the congregation worshipped and steadily grew in numbers. As the congregation continued to grow quite rapidly, it was found necessary to erect a new building. Plans for the new edifice were ready in 1841, and the corner stone for the new building was laid in June, 1841. The building was constructed of stone, located at the northeast corner of Market and Darlington Streets, and was dedicated in the fall of 1842.

During the years which followed, the Sunday School grew very rapidly, so that during the pastorate of Rev. William H. Shaffer, 1886 to 1890, a brick chapel was constructed for the accommodation of the rapidly growing Sunday School. A little later the interior of the church was renovated. However, as the congregation and Sunday School were outgrowing the accommodations of this building, it became necessary to plan for a new church. On the lot at the northeast corner of High and Barnard Streets ground was broken on Saturday, July 1, 1916. On this lot a stately building was erected which is a commodious house of worship, prayer and service.

Building operations were somewhat delayed because of the great European war, and the entrance of the United States into same, so that dedication did not take place until 1919. The church is one of the most important in the Methodist Conference. The congregation is well organized and does much active work in the town.

Andrews' Methodist Church was organized in 1828. For a time it was a part of the Strasburg circuit.

Elk Ridge Methodist Church, East Nottingham Township was established in 1825. The building was completed in 1832.

Flint Hill Methodist Church, Franklin Township was formed in 1829.

Marshallton Methodist Church was founded in 1828. The building was erected in 1829.

Valley Forge Methodist Church was instituted in 1833. There were times that the church had a hard struggle, but it seemed to survive.

Good-Will Methodist Church was founded in 1832 and is located in West Nantmeal Township. The building was erected in 1832.

Unionville Methodist Church was formed about 1835, although preaching services had been carried on as early as 1774.

Hibernia Methodist Church was established in 1840.

Charlestown Methodist Church was organized in 1830. The building was erected in 1840. For a time it was connected with the Grove church.

Temple Methodist of North Coventry and Bethel of South Coventry Township were organized 1840 and 1844 respectively.

Washington Methodist Church was founded in 1819.

Spring City Methodist Church was formed in 1845. The first meetings were held in the Lyceum building. The first building was constructed in 1848. A new building was erected in 1872. Since then many new improvements have been made in order that the work could be advanced.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Downingtown was established in 1832. However services in the interests of the church were held as early as 1824. In 1832 a lot was purchased, a building was erected which was dedicated on November 17, 1833. The congregation at this time numbered twenty-five members. In 1860 the church required more space so that the old building was sold and a new and more imposing structure was erected. Later this building was likewise sold. The new edifice was dedicated on May 25, 1890. Subsequent improvements to the plant has made this church an active factor in the welfare of the community.

Glen Moore Methodist Church was organized in 1832. In 1844 a church was constructed near Brandywine Creek which was called Springton Methodist Episcopal Church.

Landenberg Methodist was formed about 1848.

New London Methodist Church was founded in 1850, and the first services were held in New London Academy. The building was erected in 1850.

Atglen Methodist Church, formerly Penningtonville, was begun in 1845. For several years services were held in Independence Hall. The building was started in 1854 and dedicated in 1860.

The Berwyn Methodist Episcopal Church had its inception in a Sunday School organization in 1881 near Devon. A building was erected in Berwyn in 1883. In 1885 the church was constituted a separate charge. The Emma L. Simpson Memorial Church of Paoli was established in 1909.

Oxford Methodist Church was founded about 1828. Services were conducted until 1851 in Hopewill Mill. In this year the church building was dedicated. Many improvements have been made in the property.

Kennett Square Methodist Church was organized as a mission in 1853. Considerable progress was made in building up the church so that a substantial building was erected in 1885. Many renovations have been made since that period.

St. James' Methodist Church, Cedarville was established in 1871.

Parkesburg Methodist Church was organized in 1875, although services had been previously held there. The church has had steady growth and considerable progress has been made.

The Cochranville Methodist Church is quite active.

Hamorton Methodist Church was organized in 1872.

Thorndale Methodist Church was founded in 1875.

Avondale Methodist Church was established in 1868.

The Union American Methodist, Coatesville was organized in 1864.

The African Methodist Church, Oxford was established in 1884; Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), Coatesville, was founded in 1869; Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Coatesville, was established 1833; St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church, Coatesville, was organized about 1880.

The Honey Brook Methodist Church, formerly Waynesburg, was founded in 1824.

Bethel A. M. E. Church was organized in 1816; St. Luke's Union American M. E. Church was organized in 1841, both are located in West Chester.

*The Presbyterians*—This group of people composed mostly of the Scotch and Scotch-Irish laid the foundations of the Presbyterian church in the county. The location of the following churches show how wide spread were these people.

The Great Valley Presbyterian Church of Tredyffrin near Malvern is the oldest Presbyterian church of Chester County and next to the First Church of Philadelphia, is the oldest Presbyterian congregation in Pennsylvania. Records show that services were held here before 1710 and the church was organized in 1714. Worship was held in the woods and from time to time in private houses. The first church building was erected in 1720 and was used for worship for about seventy-five years. It seems it was located in the cemetery somewhat north of the vault. The spot is fairly accurately marked by the grave of Thomas Hutchinson who was buried beneath the spot where the pulpit of the first church had stood. The church was built of unhewn logs, substantial and of good size. The glass of the windows was imported from England and was the only material which was not produced or made in the community.



The congregation gradually outgrew this building so that in 1793 it was necessary to construct a new edifice which was located on the site of the present house of worship. Much of the material and labor were furnished gratuitously so that the total cost in actual money was eight hundred and sixty dollars. The building was dedicated in 1804. In 1828 the church was renovated and a new pulpit was placed in the north instead of the south end of the building. It was found necessary to enlarge the auditorium in 1861 in order to meet the needs of the growing congregation. During this period the church was unusually well attended and it was difficult to secure seats unless people came very early. The auditorium was again repaired in 1873, when the walls and ceilings were frescoed and other important work was done.

It was found, however, in 1888, that a new church building was necessary, and after much discussion, it was decided to construct a new house of worship. The last service was held in the old church on March 17, 1889, when the Lord's Supper was fittingly observed. Work was soon started in the construction of the new building, but owing to many delays the building was not ready for worship until the following spring. The dedication took place on May 8, 1890.

It is interesting to note that the Session House was built shortly after the construction of the second church building. In 1860 it was found necessary to build a chapel which was constructed on the site of the old session house. This building was renovated in 1901 in order to accommodate the Sunday School.

From the documents of the church we note, "The General Assembly in 1710 spoke of the Great Valley Church as one of the Apostolic twelve which constituted the whole force of our denomination in the American Colonies."

"The first candidate for the ministry taken under the care of any Presbytery in our land, was a member of the church; he was also the first man ordained to the Christian ministry in this country, and finally became the pastor of this same church."

"At the breaking out of the Civil War the first Soldiers' Aid Society was organized by Rev. Robert M. Patterson at that time pastor, in the manse of the Great Valley Church, and continued its work until peace was declared. Car load after car load of supplies was sent to the front while the war continued." This old mother church is active in the promotion of the work of the kingdom, and is a beacon light to the faith of this great denomination in America.

The Charlestown Presbyterian Church was organized in 1741. It maintained a separate organization until 1791. Then it came under the direction of the Great Valley Church. For a time it came under the direction of the Phoenixville Church. The property is under the direction of the Great Valley Church although services have not been held in the church building for many years.

Upper Octorara Presbyterian Church, north of Parkesburg, was organized in 1720. The congregation has ever been very active in all humanitarian affairs.

Fagg's Manor Presbyterian Church, which at one time was called New Londonderry Presbyterian Church was established in 1730. From the beginning of this organization the people became very much interested in higher education and did much to promote collegiate education in the county. The church was actively engaged in missionary enterprise. The present building is beautiful and churchly in appearance.

The Oxford Presbyterian Church can trace its history back to 1755. The early history is quite interesting because of the many difficulties through which it passed. Since 1851 steady progress has been made, and much improvement in building and development. Oxford, Second, was organized in 1874.

Nottingham Presbyterian Church erected their church building in 1812. This church was connected with the Oxford church until 1862.

The New London Presbyterian Church dates its beginning from 1726, although there is an interesting background which antedates this period by six years. For several years prior to 1720 a large number of Scotch-Irish immigrants came into that section of Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania between the Delaware River and the Elk River. They landed at New Castle, Delaware, and spread out through this territory. By 1720 the number had increased so rapidly that they petitioned the Presbytery of New Castle to send someone to look into conditions in their midst with the hope that they should have the gospel preached unto them. The Presbytery took favorable action on their petition and sent a commissioner among them, who reported favorably that they should have pastoral and gospel ministration.

Eventually a Presbyterian Church was organized which became known as Rock Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian families around New London became identified with this Church. However, misunderstandings developed within the church which were distasteful to the folks around New London, and because of the great distance to worship there, the New London folks petitioned the Presbytery of New Castle on May 11, 1726 of which the following excerpt is a record:

"A supplication from some few families inhabiting the northeast side of great Elk, now under Mr. Houston's regular care, supplicating this Presbytery for their convenience to further a new erection and meeting house and a part of said Mr. Houston's labors. The Presbytery, after serious consideration of said affair, do judge the said supplication and design of it irregular. Neither do they see it for the glory of God, or the interest of Christ, or the good of souls, as things are circumstanced." However, the New London people were very earnest in their efforts and finally the Presbytery granted their petition for a separate congregation. The people went to work very earnestly and erected a church building for their place of worship. During those early years earnest effort and sacrifice were paramount, nevertheless, success crowned their work. For more than two hundred years the church has ministered to the needs of a large consistency. During this time three buildings were erected to meet the growing and changing needs. Concerning the second building an interesting minute states, "It was

63 by 38 feet; was built of brick, with low ceiling with Swedish or hipped roof, arched doors and windows, with leaden window sash imported from the Mother Country. The side turned to the road, the pulpit on one side and a wide aisle for communion tables running in front of it the whole length of the house."

The present building, which is the third, was erected in 1844, and interesting to note a century after the second building. Many repairs have been made on this third building which makes it an interesting place of worship.

The first regular minister was Rev. Samuel Gelston who served from 1728-1734. Among the other ministers of this early period were Rev. Francis Allison, Rev. James Latta and Rev. Francis Allison Latta who were also interested in the educational work in the community and elsewhere in the county. They did a pioneer work in religious and educational work.

Doe Run Presbyterian Church. The following unusual history of this old church was recently found so that we are including the record here:

"Messrs. John Filson, William Hanna, Francis Boggs, and others, about the year of our Lord, 1740, built a house of worship, and had supplies for several years. In the year 1742, the Rev. George Whitefield preached there:—That was a time of a 'Great revival of Religion.' About this time, the church divided into two parties, known by the names of the 'Old Side' and 'New Side.' Doe Run, and a part of upper Octoraro was of the 'New Side'—that part of Octoraro congregation which was of the *New Side* built a frame meeting-house, about one mile eastward of their old one, and obtained the Rev. Andrew Sterling to be their minister. In union with Doe Run congregation, he preached to them a number of years. At this time, Capt. John Montgomery was ordained a Ruling Elder in Doe Run."

"About the year 1768, the Rev. William Foster was ordained Pastor, the one-fourth of his time at Doe Run, the remainder at Upper Octoraro congregation."

"He ordained Messrs. Andrew Mitchel, Robert Cowan, and John Wiley, members of Session for Doe Run, by his eminent piety and qualifications he happily united the 'Old' and 'New Sides,' and under Divine Assistance they became all of the New Side. He continued their minister nearly twelve years—that is until the time of his death."

"In the year 1771, the congregation built a New Meeting house of hewn logs, 960 square feet area."

"In the year 1785, the Rev. Alexander Mitchel of the Philadelphia Presbytery was installed our Pastor, the one-fourth part of his time, the remainder at Upper Octoraro, we still being in union with that congregation. He ordained Hugh Jordan (the writer of this History), Robert Morrel, William Hanna, and James Steen, members of Session for Doe Run. He continued our regular Pastor for twelve years, and after that he took a Fatherly care of us, and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, at Doe Run, divers times, and continued to preach to us twelve years longer, viz:—until the year 1809; when he was so old and infirm that he was past ministerial duties."



"The Rev. Presbytery (viz: New Castle) then sent us supplies until September 29, 1813, when the Rev. Samuel Henderson, from Ireland, accepted a 'call' from his congregation, to be our stated Pastor the one-fourth part of his time—he having previous to his accepting our 'call' preached to us half a year, by order of Presbytery."

"November 10, 1813, he was installed Pastor of his church, and on August the 9th, 1814, Presbytery dissolved to the pastoral connection between the Rev. Samuel Henderson, and this congregation."

"Mr. Henderson moved to Williamsport, Pa. The Presbytery then sent us supplies until October 6th, 1817, when the Rev. Elkanah Kelsay Dare accepted a 'call' to be our Pastor, the one-half of his time; having previous to his accepting this call, preached to us six months by order of Presbytery. November the 19th, 1817, the Rev. E. K. Dare was ordained pastor of 'Union' congregation, in Lancaster County, in union with Doe Run congregation. December 29, 1817, he was installed, by a committee of Presbytery at Doe Run. He has ordained Messrs. Samuel McCotter (since deceased), Robert Young, Dr. William F. Mitchel, William Gordon (deceased September 12, 1823) and William Reed, members of Session for said congregation."

"April 23, 1821, the congregation finally agreed to build a new Meeting-House of stone, 53 feet by 43 feet, so that the house might be 50 by 40 feet in the clear, and to contain 2000 square feet area."

August the 6th, after notice having been previously given, a great number of people assembled to see our Pastor lay the "corner stone" of our new meeting-house. On this solemn occasion he delivered a very appropriate and affecting address, from the 1st book of Kings, 18th chapter and middle clause of the 44th verse—"Behold, there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand."

"Friday, the 21st day of June, 1822, this church was solemnly dedicated to the service of the "Triune Jehovah." The Rev. Messrs. White, J. N. C. Grier, and J. D. Perkins assisted at the dedication. Mr. Dare preached from Ps. 87:3 and Mr. Grier from 2nd Chron. 6:40."

"On Sabbath Day, 23rd June, 1822, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered for the first time in the new church, when 29 new communicants were admitted. Thus it hath pleased the Lord to cause the 'Little Cloud' to expand; and at present there is a great appearance of an extensive Revival of Religion in this church. Prayer and anxious meetings are frequently held throughout the congregation, and they are uniformly well attended."

"The following is a list of the members of the session for this congregation. In the Rev. Wm. Foster's time, Andrew Mitchel, Robert Cowan and John Wiley. In the Rev. Alexander Mitchel's time, Hugh Jordan, Robert Morrel, Wm. Hanna and James Steen. In the Rev. E. K. Dare's time—to this date—Samuel M. Cotter, William Reed, Robert Young, Dr. Wm. F. Mitchel, and Wm. Gordon."

"Capt. John Montgomery was ordained by the Rev. Mr. Sterling, page 1."

August 6, 1822.

Attested by Hugh Jordan

Late Clerk of Session—now in his 70th year

During the pastorate of Rev. Arthur Richards in 1913, a chapel was built at Modena, and this is conceded to be one of the best things ever done by the Doe Run Church.

The Brandywine Manor or Forks of Brandywine Church was organized in 1735 under the pastoral care of Rev. Adam Boyd. At this time a meeting house for services was also erected. The first regular pastor was Rev. Samuel Black who served from 1736 to 1741. Unfortunately the congregation divided about this time, and the factional difficulties continued and for a time two pastors served the groups. However, the congregations reunited in 1760 when the Rev. John Carmichael became the pastor. It was found necessary to build a new meeting house of worship and with the spirit of enthusiasm he set to work to secure money, help and the cooperation of his members with the result that a substantial church was constructed. He proved to be a very capable preacher and pastor. His earnest support of the American Revolution sent many of the men of his congregation into the Continental army. When the American Army was encamped at Valley Forge, he visited it on several occasions, and on one of his visits he learned from General Washington that the wounded were suffering from a want of linen for bandages. On his return home he held a congregational meeting in which he urged them to give sufficient linen for the purpose even to the point of personal sacrifice and which was done. So anxious was he for the soldiers to receive this material that he conveyed it on horseback to the camp. General Washington wrote a kind letter to the congregation for the gifts. His earnest zeal in the interests of church and state broke down his health so that after a brief illness he passed away in November in 1785. During these succeeding years the church has steadily grown in missionary and educational activities. It has been served by splendid ministers. A stately church building graces the church grounds, and is indeed a beautiful monument to a long and useful history, and full of activity at the present time.

The First Presbyterian Church of West Chester was organized January 11, 1834. For more than a quarter of a century prior to the organization of the church the Presbyterians held services in the community. The corner stone of the church was laid on the 3d of July, 1832, "in the presence of a large concourse of citizens." "Public worship was held in the church for the first time on the first Sabbath in January, 1834." The delay in completing the building had been due to lack of money. As the result of the formal organization of the church on the date mentioned the members adopted the following article of agreement: "We do hereby receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures, together with the discipline and form of government."

The first pastor was Rev. William A. Stevens who entered upon his work with much enthusiasm but whose ministry was cut off by death October 3, 1834. He laid the foundations of the church with care and precision.

A charter was obtained for the church from the Supreme Court January 15, 1834 under the title, "The First Presbyterian Church of the Borough of West Chester."

The congregation grew steadily in numbers so that it was necessary to improve the church building to accommodate the people. Again in 1862 the seating capacity of the church was increased to six hundred, and at the same time the whole was frescoed, painted and furnished.

Due to the influence and missionary spirit of the pastors and officers of this church many of the Sunday schools and other Presbyterian churches surrounding West Chester were organized. This church has been a tower of strength to the great denomination of which it is a vital part. During recent years many fine improvements have been made to the church property so that it is very churchly in all its appointments.

Dilworthtown Presbyterian Church which is one of the most beautiful rural churches in Chester County was organized in 1878, a building having been erected in 1877. The church is built of the beautiful serpentine stone. In 1885 a parsonage was constructed. Many improvements have since been made. Their work in missionary activities is very unusual.

Coatesville Presbyterian Church was established in 1833. The church has had such steady growth that several buildings have been erected in the course of its history to accommodate the people. The present building is very commodious and the congregation is very active in all of its affairs.

Honeybrook Presbyterian Church was established in 1835.

East Whiteland Presbyterian Church was organized in 1839.

First Presbyterian Church, Phoenixville, was organized in 1846. The organization consisted of fourteen members who were faithful and devoted to the upbuilding of the church. For a time the little congregation worshipped in the Mennonite Meeting-house. Their church building was dedicated in 1850.

The Central Presbyterian Church of Downingtown was established in 1861. The church building is well constructed to meet the needs of this active congregation. The manse was built in 1889.

The Trinity Presbyterian Church, Berwyn, was organized in 1863.

The Kennett Square Presbyterian Church was organized in 1862 and is a very active congregation.

Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized in West Chester on May 25, 1892. Early in the year 1892 a communication was received by the session of the First Presbyterian Church, West Chester from the Chester Presbytery which is as follows: "At a regular meeting of the Outlook Committee of Chester Presbytery it was moved and seconded that the Secretary be requested to direct the session of the First Presbyterian Church of West Chester to canvass the whole question of another church in that place and report to this Committee. As this motion was unanimously adopted, I hereby obey the command of the Committee and notify the session."

After consideration, the following paper was adopted: "The session of the First Presbyterian Church of West Chester, in response to the resolution of the Outlook Committee of Chester Presbytery in reference to another Presbyterian Church in this place; say: that they canvassed the whole matter of such an organization a year ago, and then agreed that it was very



desirable that such a church should be established here, and steps were taken to that end, which failed of accomplishment. And now on further consideration have reached the conclusion again that such a church is desirable; therefore the session trusts the present movement will result in another Presbyterian Church organization, and believe that it is best it should be carried out as it has been conducted, independently of the session, without any control by or responsibility to the session."

Following the instructions of this letter the Presbytery took measures to organize the Westminster church which was accomplished on the date referred to. Preaching services were first held in Smith's Hall on East Gay Street, and for a time were conducted by Rev. J. L. Estlin, pastor of the Dilworthtown Presbyterian Church. Later worship was held in the Assembly Building on High Street.

In 1893 the congregation purchased a lot at the corner of Church and Barnard Streets, constructed a chapel there in 1894. The church grew steadily in membership from its inception so that in 1900 it was necessary to erect the church proper. In 1911 the chapel was likewise extended. The church has grown in strength, influence and power during these forty years. The present membership numbers 502.

The Presbyterian Church of Avondale was established in 1870.

Ashmun Presbyterian Church was established at Lincoln University in 1867.

The Presbyterian Church of Atglen was organized in 1851.

West Grove Presbyterian Church was instituted in 1886. The new building is very helpful in their work.

Second Presbyterian Church, (colored), West Chester was organized in the seventies as the result of missionary activities by the First Presbyterian Church.

Other Presbyterian churches were organized as follows, Glen Moore, Fairview, 1840; Malvern, First, 1893; Paoli, First, 1899; Parkesburg, First, 1906; Toughkenamon, 1888; Unionville, 1829.

*The Reformed Churches*—The First Reformed Church of Coventry also known as Brownback's which is located in East Coventry is without a doubt the oldest Reformed church in Chester County. It seems that it was organized in 1743. The first church was built of logs about 1750, and prior to that time worship was held in private homes. In 1800 a new house of worship was built, then it was rebuilt in 1850 and the present building was constructed in 1879. The church has had a long influential history in the community.

The East Vincent Reformed Church is also very old. It was organized in 1744, and the first building was constructed in 1758. During the trying times of the American soldiers at Valley Forge the church was used as a hospital and twenty-two of the soldiers died, and were buried near the church. The new church was built in 1812, and since then much improvement has been done at heavy expense to improve grounds and building. This church has done much mission work in building up the Reformed churches in Phoenixville and Spring City.

St. Vincent Reformed Church in East Vincent was organized in 1848. The church edifice was built in 1852. It is located at a very beautiful location.

St. Peter's is located in West Pikeland Township. Prior to 1811 the folks who formed this church were in the habit of worshipping in private houses, but about this time the members organized into a congregation and purchased a half interest of the Lutheran church in same locality which made it possible for both congregations to worship in the same building.

St. John's Reformed Church, Phoenixville, was organized in 1849. About one year before, Rev. A. B. Shenkel, pastor of East Vincent Reformed Church held services for the people of the Reformed faith in the Mennonite Church at Main and Church Streets. There were thirty-five members present for the first communion after the church was organized. For a time the church had very good growth, but the congregation was disbanded in 1866. However in 1882 the church was reorganized and the United Brethren church building was purchased for twenty-seven hundred dollars. The congregation grew steadily in membership, reduced its debt, and on April 22, 1897 declared itself to be self-supporting, since they had received some support from the Philadelphia Classis. During the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Brandt 1900-1903 the first pipe organ was purchased, and the church was also incorporated. It was thought that the old charter under which the old congregation had served was legal, but upon thorough investigation, it was found that the old charter was illegal.

In 1907 it was found necessary to remodel the old church which was done at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and the building was rededicated on October 20. During the next few years the membership was increased, debt reduced and a new parsonage was purchased at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. Rev. A. A. Hartman became pastor in 1922 and under his guidance the church has moved steadily forward. The debt has been paid, membership increased, a new Austin pipe organ installed at a cost of six thousand dollars. An interesting paper called the *Parish Herald* is published by the congregation which is an aid in the ever growing work.

St. Matthew's Reformed Church in West Vincent Township was organized in 1833. A well situated plot of ground was purchased by Lutheran and Reformed members who united in building a church. The corner stone was laid on May 27, 1833, and the edifice was dedicated on December 10th of same year. In 1879 the Reformed Church members purchased the property from the Lutherans since the Lutherans had erected a church property of their own. During 1880 the building which is now used was built, and which is improved to meet the needs of the congregation.

St. Paul's Reformed Church in Uwchlan Township was organized in 1838, and the building was erected in the same year. The Lutherans also united with the Reformed congregation in worshipping in the same building, until the members bought the interests of the Lutherans in 1851.

The Second Reformed Church of Coventry was organized about 1837.

The North Phoenixville German Reformed Church was founded about 1860, but it lasted but a short time.

The First Reformed Church of Spring City was founded in 1882. The church building was dedicated in 1885. The church has a steady growth and many improvements have been made in recent years.

The Mennonites settled very early in the county. Between 1725 and 1785 several congregations were organized in the vicinity of East Coventry Township. A very active Mennonite church was established in Phoenixville about 1772. There are many Mennonites in the county at the present time who are very thrifty citizens.

The Disciples of Christ came into the county about 1839, but their congregations did not prosper over a very long period.

The Hebrew people established a synagogue in West Chester in 1900 and built a very beautiful building in 1925. Synagogues were established in Coatesville and in Phoenixville.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### ORGANIZATIONS.

#### CHESTER COUNTY CABINET OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

ON January 26, 1826, several citizens of West Chester met at the Turk's Head of the county seat for the purpose of organizing a society to collect specimens and data for the preparation of a Natural History of Chester County. The leading personalities sponsoring the organization were: Dr. William Darlington, Henry H. Amringe, John W. Townsend, Eusebius Townsend, David Townsend, Thomas S. Bell, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, Abraham Marshall, Jr., Jonathan Gause and Isaac Thomas. These ten men formed the nucleus of the society. The first officers included: Dr. Darlington, president; John W. Townsend, corresponding secretary; David Townsend, recording secretary and treasurer. This organization antedated a similar one in Delaware County by ten years. The members met regularly at the Turk's Head from January to April, 1826. In May the meeting place was changed to a room in the second story of the academy building on West Market and Gay Streets. At the May meeting Dr. William Gillingham presented the Cabinet with a piece of anthracite coal from Schuylkill County. Coal was not commonly used as fuel then, and the specimen was received with interest. As the Cabinet grew in membership regular lecturers were appointed from the organization to lecture before the members on scientific subjects of particular interest. In 1835 a series of public lectures were presented twice each week from January to April. Revenue derived from these lectures was devoted to the purchase of chemical and philosophical apparatus. Approximately \$400 was acquired for this purpose. The lecturers who appeared during the period, and their subjects, included: Dr. Wilmer Worthington, *Chemistry*; Philip P. Sharples, *Natural Philosophy*; Joshua Hoopes, *Astronomy*; Dr. Isaac Thomas, *Anatomy and Physiology*. Lodge No. 50, Ancient York Masons, of West Chester, contributed \$200 to the purchase of apparatus and instruments in the same year. A building for the meetings and lectures of the Cabinet was erected on the north side of Church Street on a site later used for the town post office. The building cost \$4,500, and in 1838 the debt was funded. Members of the Cabinet numbered 34 then. Specimens of plants and minerals from the county were collected, and the members of the organization correspond extensively with other scientific organizations throughout the world, and often exchanged specimens and scientific data. Enthusiasm on the part of members began to wane after 1838. Great national problems, including abolition of slavery, played important parts in the lives of many of the members. Lectures were given with less and less frequency, and were finally abandoned entirely. Leading members died, others failed to pay their dues, and some resigned, while a few were expelled. In June, 1839,

Philip P. Sharples resigned from the Cabinet because the curators had authorized a military organization to use the hall. The Society of Friends was opposed to the use of arms, and objected to the development of militarism. Their influence in the community was great. Another crisis in the affairs of the Cabinet occurred in the same year when the Chester County Anti-Slavery Society used the hall for a meeting. Opposition was so great, and excitement so keen, that members feared the building would be harmed. Finally it was decided to prohibit the use of the hall for the purpose of the abolitionists. Membership declined after 1840. Only on rare occasions was a quorum present at meetings. Lectures were given at intervals, but by 1850 the project was abandoned, the organization dissolved and the building sold.

Another scientific organization to promote interest in botany grew out of an Arbor Day celebration at West Chester in 1898. On April 22nd of that year a society was formed. Leading speakers at the meeting were: Dr. Macfarlane of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. William T. Sharpless of West Chester; Dr. George Morris Philips and Dr. Samuel C. Schmucker of the West Chester Normal School.

#### THE FIRST COUNTY HOME.

On February 27, 1798, an act providing for the employment and support of the poor of Chester County, was passed by the state legislature. Special legislation of this sort was commonly enacted under the old state constitutions until 1873. The act passed in 1798 provided for the election of local poor directors, or overseers, to fulfill its various directions. The men included in this group were the following: Joshua Ashbridge, Edward Darlington, Moses Marshall, Robert Miller, John Davis, John Rinehart, James M. Gibbons, Samuel Carter and James Johnson. One of their first actions was to choose the site for the county home. They decided upon a location on the banks of the Brandywine Creek, about 6 miles west of West Chester. A farm of 345 acres was purchased, of which 45 acres were sold within a year. A brick building, two stories high, 40 feet by 100 feet in dimensions, was erected on the land. The building seemed quite large then. A barn, about the same size, and three stories high, was also built. The total cost of equipment was \$15,709. When the plant was completed, a day was set upon which the overseers were expected to bring all of the paupers in the county to the institution. A steward, under supervision of the directors of the poor, was superintendent of the buildings and the inmates. The directors were expected to make monthly visits to the home to adjust and settle accounts, and establish necessary regulations. Each township in the county was required to report the number of poor supported by it, and the cost of maintenance at the time the paupers were transferred to the poor house. The township of London Grove reported the largest number. There were 12, supported at a cost of \$573. Goshen supported 11 at a total cost of \$821.33. Easttown had 6, and paid \$716 maintenance, while New Garden spent \$300 in supporting the same number. The townships of East and West Whiteland, Willistown, Pikeland, London Britain and West Caln reported no dependents. The total cost of maintenance of the 118 paupers

in the county, under the township arrangement, was \$7,127.51. In 1799, under the centralized plan, the cost was \$6,853.32. There were 75 inmates in 1805, maintained at a cost of \$3,913.04. By 1823 the number had increased to 301, and the accompanying increase in cost of maintenance brought the expenses of that year to \$9,414.60. For a number of years after the almshouse was established, there were less than 100 inmates, annually. In a short time it was found necessary to provide separate quarters for the sick. A large building for use as an infirmary was erected at a cost of \$1,015 in 1801. By 1824, when Honorable Joseph Lewis prepared his article on the county home for the *West Chester Village Record* from which this information was obtained, the cost of maintaining the poor of the county never exceeded \$40 per person, annually. Frequently the average cost was less than \$24. Under the old system maintenance was twice as expensive. Much is being done in 1932 for the unfortunates suffering from lack of employment and diminished incomes in Chester County. An excellent system of purchasing and dispensing food and wearing apparel has been developed by the present directors of the poor. Other counties in Pennsylvania have been advised to emulate the work done in Chester County. The menu of the county wards a century ago differs from the highly specialized diet prescribed today. In Chester County the wards received food three times each day. Breakfast ordinarily consisted of coffee made of rye or barley, or of tea with milk, sweetened with sugar or molasses; rye bread with a small relish of meat, cheese, butter or fish. Dinner included: meat and bread with potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets or peas; or soup with bread and vegetables when the meat was fresh. Mush with beer or molasses was generally served for supper. The more aged and infirm women were given tea, while children had bread and milk. Produce from the farm was used to defray part of the expenses of maintaining the institution. The land was fertile and from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat or rye, and from 800 to 1,000 bushels of corn were harvested each year. Oats, barley, flax and potatoes were also raised. Farm stock including from 30 to 50 beef cattle, 60 to 100 swine and 40 or 50 sheep were fed from farm produce. The wool and flax were used for wearing apparel, bedding, etc. The inmates were expected to make these articles, but most of them were unskilled and lacked ambition. The Chester County Almshouse was one of the first of its kind in operation in Pennsylvania. In that respect it was an experiment. Many changes have taken place in the work of the directors of the poor, and in the institution, but Chester County continues to be the center for practical application of the principles of welfare work established by the Society of Friends, and their great leader, William Penn.

#### COATESVILLE ORGANIZATIONS.

The Coatesville Chamber of Commerce has been active in advertising the industrial and civic opportunities afforded new business enterprises and prospective citizens of the city. Howard S. Plummer is the secretary. Information concerning local organizations, obtained from the Chamber of



Commerce, lists the following ones as existing in Coatesville: Rotary Club, Lions Club, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Country Club, City Club, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Veterans of the Spanish-American War. The fraternal orders represented here are the Elks, Eagles, G. A. R., Red Men, Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Knights of Malta, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Maccabbees, Knights of the Mystic Chain, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Moose, Eastern Star, Chapter, Commandery and Tall Cedars of the Masonic order. One of the Masonic groups is composed of representatives of the colored race. Four bands, a drum and bugle corps, and a string and harmonica band, provide programs of a wide variety of musical numbers, and give opportunity for artistic expression to citizens.

#### WEST CHESTER ORGANIZATIONS.

The West Chester Civic Association, organized a decade ago, promotes the annual campaign for the Community Chest, through which more than 20 institutions and agencies of the borough are assured financial assistance. It maintains a Recreation Department with community baseball, swimming and music; an employment bureau, nurses' registry, town planning council and crippled children's fund. It is also a general clearing house of welfare activities.

The Y. M. C. A. is located in a commodious, well-equipped building where an average of 1,100 members have the use of the club rooms, swimming pool, bowling alley and other facilities.

The Knights of Columbus maintain a center for members of the organization, where young people have the use of a gymnasium and game room. Their athletic field is used for many community affairs.

The Rotary Club was chartered in 1921, and the Lions Club in 1925. These service organizations have a total membership of 137 men, representative of the business and professional life of the community. They sponsor progressive civic movements.

The American Legion is organized here as the Bernhard Schlegel Post No. 134, and has become an important factor in the life of the community. Its 200 members have established a fine home in memory of one of their comrades who lost his life in the World War. They have developed a uniformed drill team and drum corps, a Boy Scout Troop, Americanization Work, Boys' Baseball Team and continually sponsor movements involving civic improvement. The members are continually emphasizing the need to instill high principles of citizenship, respect for authority, and toleration of the rights of others, into the younger generations of citizens. This post has the distinction of originating the legislation that resulted in the enactment by Congress, of the Gold Star Mothers Bill.

The West Chester Board of Trade functions for West Chester as the Chamber of Commerce does in Coatesville. It has been successful in bringing substantial industries to the community.

The women of West Chester organized more than thirty years ago as the New Century Club. There are more than 300 members, and the club house on South High Street is the center of many educational and cultural projects.

### SOME PUBLIC UTILITIES.

#### CHESTER VALLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Chester Valley Electric Company was formed in 1911 by the consolidation of the Consumers Light, Heat and Power Company, the Parkesburg Electric Light and Power Company, the Chester Valley Electric Light, Heat and Power Company of Downingtown, and the Coatesville Light, Heat and Power Company, and serves a large portion of Chester County with its electric supply also a portion of Coatesville with steam heat.

During the last two or three years it has extended its rural service very rapidly in order to meet the ever increasing demand for that class of service. It maintains offices in Coatesville and Downingtown, the principal office being in Coatesville.

#### ELECTRIC SERVICE IN WEST CHESTER.

Electricity was first introduced in West Chester in 1882. The Company was known as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and was organized by a few citizens of the Borough desiring electric light.

The business grew rapidly, and in 1887 the capacity of the generating station was doubled.

In 1890 the West Chester Street Railway connected to the generating station for all of their current, and abandoned their own station.

In 1891, the first arc lamps were used to light the streets of West Chester. These arc lamps were the first lamps of this type to be used for street lighting in Pennsylvania, and were in use for several years before the City of Philadelphia installed the arc system for street lighting.

In 1898 alternating current was first supplied to customers. This type of electric energy superceded the direct current method supplied under the old Edison patents, and inaugurated the beginning of the amazing growth of electricity for household and power use.

During the year 1911 the property and franchise of Ridley Creek Electric Light Company, which supplied Malvern and vicinity, was purchased by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Malvern generating station discontinued.

In 1920 the property and franchise of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was purchased by the Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company and consolidated with that system. The generating station was partially abandoned and electricity supplied from the Cromby Steam Generating Station of the Philadelphia Suburban Company located near Pottstown.

In 1927 the property and franchise of Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company was purchased by The Counties Gas and Electric Com-

pany and the combined companies merged into the Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company.

This consolidation made possible the supply of electricity to a population of 600,000, located in Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, embracing an area of 1400 square miles. The combined station generating capacity was 96,500 K. W. of electricity.

In 1928 the property and franchise of Philadelphia Suburban Counties Gas and Electric Company was purchased and merged with the Philadelphia Electric Company. This merger made possible the supply of electricity to a population of 2,800,000 in Philadelphia and surrounding counties, with 611,000 electric customers connected to the Company's system. The annual sales at the end of 1929 amounted to 2,050,234,000 kilowatt hours.

#### GAS SERVICE AT WEST CHESTER.

Gas was first introduced in West Chester in 1852. The producing plant was organized with local capital. One thousand shares of capital stock at \$25.00 per share, was the original investment.

Rates for gas service show a continued reduction during the years of operation, starting in 1852 with gas selling for \$3.50 per thousand cubic feet. The following table shows the rates charged:

1852—	\$3.50	per M. C. F.	
1865—	4.00	"	After close of Civil War
1874—	3.50	"	
1879—	2.80	"	
1885—	2.50	"	
1890—	1.50	"	
1900—	1.35	"	
1918—	1.30	"	
Since 1918—	1.30	"	

The original Gas Company was incorporated April 1, 1852 and known as the West Chester Gas Company.

The property and franchise of the West Chester Gas Company was purchased in January, 1893, by the Gas Company of West Chester, and authority given to increase the indebtedness to \$65,000.00.

The property and franchise of the Gas Company of West Chester was purchased by Chester County Gas Company in November 1905, and the indebtedness increased to \$500,000.00. The purchase included the property and franchise of Malvern Gas Light Company, Inter-Borough Gas Company and Downingtown Gas Company.

The property and franchise of Chester County Gas Company was purchased by The Counties Gas and Electric Company in 1923, and in 1927 The Counties Gas and Electric Company was merged with the Philadelphia Suburban Gas and Electric Company, forming the Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company. This consolidation made possible the supply of gas and electric service to a population of 600,000 located in Dela-



ware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, embracing an area of 1400 square miles.

The value of the property of the Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company was \$75,900,000, and included gas and electric generating stations with an aggregate capacity of 96,500 K. W. of electricity and \$24,340,000 cubic feet of gas daily. 1270 miles of gas mains distributed gas service throughout the territory, and 490 miles of high tension electric transmission lines supplied electric energy.

The property and franchise of Philadelphia Suburban-Counties Gas and Electric Company was merged with the property of the Philadelphia Electric Company, June 1, 1928.

The physical value of these combined companies amounted to \$400,000,000, and served a population of 2,800,000 in Philadelphia and surrounding metropolitan area comprising 1400 square miles.

There are approximately 611,000 electric and 114,000 gas meters connected to the lines of the Company.

The annual sales at the end of 1929 amounted to 5,400,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

SECTION  
OF  
BIOGRAPHY





## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

**Robert F. Anderson**, professor of mathematics at the West Chester State Teachers' College, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, the son of the late Robert and Sara (Carroll) Anderson, who came to this country from Donegal, Ireland, later taking up residence in Lancaster County, where the father died in 1898 and the mother in 1899. The early years of Robert F. Anderson were spent on his father's farm in Martic Township, Lancaster County, where he worked for eight months of the year and attended school the other four months. Later he attended a select school four summers. The career of teaching began for Mr. Anderson when he taught for two years in the schools of Martic Township. He then entered West Chester State Normal School, and graduated in 1890, and the following year he had charge of the English department in the College of Commerce in Philadelphia. The next year, he was principal of the schools of Langhorne, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1892 he again entered West Chester State Normal School and completed the scientific course and was granted the degree of B.S. At once he was appointed a teacher in this normal school where he now holds the chair of mathematics, succeeding the late Professor D. M. Sensenig, in 1907. In 1899, Mr. Anderson completed the classical course at Villa Nova College, which subsequently conferred upon him the degrees of A.M. and Sc.D. because of his merits as an author. He has written extensively along mathematical lines, his best known work being the *Anderson Arithmetics*, more than 600,000 copies of which were sold within three years of publication. Robert F. Anderson was married to Mary E. Shillow, of Marietta, Pennsylvania, in 1910, and they are the parents of three daughters: Mary, Jean and Ruth. They reside at No. 10 Rosedale Avenue, West Chester.

**Martin L. Andes**, editor of the *Honey Brook Herald*, was born in that community, March 16, 1897, a son of Dr. John B. Andes, a prominent physician of Chester County, and Margaret (McConnel) Andes. He attended the public schools of Honey Brook and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1918. Upon leaving college Mr. Andes entered the banking business, which he followed until 1928, serving as assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Honey Brook, and later was affiliated with one of the Philadelphia suburban banks. In 1928, he established himself in the printing business in Honey Brook, which he still successfully conducts. Mr. Andes is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and the Chester County Historical Society. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. On October 18, 1930, Miss Mollie Morton, daughter of Dr. George D. and Josephine G. (Griswell) Morton, of Honey Brook, became the wife of Mr. Andes.

**Robert T. Ash**, has been associated with the Coatesville National Bank since 1896, serving as cashier of that organization since 1925. He was born July 10, 1880 in Philadelphia, a son of Isaac Y. and Anna (Eachus) Ash, both of whom were natives of West Caln Township, Chester County. The father was associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad for many years and

also served as the first county controller of Chester County upon its separation from Delaware. Robert T. Ash obtained his education in the public schools of Downingtown, and then entered the Coatesville National Bank as a clerk. He served successively in the capacity of receiving teller, assistant cashier and finally coming to his present office in 1925. Mr. Ash married Pauline Holl, of Lancaster County, and they are the parents of two sons, Robert T., Jr., and Richard H. Mr. Ash is a member of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, the Masonic Order and the Downingtown Lion's Club. The Ash family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church of Downingtown and they reside at 412 East Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown.

**Harry V. Atkinson**, secretary of the lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Coatesville, was born May 18, 1890, in Syracuse, N. Y., a son of Joseph and Mary (Hogan) Atkinson, the former a native of Cockeysville, Maryland, and now a retired resident of Coatesville. Mr. Atkinson obtained his education in the public schools of Coatesville, after which he was employed by the Coatesville Scrap Iron and Steel Company. After a short time, he became associated with Thomas L. Scott as office manager and remained there until coming to his present position in November, 1921. He has since served the Lodge as Esquire, Loyal Knight and Lecturing Knight. Miss Mary A. Carpenter, a native of Caln Township and a daughter of James Carpenter became the wife of Mr. Atkinson. They are the parents of four children: John Carpenter; Joseph Roland; James Thomas and Jean Elizabeth. Mr. Atkinson is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Loyal Order of Moose and a member and secretary of the Interstate Bowling League. In politics, he is identified with the Republican Party and he is a communicant of the St. Cecilia's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Atkinson and his family reside at 575 Black Horse Road, Coatesville.

**D. Edward Atwell** was born September 6, 1878 in Townsend, New Castle County, Delaware, a son of John W. and Catharine (Lyman) Atwell, both of whom are natives of New Castle County and still make their home there, enjoying the best of health the former still being active as a farmer. D. Edward Atwell received his basic education in the public schools of his home. When nineteen years of age, Mr. Atwell taught the rural school at Blackistons Cross Roads in Kent County, Delaware, remaining there for four years, during which time he attended summer schools under the tutorage of C. C. Tindall, who was then superintendent of schools for Kent County, Delaware. In 1901 Mr. Atwell matriculated at the West Chester State Normal School, graduating in 1904. The following four years, he served as private secretary to Dr. Philips, president of the Normal School. From 1908 to 1912, he was instructor in mathematics under Dr. Robert Anderson at the Normal School, and from 1912 to 1917 he was supervising principal of the schools of Kennett Square. The following year he became associated with the sales department of the National Fibre Company of Yorklyn, Delaware, coming to Coatesville High School as head of the Department of Mathematics in September, 1919 and being made principal in

May, 1926. Miss Julia Anderson North, of Chester County, became the wife of Mr. Atwell. Mr. Atwell is a member of the Coatesville Lion's Club and the Men's Club of Olivet Methodist Church.

**George D. Baldwin.** As a capable business man, and a patriot and public spirited citizen, George D. Baldwin stands high in the respect and esteem of his contemporaries. He was born near Chadds Ford, Delaware County, July 23, 1884, a son of Henry C. Baldwin. He was educated in the public schools, and after leaving school went to the middle west where he worked for some time in a lumber yard in Muscatine, Iowa, acquiring there much of the knowledge of the lumber business which has since then contributed materially to the success of his firm in this business. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1904, where he became employed by the United Telegraph and Telephone Company, remaining there until 1908, when he established himself in the lumber business in West Chester. He entered into a partnership with Vernon L. Hoffman under the firm name of Hoffman & Baldwin. The plant of Hoffman and Baldwin covers an entire city square. It is considered the largest establishment of its kind in Chester County. Mr. Baldwin is active in Masonic affairs. Mr. Baldwin married October 12, 1909, and is the father of two children: Mary H. and George D., Jr.

**Everett S. Barr, M. D.,** Director of the Chester County Hospital, has occupied this responsible position since November 1, 1929. He was born in Ohio, May 18, 1888, where he received his public school education, later attending the Kimball School of Business Administration. His medical training was acquired at the Medical College of Virginia, located at Richmond, the Harvard Graduate School of Medicine at Boston, with special laboratory courses in Chicago, Ill., following this with courses in Psychiatry and Neurology at the Psychiatric Institute of New York City. During the World War, Dr. Barr served as an officer in the Medical Corps in America and France and later with the Army of Occupation in Germany. After returning to civilian life, Dr. Barr was chief executive of the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases, located at Byberry, Philadelphia, before accepting his present position. Dr. Barr is an active member of many medical and welfare organizations, being past president of the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, a director of the Public Charities Association and a member of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

**Anthony Wayne Baugh, M. D.,** of Paoli, Chester County is one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this county. He was born May 6, 1867 in Paoli, where the Baugh family have been residents for two hundred and two years. He is a son of James C. and Edith (Taylor) Baugh. Dr. Baugh obtained his early education in the public schools of Howellville, Pa., and the Berwyn Academy. He then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania from which he received his doctorate in medicine in 1891. Upon serving his internship at the Blakely Hospital, Philadelphia and later at St. Joseph's Hospital, Reading, he established himself in practise in Paoli in



1893 and has since continued here. In the thirty-eight years that have elapsed, Dr. Baugh has come to be regarded as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons of the county. He has taken a deep interest in the affairs of the community, serving as a member of the Tredyffrin School Board for many years. Since 1895 Dr. Baugh has acted as surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in this section, and has served as pension examiner since 1899. Dr. Baugh is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Order. In 1899 he married Mary E. Williams of Berwyn and they have one daughter, Marion Edith.

**John G. Baxter, M. D.**, has been practicing in Phoenixville since 1926, and in that time has won a high place in his profession. He was born March 18, 1899, in Renfrew, Ontario, Canada, a son of H. G. Baxter and Eleanor (MacLean) Baxter. H. G. Baxter, the father, was born in Rhode Island, but spent the greater share of his life in Warren, Pa., where he was a prominent lumber manufacturer. Mrs. Baxter is a native of Beachburgh, Ontario and now makes her home in Warren, Pa. John G. Baxter attended the public schools of Marlinton, West Virginia, and graduated from the Warren, Pa., High School. He received his medical education at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in 1925. The ensuing year he spent as an interne at the Hahnemann Hospital, and in 1926 located in Phoenixville to enter upon the active practise of his profession. He has since won a large patronage, for he holds a high place among his colleagues. He married Doris Cook, of Warren, and they have two children, John G. Jr., and Doris Jane. Dr. Baxter is a member of the county, state and national medical associations, and the staff of the Phoenixville Hospital. In politics, he adheres to the principals of the Republican Party, and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Baxter maintains his residence and office at 132 Gay Street, Phoenixville.

**Horace Alexander Beale, Jr.**, deceased, son of Horace Alexander and Ellen (Mendenhall) Beale, was born February 10, 1870. His education was acquired in the schools of Parkesburg, the Uryhouse School at Fox Chase, Philadelphia, the Hill School at Pottstown and Haverford College where he completed his course. For a short period of time he was engaged in the capacity of assistant chemist with the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, near Harrisburg. He then became actively connected with the Parkesburg Iron Company, which was founded by his father, and upon the latter's death, succeeded to the Presidency. Mr. Beale was an active Republican, being delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1900, 1912, 1916, and 1920. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Society of Testing Materials, Sons of the American Revolution, the Franklin Institute, Union League of Philadelphia, Lincoln Memorial Society, Engineers Club of New York, American Society of Mining Engineers, director and member of the Hatfield Memorial. During the World War, Mr. Beale served as chief of his district for the American Pro-

tective League and was also prominent in Red Cross work. Mr. Beale married Mary Rogers Hartshorn Dunning, a daughter of Erastmus Clark Dunning, of the United States Navy, and Harriet Shallcross (Morris) Dunning. The issue of this marriage was one son, Horace Alexander Beale, III, who was born September 9, 1901. He received his education in St. Luke's School, Haverford School and the University of Virginia, after which he was associated with the Parkesburg Iron Company until the plant was discontinued shortly after the death of Mr. Horace A. Beale, Jr., which occurred September 6, 1927. Later, Mr. Beale was associated with the Engineering Department of the Mack Truck Company of Allentown. He married Martha Elliott Page, of Downingtown, Pa., and they have one son: Horace Alexander Beale, IV, born December 2, 1928. The Beale family maintain their residence near Parkesburg.

**Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Coatesville.** This lodge was organized by Mr. George B. Stoddard, now secretary of the Atlantic City Lodge and is affectionately known as the "Father of the Lodge." The first meeting took place on April 25, 1911 in its present home, which has since been extensively redecorated. The charter members of the organization are: J. E. Spackman, H. H. Osborne, James D. Scott, Howard Morris, Isaac Branenstein, James Tuck, Louis Holton, Jacob Marcus, I. S. Foreman, I. Goldberg, W. A. P. Thompson, J. Russell Bahl, H. E. Williams, Sr., H. E. Williams, Jr., Frank B. Burroughs, A. H. Swing, John Boyd, W. L. W. Jones, N. Hayes Jones, E. B. Wolverton, Penrose Davis, George E. Deitrich, James N. Ginns, C. E. Umstead, George H. Handwork, W. T. Young, E. T. Moore, E. A. Graves, and James J. Donnelly. The first trustees were: F. M. Speakman, Jere Reardon, and Charles Katz. The present officers are Joseph M. Twohig, Exalted Ruler; J. A. Clark, Esteemed Leading Knight; Esteemed Loyal Knight, E. L. Twyford; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, E. S. Jackson; Secretary, Harry V. Atkinson; Treasurer, William H. Bonsall; Esquire, A. N. Chaplin; Tiler, George Loomis; Chaplain, James Garvin; Inner Guard, John Miller. The present trustees are: W. E. Greenwood, Herbert C. Ford and I. W. Speakman. The Elks Lodge of Coatesville has a present membership of six hundred members, which has proved a splendid growth in the past twenty years.

**Carl O. Benner**, superintendent of the Coatesville school system is a well-known figure in educational circles in Chester County. He was born June 13, 1882 in Elverson, Pa., a son of Nathan and Mary (Stauffer) Benner. Nathan Benner was born in 1849 in West Nantmeal Township, coming to Coatesville in 1890 where he was employed for many years as a worker in the steel mills of this city. Mrs. Benner makes her home in Coatesville. Carl O. Benner obtained his education in the schools of Coatesville, after which he entered the employ of the Lukens Steel Company, remaining there for three years. He then entered Dickinson College graduating in the class of 1907, after which he became a student in the law department of Dickinson and completed the prescribed courses in 1909. Sub-

sequently Mr. Benner returned to Coatesville to join the faculty of the High School and was made principal in 1918. His many years in the schools of Coatesville made him a prominent figure and he was consequently appointed superintendent of the entire system in 1926. In 1924 he received his Masters Degree from Columbia University. Edith Louisa Hagee, of Coatesville became the wife of Mr. Benner and they have one son, Carl O. Jr. Mr. Benner is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Chapter, and Commandery, the Knights of Malta, the Coatesville Country Club and the Rotary Club. In politics he is identified with the Republican Party. Mr. and Mrs. Benner are communicants of the Methodist Church and they maintain their residence at 525 East Chestnut Street.

**Charles G. Bewley**, supervising principal of the West Wood Schools was born November 17, 1878 in Churchtown, a son of George G. and Annie (Garman) Bewley, natives, respectively of Chester and Lancaster Counties, Pa. The father was a tanner by trade in Lancaster County until his death and the mother still makes her home in Churchtown, Lancaster County. Charles G. Bewley attended the public schools of Churchtown, and the Terre Hill Preparatory School. The following seven years he taught school in Lancaster County, after which he became employed as a clerk in the offices of the Worth Bros. Steel Company of Coatesville. After thirteen years' time he returned to the teaching profession as a teacher in the Thorndale, Chester County, Schools. In 1923, he assumed the duties of supervising principal of the West Wood schools, which position he now fills. Mr. Bewley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is politically identified with the Republican Party. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order. Miss Frances Hyman, of Lancaster County, became the wife of Mr. Bewley and they maintain their residence at 546 Harmony Street, Coatesville.

**Charles William Bothwell**, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, has held this responsible position since 1919. He was born at Duncannon, Pa., October 9, 1884, a son of William and Caroline (Imboden) Bothwell, and received his education in the schools of his home, graduating from the Palms College of Business in Philadelphia in the class of 1905. After that, he held various banking positions in Harrisburg, the Peoples National Bank of Duncannon as cashier, the Bank of East Falls, Philadelphia, as cashier, coming to his present position in 1919. Mr. Bothwell has served the citizens of Phoenixville as president of the Merchants Association, and also served as a member of the Board of Health and school board at Duncannon. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Chapter, Commandery, Shrine and Council of Harrisburg, and the Duncannon Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Miss Edna Jenkins, of Duncannon, became the wife of Mr. Bothwell on November 24, 1915 and they have one son, Charles William, Jr., born November 24, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell attend the Methodist Church, where the former is a trustee.



**The Forks of Brandywine Presbyterian Church.** The Presbyterian Congregation of Brandywine, or the Presbyterian Church of the Forks of Brandywine, takes its name from its location on the high ground between the branches of the Brandywine Creek. In colonial days it was customary to call all land thus situated "The Forks" of the stream which formed its boundaries. The church stands on a hill of over 700 feet altitude, perhaps a mile from the west branch and somewhat farther from the east branch.

The original congregation was made up largely of members of the Upper Octoraro Presbyterian Church, whose pastor ministered to the scattered and forest-bound settlers on the hills. In 1735 a separate organization was effected, and the people, calling to the pastorate the Rev. Samuel Black, worshipped in a log house which had previously been erected for the purpose.

The Rev. Adam Boyd assumed the pastorate in 1741, the year of "The Great Schism," which divided the Presbyterian Church into "Old Side" and "New Side." The congregation adhered to the Old Side body, but many members withdrew and formed a New Side society, and built a church. Of this movement no trace remains except "The Lower Graveyard."

The schism was not of long duration. In 1761 the discordant elements reunited, called to the pastorate the Rev. John Carmichael, and built a large stone church on the site of the present building. This was the revolutionary period; and throughout the years of agitation and war, the congregation and pastor stood firmly by the patriot cause, justifying the saying of an English nobleman, that the American Revolution was "A Presbyterian rebellion."

Shortly after Mr. Carmichael's death in 1785, the church was burned. But the sturdy walls had well withstood the fire, and the house was restored, to remain for nearly a century. The succeeding pastorates were those of the Revs. Nathan Grier, 27 years; John N. C. Grier, (his son) 54 years; William W. Heberton, 3 years; John McColl, 15 years; Hector A. McLean, 25 years; H. Medley Price, 2 years; Michael B. Bubb, 3 years; H. H. Kurtz, the present pastor, 8½ years.

The early days of the nineteenth century were times of revival. During this period large numbers united with the church, the old records showing that as many as one hundred candidates were received at one time. The membership increased to approximately 800, and the spiritual life of the congregation was very vigorous.

This increase in membership resulted in the organization of four churches—Coatesville (formed of members of the Doe Run and Forks of Brandywine congregations), Honeybrook, Fairview, and Downingtown.

The present church building was dedicated in 1876, during the pastorate of Doctor McColl; the manse was built about 1869, in the time of Doctor Heberton; and the spire was completed by Mr. McLean. The Sabbath School was first permanently organized in 1828, by Doctor J. N. C. Grier.

The membership of the church at this writing (1932) is 373.

**Henry J. Branson.** A member of an old Pennsylvania family, a foremost figure in the banking and financial world and active in public affairs,

Henry J. Branson is a leading citizen of Chester County. He is president of the National Bank of Chester Valley, a former member of the City Council and for four years its president and is well known in many commercial channels. Henry J. Branson was born October 13, 1855 in Coatesville, a son of John M., a native of West Brandywine Township and Annie E. (Morgan) Branson. John M. Branson was one of the prominent men of his generation in Coatesville where he followed the photographer's art for many years. Henry J. Branson was educated in the public and private schools of Coatesville, after which he became employed by the Laurel Iron Works, coming to the National Bank of Chester Valley on May 1, 1874 as an errand boy. He rose successively from errand boy to clerk, book-keeper, receiving teller and then cashier and finally his present position of eminence, that of president of the organization. During the earlier years of his life, Mr. Branson was active in the affairs of local government. He was for sixteen years secretary and treasurer of the Coatesville Gas Company. He served as president of the Coatesville Building & Loan Association for twenty years; He is a director in the Coach and Four Inn of Coatesville; he has been a trustee and treasurer of the Presbyterian Church of Coatesville for twenty-seven years. Mr. Branson at one time had extensive real estate interests in Coatesville, owning thirty houses which he built and rented. He has since disposed of these holdings. Mr. Branson was twice married: first to May Parke, now deceased. She was the daughter of Frank G. Parke of Coatesville, and a niece of General John G. Parke, a member of General Grant's staff during the Civil War. By his first marriage, Mr. Branson is the father of the following children: Anna M., Isabelle Parke, Katherine Fleming, Edward H., Sarah Frances, and Laura E. He married the second time, Miss Minerva Perkinson, a former resident of Brunswick County, Virginia. Three children were born to the second union: Charles H., Thomas Morgan, and William P. Mr. Branson is a member of the Coatesville Golf Club and the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

**Edward J. Breece.** In the support of the many civic, business and professional matters that indicate progress for Phoenixville, such capable leaders as Mr. Breece are depended upon to lend their aid in counsel and direction. Professionally Mr. Breece is editor and manager of the "Phoenixville Republican" and his career sets forth an excellent record of success. The civic affairs of Chester County have received substantial benefit through his active interest and official guidance as county controller. Edward J. Breece is the son of Daniel W. Breece, a contractor of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., and Clara J. (Lawton) Breece, and he was born July 28, 1896, in Bloomsburg, Pa. He attended the public schools of Bloomsburg, Pa., and the Bloomsburg State Normal School, after which he was employed by the "Morning Press" of Bloomsburg until 1918 when he enlisted in the United States Navy where he served for eighteen months time during the World War. Following this he accepted a position as sports editor for the "Coatesville Record," coming to his present paper as assistant editor and manager in 1924. Mr. Breece is a member of the American Legion, the Masonic Order,

Phoenixville Country Club and the Phoenixville Rotary Club. He was elected to the office of County Controller on the Republican ticket in January, 1930. Miss Christine Latshaw, of Anselma, Pa., became the wife of Mr. Breece and they have two children, Daniel Edward and John Latshaw.

**Franklin Cotton Brush, P.D. and M.D.**, who has been practicing his profession of medicine in Phoenixville since 1919, is the son of John C. and Mary Anne (Cotton) Brush. He was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1890 and acquired his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1911 with the degree of P.D. Following this he engaged in drug work for a period of one year, then entered Medico-Chirurgical College in Philadelphia, from whence he was graduated in 1916. He has lately completed a post graduate course in Pediatrics at Harvard University. Following his internship at the Phoenixville Hospital, Dr. Brush was commissioned first lieutenant with Field Hospital No. 27, Ambulance Company No. 5, Third Division, and served fourteen months overseas. Upon his return to civilian life, he established himself in practice in Phoenixville, where he has built a large clientele. Dr. Brush is staff physician, pathologist, and lecturer on Materia Medica and Dermatology of the Phoenixville Hospital. He is a member of the Montgomery County, Pennsylvania State and American Medical Associations; Philadelphia Medical Club; Order of Artisans; Odd Fellows; Independent Order of Americans; Thirty-second Degree Masons; Kiwanis Club, Phoenixville; American Legion, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Medico-Chirurgical Alumni Association. Anna H. Fox became the wife of Dr. Brush, at Morrisville, Pa., September 10, 1919 and their children are: Dorothy, who died in infancy; Marjorie Anne, born August, 1927 and Franklin Robert, born November, 1929. Dr. and Mrs. Brush attend the Presbyterian Church.

**Cleon F. Buck**, one of the well-known educators of Chester County was born April 12, 1899 in Hughesville, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, a son of John H. and Ida (Hill) Buck, both of whom are natives of Lycoming County, the former identifying himself as a farmer. Cleon F. Buck graduated from the Hughesville High School with the class of 1918, after which he joined the Student's Army Training Corp of Bucknell University and was stationed at the Officer's Training Camp and Camp Taylor. He was located at Camp Taylor for a short time when the Armistice was signed, and upon being discharged from Service he went to Philadelphia where he became employed by a paint manufacturing concern. Mr. Buck subsequently resumed his studies at Bucknell University graduating with the class of 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The following fall, he was appointed to the faculty of the Parkesburg High School as instructor in mathematics and science. So capably did he handle this assignment that at the end of two years, Mr. Buck was made supervising principal where he has remained ever since. Miss Leota Horne of Hughesville became the wife of Mr. Buck and they have one child, Marguerite. Mr. Buck is a member



of the Republican Party and is fraternally associated with the Masonic Order and the Lambda Phi Alpha college fraternity. The Buck family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church and they reside at 414 Main Street, Parkesburg.

**Harris A. Butler**, of Parkesburg, was born in Germantown, Pa., April 4, 1882, a son of Preston and Isabell E. (Good) Butler, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., but spent most of his life in Germantown, where he was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the mother was a native of Pensacola, Florida. Harris A. Butler was educated in the Germantown Public Schools, and in 1903, he entered the employ of the Parkesburg Iron Company of Parkesburg, where he remained until 1925. At that time he established a garage which he still operates successfully. He is also president of the Parkesburg Real Estate Company, and is highly regarded in commercial and social circles of his community. During his residence in Parkesburg, he has kept informed of public affairs and has taken part actively in public life, with the result that he was elected county commissioner in 1918 and has held that office for several terms. Mr. Butler married Edna Gitt, of Hanover, Pa., and they became the parents of two sons, Harris A., Jr., and Robert O. They maintain their residence at 610 First Avenue, Parkesburg. Mr. Butler is a member of the B. P. O. E., Knights of Malta, Chester County Auto Club and his church affiliations are with the Episcopal Church.

**Norman W. Cameron.** During the great changes that have taken place in our educational practises since the beginning of the 20th Century, the name of Norman W. Cameron has been synonymous with progress in the administrative field of public education in Pennsylvania. Since 1895, when he first entered the teaching profession, he has risen steadily from one position to another, until today he is president of the West Chester State Teacher's College, an institution that leads in selecting and adapting the best of the many modern methods of instruction to the needs of a diversified population. Norman W. Cameron was born in Zion, Maryland, September 27, 1876. His father, Levi Oldham Cameron, a native of Cecil County, Maryland, engaged himself as a contractor and architect until his death in 1915. His wife, mother of Norman W. Cameron, was Mary (Wilson) Cameron, also a native of Cecil County, Maryland. Norman W. Cameron was educated in the public and private schools of his home. In preparation for educational work, he entered Washington College, graduating with the class of 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He later attained his Master's degree from the same institution, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. Dr. Cameron's first position was at the Cecil County (Md.) Academy, where he remained for one year. Next, he was chosen as principal of the Blacksburg, South Carolina, High Schools, where he continued with great success for four years, the last three of which he served as superintendent of schools. Following this, he spent three years in the Philippine Islands in charge of educational work. Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Cameron was

appointed supervising principal of the Lewis, Delaware Schools, after which he was superintendent and principal of the Elkton, Maryland Schools. In 1909, he was appointed head of the Department of Psychology at the West Chester State Teacher's College. He held this chair for four years, when he accepted a position at the Kalamazoo (Mich.) State Teacher's College as head of the Department of Education. In 1916, he transferred to Baltimore, Md. as director of the Training of Teachers, remaining there for eight years. In 1924 he was chosen as superintendent of schools of Pottstown, Pa., and in 1926 held the same position in Chester, Pa., again returning to West Chester State Teacher's College in 1928 as its executive head. Dr. Cameron was united in marriage with Miss Louisa M. Sehrt, of Baltimore, and their children are Norman, Jr., and Caroline. Dr. Cameron is a member of the Rotary Club; Concord Country Club; a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association; National Education Association; American Association of Teacher Colleges; American Council of Education; the X Club, and educational club of Chester County; National Society for the Study of Education; American Academy of Political and Social Science; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Progressive Education Association; and Pi Gamma Mu, a national honorary fraternity. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican Party and his fraternal connections are with the Masonic Order. Dr. and Mrs. Cameron attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Chester Calvin Campbell** is one of the leading lawyers of Chester County and is known by members of the legal profession as one of its most talented men. He was born September 5, 1877, in West Nottingham Township, a son of John Calvin and Mary E. (Rowland) Campbell, both of whom are now deceased. Chester C. Campbell acquired his education in the public schools of Oxford, this county, the Jacob Tome School and Hamilton College, later entering the offices of Thomas W. Pierce of West Chester to study law under his instruction. His admission to the bar came in 1908, and from its inception, his career has been one of notable success. Mr. Campbell has served his county as a member of the road reviewers commission, and from 1926-30 served the citizens of Oxford as their burgess. He takes deep interest in education and is at present the president of the Parent-Teacher Association of Oxford, also superintendent of the South-eastern Pennsylvania district of the same association. In 1916, Mr. Campbell married Leola K. Miller of West Nottingham Township. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Chester County Bar Association and in 1930 was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is fraternally affiliated with the Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, Coatesville lodge. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

**George O. Chalfont, M. D.** Among the younger physicians rapidly gaining distinction in their profession is Dr. George O. Chalfont. He was born March 17, 1900, at Glenmore, Pa., a son of Harry Chalfont and Irene

(Beard) Chalfont, the former of whom was a prominent farmer of Chester County, and now lives retired in Honeybrook. Dr. Chalfont attended the public schools of West Chester and received his medical training at Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in the class of 1926. The ensuing year he spent as an interne at the Genesee Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., later locating in Binghamton, N. Y., where he practised for two years until coming to West Chester in 1928. He has since continued here and has won a high place among the physicians of this section of the county, maintaining offices at his residence located at 25 South Church Street. Dr. Chalfont is a member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of West Chester, also the county, state and national medical societies. Fraternally, he is identified with the Masons. His political convictions are those of the Republican Party.

**Leslie E. Chappell, M. D.** One of the popular young professional men of Kennett Square is Dr. Leslie E. Chappell, who has been engaged in practice in that community since 1923. He was born in Col, Georgia, in 1900, a son of James T. and Rebecca (Page) Chappell, who are now living retired in North Carolina. Dr. Chappell received his education in the public schools of his home, the University of North Carolina where he acquired the degree of Bachelor of Science and the University of Pennsylvania where he obtained his medical education, graduating from the last named institution in the class of 1921. Following this he spent two and one-half years in South America, Panama and Ecuador as an interne in various hospital institutions and part of the time in Civil Service with the United States Naval Fleet. During the World War, Dr. Chappell enlisted with Army Engineering Corp, serving from March, 1918 until January, 1919. In 1923, Dr. Chappell located in Kennett Square and entered into a professional partnership with Dr. Gifford. Dr. Chappell is a member of the surgical staff of the Chester County Hospital, the county, State and National Medical Associations. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Order, Free and Accepted Masons, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Kappa Alpha fraternity and the Theta Kappa Psi medical fraternity. He is also a member of the Kennett Square Post of the American Legion and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church.

**Honorable W. H. Clark.** The prominence of the Honorable W. H. Clark of West Chester, is recognized throughout the Keystone State, while his present activity in one of the distinguished bodies of the State Legislature has placed him in an influential position. His genuine worth as a citizen makes him one of the substantial figures in the State Senate, and his loyalty to high ideals gives his every effort broad significance to the public progress. W. H. Clark was born in Doe Run, West Marlboro Township, Chester County, October 25, 1877, a son of Hayes A. and Sarah (Hannum) Clark. Hayes A. Clark, also a native of West Marlboro Township, attained prominence in his community as an extensive farmer and dairyman. Sarah H. Clark, the mother, was a native of Delaware County and now makes her home in West Chester. W. H. Clark attended the public schools of his



home, graduated from the Coatesville High School and the Maplewood Academy at Concordville, and later graduated from the George School in Bucks County. Upon completing his education Mr. Clark returned to the homestead and assisted his father in the duties of farming for a period of five years, later establishing himself upon the Forks of Brandywine on the Seeds farm, later known as the Andy Taylor farm. He was at one time the owner of several tracts of land, but disposed of his farming interests in 1920 when he located in West Chester. He is now affiliated with the world of business as senior partner in the firm of Clark and Hulme, Insurance and Bonds, with offices in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Building in West Chester. A Republican in his political convictions and always loyal to the good of the party, Mr. Clark was elected to the State Senate in 1926. Prior to that time, he served one term as register of wills in Chester County and has been chairman of the County Republican Committee for fifteen years. He has taken up the duties of Senator with characteristic attention to detail, and his fearlessness means much to the deliberations of the body. Pearl E. Kay, daughter of Thomas and Mary Kay of Franklin Township, this county, became the wife of Mr. Clark. They are the parents of two sons: Joseph Gibbons, a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania; and W. Jesse, now attending West Chester High School, also at U. of P. (Wharton School). Mr. and Mrs. Clark reside at 344 West Union Street, and they attend the Friend's Meeting House in West Chester.

**Samuel P. Cloud.** Long a business man of prominence in West Chester, affiliated with banking and other interests of his community, Samuel P. Cloud was born near Kennett Square, Chester County, October 5, 1888, a son of G. Martin and Rachael (Pyle) Cloud. His father is a retired farmer, and like many other men whose success has been notable, Mr. Cloud was reared in a farm atmosphere. His early education was gained in the public schools of Marlboro Village, and the Unionville High School, after which he entered the West Chester State Teachers College. After completing his studies, in 1906 Mr. Cloud entered the First National Bank of West Chester as a clerk, being promoted to the position which he now holds, that of cashier in 1916. Elected President, January, 1932. Miss Helen McFarlan, daughter of Louis McFarlan, of Kennett Square, became the wife of Mr. Cloud. He is a member of the West Chester Rotary Club and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Order. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Cloud make their home on the outskirts of West Chester on rural route No. six.

**James Cochran,** the emigrant founder of Cochranville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, was of the seventh generation of the Cochrans in Ireland, whose ancestor, John Cochran of the Clan of Dundonald, came down from Scotland to northern Ireland about 1570. James Cochran, his wife and her father Cornelius Rowan fled from Ireland to Pennsylvania to preserve their lives and their savings. The names of James Cochran, Cornelius Rowan and a Robert Cochran first appear in the assessment of 1724. Cornelius Rowan with Arthur Park presented the call to Rev. Adam Boyd, the

first regular pastor of Upper Octorara Church in 1724, and Futhey says Rowan then lived south of the present village of Cochranville. Cornelius Rowan died in 1725, and his will indicates that he was the financial banker of his people. Fallowfield Township was assessed by itself in 1718, but until 1729, was included in Sadsbury. Gilbert Cope, genealogist, decided that the Cochrans originally settled at Cochranville, and that Dr. John Cochran, the third son of James Cochran the noted surgeon of the Revolution, was born September 1, 1730 in (West) Fallowfield, not Sadsbury. Two brothers of James Cochran, David and Stephen came later, per assessments, and each took up about 300 acres north of him.

James Cochran, encouraged by Rowan, fostered a dream of nobility by developing a sort of signiory or plantation. He purchased the Wm. Penn reservation and the southern third of the Sarah Fallowfield tract next north of his first purchase. This Penn reservation was surveyed in 1713-14, when John Salkeld, a Quaker minister and maltster of Chester, took up 500 acres each for Thomas Dell, himself and the widow Sarah Fallowfield, and located and named the township Fallowfield in honor of this popular lady. But the widow was so busy in marrying a wealthy widower, Joseph Coebourn that she abandoned her claim. The Quakers were superceded by the Scotch-Irish, and this vicinity became purely Presbyterian for the first century with Fagg's Manor Church as its spiritual and educational center.

James Cochran built a tavern at the intersection which became Cochran's Inn, later "Cochran's-Ville." He and his son, Hon. Stephen Cochran of Revolutionary days, and his grandson Surgeon-General Samuel Cochran made his dream a success for three generations. The grandson built the Cochran Mansion, secured the post office in November 1802 (the second oldest in Chester County) maintained a mansion in the State Capital while Surveyor-General, Representative and Senator, bought acres of new land, was popular, too generous and helpful. He died in 1829, at 66, and his son and successor, John Baton Cochran died in 1832 at 29. The plantation was divided into five tracts and sold in 1835 to individual owners, who at once laid out and sold the land along the streets in lots to home builders.

Alexander Caruthers and his son John took up 700 acres next west of James Cochran a few years after him. New Street was laid out between these two tracts along the original survey in 1724 of the Limestone Road, which survey left the present road at Futhey's (tavern) and came by David Cochran's, entering Cochranville east of the Public Hall. George Cochran, a son of the emigrant, purchased 98 acres of the Caruthers tract, operated a blacksmith shop and built a house that was used as a tavern, in the angle where the New Street meets the Pike (41). The western part of Cochranville is built on this Caruthers tract.

Other leaders, born or reared in this vicinity, besides the Cochrans and the Caruthers were Governor Thomas McKean, mentioned; Rev. John McMillan; Rev. John Wallace of Pequea fame; Rev. Robert Smith of Pequea; Rev. Samuel Blair, Jr., Rev. James Finley; Robert A. Futhey (first county superintendent of public schools); Judge and historian, J.

Smith Futhey; Judges Boyd, Clingan, Bell, Love, Monaghan, Haslett, Harris; Sheriff, Oliver Allison; Representatives Hartshorne, R. E. Monaghan, and Dr. R. E. McClellan; Congressman, Dr. J. A. Morrison; Surgeon-General Samuel Kennedy.

**Andrew L. Coffman**, postmaster of Phoenixville, directs his duties in that office in the thorough manner of an able and conscientious official and one who has the good will and respect of the community and his associates. Mr. Coffman was born in Phoenixville, June 27, 1896 a son of Andrew Y. and Annie E. (Lacey) Coffman. Andrew Y. Coffman who was a son of Dr. Isaac Z. Coffman, the first physician ever to practice in Phoenixville, was for many years associated with the Phoenixville Iron Works and is now enjoying a well earned period of retirement. Andrew L. Coffman, after attending the local public schools, obtained employment as a reporter for the Daily Republican, remaining in that capacity for five years. During the World War, he served his country in the American Expeditionary Forces with the 27th Division, 105th Infantry, with the rank of sergeant. Upon his return to civilian life, he assumed his duties with the Daily Republican, and later entered the offices of the Phoenixville Iron Works. He remained there until 1922 when he was appointed to his present office. Mr. Coffman's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and Independent Americans. He is a past commander and member of Phoenixville Post of the American Legion. In addition to his duties as postmaster, Mr. Coffman is a director of the Phoenixville Trust Company and operates a thriving real estate and building business, specializing in the construction and sale of residences. He married Miss Elizabeth B. Reilly, of Mont Clare, and their children are Constance Ann and Richard A. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman attend the St. John's Lutheran Church, and they reside at 235 Anderson Avenue, Phoenixville.

**Salvatora Colonna**, pastor of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, of Coatesville, was born March 7, 1871, in the Province Compobasso, Italy, a son of Tommaso and Rachale (DeCrescizio) Colonna, both natives of the same province. The father was a tailor and merchant. Salvatora Colonna was the eldest of three children, the others being Grace, and Assunta. The subject of this review received his education in the public schools of his home, attending the Gymnasium and seminary, later attending the seminary in the province of Foggia, and studied for the priesthood in the Seminary of Foggia. He was ordained in 1894, and served his church in Italy until 1909, when he was transferred to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there for nine years. At the end of that time, he was again ordered to return to Italy, and was given charge of the parish at Vasto, Italy for five years. He was then transferred to the Philadelphia Diocese and served for a few months in the City of Chester, and Shenandoah, Pa., finally coming to his present charge in 1927. Father Colonna has displayed great ability in handling the affairs of his parish and has won the respect and affection of his parishioners.



**George B. Comfort**, factory manager of the Schramm Company, Inc., has occupied this responsible position since 1924. He was born at Spring Mill, Montgomery County, October 29, 1886, a son of I. Roberts and Adelaide (Brinton) Comfort. I. Roberts Comfort was for many years identified with the Sharples Separator Company and is now enjoying a well-earned retirement. Mrs. Comfort is an active worker in the Child Health and Welfare Association and vice-president of the Chester County League of Women Voters, also past president of the Children's Aid of Chester County. George B. Comfort attended the Westtown School, and graduated from Haverford College in the class of 1907, after which he entered the machine shops of the Sharples Separator Company for a two year period. He then entered the employ of the Neidich Process Company at Burlington, New Jersey, as assistant superintendent. Following this he served as factory manager for the Rockwell Manufacturing Company of West Chester, and later as superintendent of the American Bronze Company of Berwyn, Pa. He subsequently became superintendent of properties of the Hotel Traymore of Atlantic City, production manager of the Nelson Valve Company of Chestnut Hill, Pa., and assistant works manager for the Miller Lock Company of Frankford, Pa., coming to his present position in 1924. Miss Ruth Hoopes became the wife of Mr. Comfort and they have one daughter, Mary B., who is a student at Temple University. Mr. Comfort is past secretary of the West Chester Lion's Club and a past district governor of the Lion's International, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, chairman of the State Physical Education of the Y.M.C.A. and a member of the West Chester Country Club. His political allegiance is pledged to the Republican Party. Mr. and Mrs. Comfort attend the Chestnut Street Meeting House and they reside at 300 North Penn Street, West Chester.

**Thomas Nicholson Craig, M. D.**, well known Physician of Oxford was born at Ashley, Pa., in 1877, a son of Franklin and Martha C. (Robertson) Craig, the former of whom identified himself as a foreman mechanic of the Central New Jersey Railroad. Both parents are now deceased. Dr. Craig received his education in the public schools of his home, graduating from the Wilkes-Barre High School in 1894. He received his medical education at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, completing his course of study in 1904. Upon serving his internship at the college hospital, he entered into active practice at Sweet Valley, Luzerne County, remaining there until 1910, when he moved to Lockville, Pa. Here he served as a member of the Board of Health. In 1916, he gave up his profession to accept a position with the Bethlehem Steel Company in Wilmington Delaware, and continued with this organization until 1928, when he located in Oxford, resuming his profession. Dr. Craig is a member of the staff of the Coatesville Hospital and is fraternally affiliated with the Elks and the Masons. His political preference is that of the Republican Party, and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church.

**Edwin Price Darlington**, Chief of the West Chester Police Department, was born at East Bradford Township, Chester County, May 18,

1885, a son of Richard Strode D. and Hariett (Garwood) Darlington, the former born at East Bradford Township and the latter at Bristol, Pa. The father, who spent his entire life in his native community as a farmer died in 1910, his wife following him in death ten years later. Edwin Price Darlington obtained his education in the public schools of West Chester and the West Chester Business College. Following this he was employed in the Miller Paper Company of Downingtown, and later at the Denney Tag Company of West Chester. In 1915 he came to the Police Force as traffic officer, remaining in this capacity until his appointment as chief of the department February 21, 1930. His capable and efficient management of the department has proved his ability as a leader and organizer. Mr. Darlington married Naomi C. Passmore of Kennett Square. He is a member of the B.P.O.E. Lodge No. 853, Pennsylvania Chief of Police Association and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Darlington attend the West Minster Presbyterian Church and they maintain their residence at 622 South Walnut Street.

**C. Raymond Davis** is one of the representative business men of Phoenixville. He was born in Charleston Township, Chester County on October 11, 1898, a son of Charles R. and Agnes (Quimby) Davis, the former of whom identified himself as a farmer and carpenter. C. Raymond Davis attended the rural schools of his home and graduated from the Phoenixville High School, after which he became apprenticed to the carpentry trade. Later he established himself in business as a carpenter contractor and the ensuing years have brought him a gratifying measure of success. During the World War, Mr. Davis served as a private in the Fourth Field Artillery, regular army, stationed at Camp Shelby. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Order of Independent Americans, and the Kiwanis Club. Politically, he adheres to the principles of the Republican Party. Miss Sadie Mourer became the wife of Mr. Davis at Phoenixville on September 3, 1927. Their children are Thomas Raymond, born March 5, 1930 and John Edward, born August 6, 1931. Mr. and Mrs. Davis attend the Reformed Church.

**Howard B. F. Davis, M. D.**, is one of the leading younger physicians of Chester County, with his office and residence at 106 West Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown. He was born in Downingtown November 26, 1894, a son of B. Frank and Mary (White) Davis, the former of whom is still active in business as a roofer and tinsmith. Howard B. F. Davis acquired his education in the public schools of his home, the West Chester Teachers College and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a Doctor of Medicine in the class of 1917. Following his internship at the Chester County Hospital, West Chester, he returned to Downingtown to enter into active practise, specializing in surgery. Dr. Davis is a member of the staff of the Chester County Hospital, the state, county and national medical associations and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1920, Miss Mary E. Connell of Avondale became the wife of Dr. Davis

and they have one daughter Janice. Dr. Davis is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Church, Past Master of the Williamson Lodge of Downingtown, The Consistory of Philadelphia, Manufacturers and Bankers Club, Philadelphia, Omega Upsilon Phi Fraternity.

**Frederick Wagner Deininger.** The profession of the law acknowledges in Mr. Deininger one of its noteworthy and promising young men. He was born in Phoenixville, August 3, 1901, a son of Samuel W. and Flora K. (Wagner) Deininger, the former of whom is engaged as a banker. Frederick W. Deininger attended the Pennington Seminary, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School, graduating in 1924 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics. He then entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of L.L.D. with the class of 1928. Upon his admission to the Bar, Mr. Deininger entered into active practice of his profession in Phoenixville, where he is rapidly proving himself a thorough, capable attorney. He is solicitor to the Phoenixville Thrift Corporation, Trust Officer of Phoenixville Trust Co., the Schuylkill Township School Board and to the East Vincent Township Road Supervisors. Politically, he is a member of the Republican Party and his fraternal affiliations are with the Sigma Zeta and Delta Theta Phi college fraternities, the Masons, Rotary Club and the Kimberton Grange. He married Frances Cox, of Phoenixville, on March 29, 1928 and they have one daughter, Nancy Cox, born August 19, 1932. Mr. and Mrs. Deininger attend the Lutheran Church.

**John B. Denithorne,** treasurer for the City of Coatesville was born in Phoenixville, March 31, 1880, a son of John and Caroline (Francis) Denithorne, both natives of England, the former of whom identified himself as a building contractor in Phoenixville during his life time. John B. Denithorne acquired his education in the public school of Phoenixville, and for ten years after completing his schooling, he was associated with his father in the contracting business. Subsequently, he located in Coatesville and worked as a machinist in the steel mills. A Republican in his political convictions, he was elected to the office of city treasurer in 1922 and his efforts since that time on behalf of the people have more than justified them in his selection. Mr. Denithorne married Pearl Willard, of Coatesville and they reside at 318 Walnut Street. Mr. Denithorne is fraternally affiliated with the Masons, and Loyal Order of Moose. He is a communicant of the Baptist Church.

**Rev. Francis J. Donnelly,** pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Downingtown has been in this charge since June, 1926. He was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1886, a son of Edward J. and Margaret Donnelly, the former of whom was for many years prior to his death a prominent contractor in Philadelphia. Mrs. Donnelly is deceased. Rev. Francis J. Donnelly received his education in the parochial schools of Philadelphia, graduating from St. Joseph's College in 1907, after which he entered St. Charles Seminary at Overbrook. He was ordained to the priesthood



February 10, 1912. His first mission was to St. Augustine's Church at Bridgeport, Pa., where he served until 1915. Following this he was transferred to St. Phillips Neri Church, Philadelphia, later to Holy Souls Church and in 1921 was transferred to St. Ann's Church, where he remained until his appointment as pastor of St. Joseph's Church. Rev. Donnelly has made many friends with people of all walks of life, and under his leadership and zeal, the church has made rapid progress.

**Charles Franklin Doran, M. D.,** can point with justifiable pride to a record of thirty-six years of practice in Phoenixville. At present he is a surgeon for the Reading Railroad, surgeon on the staff of the Phoenixville Hospital, and Physician in Chief of the River Crest Preventorium, the child's branch of the Kensington Dispensary for the Treatment of Tuberculosis, located at Mont Clare, across the river from Phoenixville. Dr. Doran was born in Washington Township, Gloucester County, N. J., on October 3, 1869, a son of Charles Henry and Mary Hannah (Downe) Doran. His entire elementary and preparatory education was gained at the Hurff and Woodbury Private School, near Gloucester, New Jersey and his medical education was received at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from whence he was graduated with the class of 1896. Upon completing his schooling, Dr. Doran spent the ensuing six month period as physician at the Camden County (N. J.) Alms House, followed by a year's internship at Phoenixville Hospital. He then entered into active practice of his profession in Phoenixville. Politically, he is a member of the Republican Party and is a former member of the Board of Health. He is a member of all branches of Masonry up to the 32nd degree; Chapter No. 198; Council No. 15; Commandery No. 16; the Philadelphia Consistory and Shrine and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon of Spring City. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, Sons of Veterans and the Phoenixville Rotary Club. He is a member and past president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, a member of the Pennsylvania State and American Medical Associations. On June 4, 1900, Catherine Miller, of Phoenixville, became the wife of Dr. Doran. They are members of the Lutheran Church in Phoenixville.

**Thomas W. Downing.** A descendent of the founder of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, Thomas W. Downing was born in Chester County, February 9, 1851. He is a lineal descendent of Thomas Downing immigrant ancestor of this important Pennsylvania branch of the Downings, who came to America from England in 1720, and bought a large tract of land, on which the little village of Milltown was built. The name was changed to Downingtown at an early period in its growth. Mr. Downing was educated in Downingtown and Coatesville public schools. After leaving school he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875 he entered the Downingtown National Bank as clerk. In 1917 he was made president of the organization and still holds that office. He passed through the various posts from clerk to cashier and finally its president. Thomas W. Downing is a member of the board of directors; a director of the Downingtown Manufacturing Company; and president of the Downingtown Library Association. His address is Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

**Downingtown Iron Works.** The Downingtown Iron Works is one of the largest plants in Downingtown and one of the largest iron works in this section of the State. The company was organized in 1912 and the present organization is composed of the following men: Parke L. Plank, chairman of the board of directors; Penrose M. Davis, president and general manager; Ashmore C. Johnson, vice-president and sales manager; B. Frank Diffenderfer, secretary and assistant sales manager; R. Henry Lillard, superintendent; and Rex C. Wilson, chief engineer. The company carries on an extensive business in this state and practically every other state in the Union, as well as many foreign countries. The company uses approximately 12,000 tons of plate metal a year, and it has an output of over \$1,000,000 of business a year. It normally gives employment to about one hundred eighty men, the majority of them being residents of Downingtown or the near vicinity.

**Downingtown National Bank.** This banking institution was organized on September 3, 1860, as a State bank, and its doors were opened for business on May 6, 1861. The capital stock was \$50,000, which in 1863 was increased to \$100,000. It became a National bank on December 30, 1864. The first president was Charles Downing, who held office from November 23, 1860, until May 23, 1863. He was succeeded by David Shelmire, holding office from June 1, 1863 to November 9, 1863. William Tremble filled the presidency from November 23, 1863, to December 18, 1863, being followed by William Edge who was president of the bank from December 29, 1863 to May 29, 1865. Jacob Edge took up the duties as Mr. Edge laid them down, and was head of the bank until 1889. Joseph R. Downing succeeded him, and was president for the twenty-eight years ending with 1917, when Mr. Thomas W. Downing became head of the organization and has continued until the present time. The cashiers of the bank have been: Milton Ruth in 1863; Joseph R. Downing; Thomas W. Downing and E. P. Fisher.

**Davis R. Eachus,** real estate officer for the Chester County Trust Company, and secretary of the Chester County Building and Loan Association is listed among the prominent and well-known citizens of Chester County. He was born in East Pikeland Township, Chester County, a son of Stephen H. and Lydia Emma (Ruth) Eachus. Stephen H. Eachus was a native of Valley Store, this county, but spent most of his life in West Chester, and served the Pennsylvania Railroad as a conductor for over a half century. His mother was a native of Uwchlan Township, this county. Davis R. Eachus received his education in the public schools of West Chester, after which he worked in the auditing department of the general offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia. After several years time, he came to his present position of real estate officer for the Chester County Trust Company. Mr. Eachus represents several of the larger fire insurance companies and is secretary of the Chester County Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Baptist Church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday School for the past twenty-five years. He

is also a member of the Delaware County Real Estate Board, and Chester County Real Estate Board. In politics he is identified with the Republican Party. Mr. Eachus resides at Maple Knoll, East Bradford Township.

**Edgar J. Eachus**, owner and manager of the Eachus Dairies of West Chester was born April 9, 1882, at Philadelphia, a son of Stephen H. and Emma L. (Ruth) Eachus, the former a late employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for many years. Mr. Eachus attended the public schools of West Chester, after which he became apprenticed to the machinist trade which he followed for nine years being employed in the following places: Cramps Shipyards; Baldwin Locomotive Works; William Sellers Tool Works and the Washington Navy Yards. In 1908 he started on a very humble scale in his present business. In interesting reminiscence, Mr. Eachus can tell you of his early struggles. His horse was borrowed from his father-in-law and his wagon was the loan of a kindly neighbor and in his borrowed equipment he made the rounds of his few customers. During a terrific blizzard in the winter of 1909 in his early morning haul, his horse dropped dead from exhaustion, and for the balance of the winter, Mr. Eachus made his deliveries from an express cart and sled, hauled by hand. To avoid being the object of ridicule, he started out several hours earlier. By the fall of 1910, Mr. Eachus had the necessary funds to buy another small milk route, and also acquire another horse and wagon. From that time on, he has enjoyed a steady growth until today he operates the splendid, modern and absolutely sanitary dairy that serves the many patrons of West Chester and vicinity. His first output of milk was approximately sixty quarts and today his daily output is over thirty-five hundred quarts, maintaining seven trucks and twelve employees. Owing to the desire on the part of Mr. Eachus to give his patrons modern products he has been the first in Chester County to permanently introduce a number of modern appliances and conveniences, among them are the clarification and pasturization of milk. He was also the first to offer milk from tuberculin tested herds. His latest achievement is a cap which covers the entire pouring end of a milk bottle, insuring absolute sanitation. Grace D. Hickman, daughter of Mifflin S. Hickman, became the wife of Mr. Eachus and they have one son, Stephen H. Eachus, who is associated with his father in business. Mr. Eachus is a member of the West Chester Board of Trade and in politics is a member of the Republican Party. He is a member and trustee of the Baptist Church. Mr. Eachus and his family reside on Bradford Avenue, West Chester.

**William J. Elliot.** Prominent and a man of influence among the citizens of Coatesville, William J. Elliot has played a vital role in the business activities of his community for many years. He was born December 9, 1874, on a farm near Coatesville, a son of William and Mary E. (Patterson) Elliot. The father was a contractor and builder by vocation and by avocation a farmer. The Elliot family are descendents of Chester County pioneer stock of Welsh extraction. William J. Elliot acquired his education in the Little Washington County schools and under private tutorage of



Professor Maxwell. Following the completion of his schooling, Mr. Elliot entered his father's business as a carpenter assuming active management of the concern upon the former's retirement. The first contract of importance executed by Mr. Elliot was the carpenter work for the building of the Worth Brothers Mill and Steel Works. Today he operates in the states of Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mr. Elliot serves as director of the Chester Valley Bank, the Citizens Building and Loan Association and the Atlantic Ice Company. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic body. Flora M. Moore of Chester, Delaware County, became the wife of Mr. Elliot in May, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Elliot attend the Hepzibah Baptist Church and they make their home in Ercildoun.

**Harry Kaler Ellis**, county engineer for Chester County, was born in Phoenixville, this county, January 5, 1887, a son of William and Della (Brower) Ellis. He graduated from the Phoenixville High School in 1905, then entering the Lehigh University, from whence he was graduated in 1909 as a civil engineer. His first position was with the Phoenix Bridge Company, where he remained for some years, and then went to Portsmouth, Virginia, as a designer in the office of the Seaboard Airline Railway. In 1915, he went to Philadelphia as a draughtsman to the Department of City Transit, later being appointed assistant engineer in charge of work. During the World War, Mr. Ellis had entire charge of all bridges in and connected with the City of Philadelphia. In 1920, he was elected to the office of county engineer for Chester County, a post which he retained until 1927. He then returned to the Phoenix Bridge Company until February 1, 1932, when he again took office as county engineer. Mr. Ellis is a Republican in politics, a member of the Phoenixville Council, the Regional Planning Commission, and the Technical Advisory Board. He is a member of the Court of Honor, Boy Scouts of America, and troop committee of troop No. 56, Presbyterian Church; he is treasurer of the Phoenixville Chapter of the Red Cross, and vice-president of the Buildmore Building Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Odd Fellows, past commander of the Sons of Veterans, and the Tau Beta Pi, an honorary engineering college fraternity. Ora Eve Rapp, daughter of Joseph P. and Mary Emma (Brower) Rapp, became the wife of Mr. Ellis, on June 24, 1913, at Phoenixville. Their children are Harry Kaler, Jr., born April 18, 1914, a sophomore at Lehigh and Brower Rapp Ellis, born December 28, 1916, a junior in the Phoenixville High School. The Ellis family are communicants of the Presbyterian Church.

**Clarence Singles Evans**, son of Dr. John King and May (Singles) Evans, was born in the borough of Malvern, Chester County, Penna., on February 1, 1896 and was educated in the public schools of Malvern, and Haverford Preparatory School. From early youth he developed a great love of machinery, and refused to finish his college course when the great World War came on. He claimed he should be doing something to help his country, so left Haverford College, which he was then attending, and

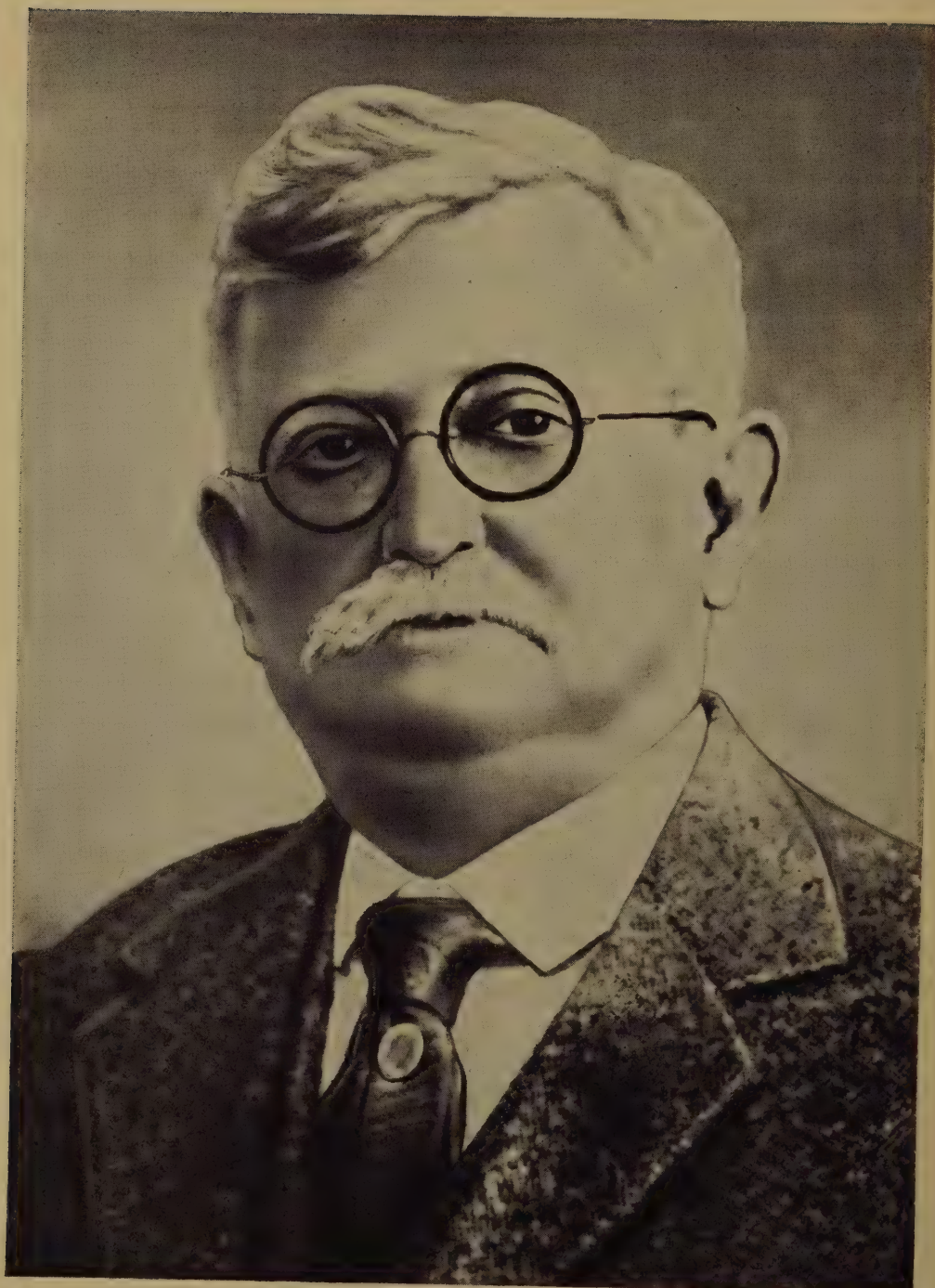


CLARENCE SINGLES EVANS.









JOHN KING EVANS, M. D.

went to work in the Sharples Separator Works in West Chester in company with his friend Fred Heed, Jr., under the leadership of the late Patrick Egan. He soon became very much attached to his work and to his associates, but much as he loved them all, when the United States entered the War, he exclaimed to his associates "They are killing women and children over there and I am going to the front."

He came home and notified his father, his mother having died two years previously, that such were his intentions. He declared that his grandfather had told him when a boy that he never knew an Evans who had to be drafted to his country's aid, and he would not be the first. He said that he felt his country needed him, and he was going to enlist, which he did, along with his young friend, Horace Butler, son of Congressman Butler, in the Naval Reserves. In his examination, he attained the grade of Machinists Mate. In drilling, he became the expert marksman of his company of one hundred fifty-eight men, and out of five thousand men was among the first twenty-five to be drawn for active service. He was assigned to duty on Submarine Chaser No. 209, and made gun captain, in which responsible position he remained on constant duty until his death. He greatly admired his captain, and remarked when home on leave that there was not a man in their entire crew who was not a gentleman, and that they were mostly fine scholars and of good families.

Clarence's last message home was a postal card, postmarked Delaware, which arrived after his dead body, and read as follows "Dear Dad: We have just arrived from Norfolk. I don't know where we are going, but we are on our way. The captain and boys send their love." A few hours after the mailing of this card, while cruising off the Atlantic Coast between Baltimore and New York in search of German destroyers, they were fired upon by an American freighter homeward bound, whose captain in the darkness mistook them for an enemy destroyer, and they were blown to pieces, many bodies going to the bottom, never to be found. Clarence was taken from the boat by one of his men, G. Thomas, and kept afloat on a cushion until they were picked up. When carried on to the surgeons boat by his surviving comrades he said "Oh, Doctor, there are men here hurt worse than I. Give them attention first, and let me wait." One of his last remarks, quoted by his comrades who heard it fall from his lips, was "I would rather die for my country and for humanity and Christianity, than live the life of a coward." He died within twenty-four hours of receiving his wound, and his funeral, held at Malvern under the auspices of the various civic bodies, was one of the greatest ever known in that community, people coming from miles around to do honor to the young hero who had given his life for his country.

**John King Evans, M. D.**, of Malvern, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the most progressive physicians of his state, is a son of Thomas Beidler and Martha Jane (Cheyney) Evans, and was born in Newtown Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1860. The Evans family is one of the oldest families in the county. The first of the family to come to this county was Thomas Evans, the great-great-grandfather of



Clarence Singles Evans. He was one of forty-four first cousins who were natives of Wales, and came with William Penn on his second voyage to the Colony of Pennsylvania. Thomas Evans settled in Uwchlan Township, on a part of which land Lionville is now built. The old Quaker Meeting House which was built on part of this farm did duty as a hospital during the Revolutionary War. Ezekial Evans, grandfather of Dr. John King Evans, was also born in Uwchlan Township, in 1793 and died in 1874. He married Eleanor Beidler, and to this union were borne nine children: Thomas B. (father of Dr. John King Evans) Hannah, John, Jane Evans, Lewis, Rebecca, Anna and Webster, Thomas B. Evans was borne in June, 1819; was a school teacher in early life; afterwards a large cattle dealer and farmer and during the War of the Rebellion was one of the Government's leading buyers of horses for the Army. In politics, he was an ardent Republican, and died at the home of his son, Dr. John King Evans in Malvern at the age of 92 years. In early manhood he married Martha Jane Cheyney and to this union were born nine children: Miranda, William Penn, Eleanor (who married Dr. C. K. Christman) Ezekiel (who married Ida Stauffer; family now living in Philadelphia) John King (subject of this review) Waldron (died in infancy) Fannie (married to Charles Peterson, now living in Philadelphia) Mary, who died very early, and Jane, now married to Isaac Moyer, living in Norristown.

John King Evans was reared in Uwchlan, Chester County, his parents having moved back from Delaware County in his infancy. He received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood, largely under the teachings of Hannah Epright. At the age of seventeen he entered Oakdale Seminary, Pughtown, Pennsylvania and graduated under the care of Prof. Isaac Guldin. Then he entered the Chester Valley Academy at Downingtown, under the care of Professor F. Donleavy Long, when after finishing his academic education, he prepared for law under the late William B. Waddel, but later, preferring medicine, he entered the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. C. K. Christman, where he prepared for Medical College. He then entered Bellevue College, New York City; but was prostrated with typhoid fever, which compelled him to relinquish his studies, and return to his home. He soon recovered his health, however, and returned to New York, entering Bellevue Medical College, from which well known institution he was graduated in 1884. After graduation, he spent one year in the hospital and laboratories to thoroughly acquaint himself with diseases in their most complicated forms. After spending more time in New York City Hospitals, he then entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Christman, near Boyertown. At the end of a year he came to Malvern, Chester County, Penna., where he remained ever since in the active practice of his chosen profession.

He is an active member of the Chester County Medical Society, and was President of this Society on the starting of the Chester County Hospital. As President of the Society, he was largely responsible for the naming of the first board of physicians and surgeons of the well-known and useful institution. He is a member of the State and American Medical Associations. In

1931, he was invited and joined the Society of the Sons of the Revolution as a direct descendant of Joseph Cheyney. Dr. Evans was a member of the first School Board of Malvern Borough, and for ten years was President of the Malvern Board of Education, having secured the ground of David Evans for the present school building. He is a straightforward Republican, never wavering in his political views and has served his borough for three terms as it's Chief Burgess, twice elected by the unanimous vote of the people, and once by petition of the citizens to the Court, to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Judson Kurtz, who met an untimely death just after being elected to the office, for his second term.

Dr. Evans is active and influential in whatever he undertakes, and labors zealously for his town and county. He has been President of the Chester County Board of Pension Surgeons, which has met every week in his office for the past thirty years. He is a member of the Malvern Fire Department, in which he still retains his interest, was one of the founders and starters of the Chester County Fireman's Association, and has been one of it's Trustees ever since it's formation. He has been for years an ardent member and Past Exalted Ruler of West Chester Lodge of Elks, taking an active part and serving on committees in building their new home. He is an Honorary Member of the Malvern Lodge of Odd Fellows; and honorary member of the famous Radnor Hunt Club, and while the family were originally Quakers, Dr. Evans, with his wife and son, Clarence Singles Evans, became connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Malvern. Dr. Evans is much in demand as a public speaker, and is looked upon as one of the Counties favorite orators.

Dr. Evans married May Singles, daughter of Chalkley and Phoebe (Rodgers) Singles, who was born, reared and married in the Singles homestead near Goshenville, East Goshen Township, which homestead and farm he and his wife bought and owned for many years; afterwards selling the homestead and part of the farm to a Mr. Horner, the present owner. To their marriage were born two sons, Waldron, who died in infancy, and Clarence Singles, killed in line of duty on his ship, Submarine Chaser No. 209, during the World War. Mrs. Evans died two years before her son was killed. Dr. Evans, thus descending from honorable and industrious ancestors, has not only pursued such a course of life as to reflect credit on his family, but has achieved such enduring success as to give additional lustre to the honorable name of Evans.

**Harold A. Famous**, funeral director in West Chester, is one of the successful men of the community where he is established in his work. The business was originally established by Mr. Theodore Nields, later being purchased by Mr. John Thorpe, who in turn sold it to Mr. Famous, the transaction being completed in January of 1930. As a mortician, Mr. Famous is an acknowledged leader in this section of Chester County. A finely equipped chapel, attended by three assistants is maintained at 101 South Church Street, which is a model of its kind. Harold A. Famous was born November 22, 1900, at Valley Store, Chester County, a son of Harry R. Famous, a native of Pickering, this county, who during his life time identi-

fied himself as a lumber dealer and later as superintendent of extensive ship-yards. He died in 1914. His mother was Elsie (Fulmer) Famous, a native of Valley Stores, who now makes her home at Frazier, Pa. Harold A. Famous received his early education at the public schools of West Chester, and for several years following was employed by the Eachus Dairy Company of West Chester. He subsequently attended the Eckels College of Embalming and Sanitary Science in Philadelphia, graduating in the class of 1925. The ensuing year was spent as an assistant to Harold B. Mulligan, a Philadelphia mortician. In 1926 he came to West Chester as assistant to Mr. Thorpe, and assumed control of the business in 1930. Mr. Famous is a member of the Chester County and National Funeral Director's Association, the Masonic Order and the Red Men, and a communicant of the Baptist Church. His political beliefs are those of the Republican Party. Miss Sarah E. Brinton of Thornton, Pa., became the wife of Mr. Famous, and they reside at 101 South Church Street.

**Farmers Bank of Parkesburg** was organized in August, 1912, under the directorship of the following men: M. T. Phillips, J. Evans Wright, Oliver Baldwin, Thomas P. Cannan, George C. Maule, Harry Chalfant, William H. Williams, John Stern, Esie Keen, Samuel Moore and Wallace Scott. The bank is quartered in a substantial building of its own; capitalized at \$50,000.00 and with a surplus, according to its report of December 31, 1929 of \$136,732.95. The present officers are: Mr. M. T. Phillips, president; George C. Maule, vice-president; Chester E. Miller, cashier; and Herbert Baker, assistant cashier; while its present directors are: M. T. Phillips, E. H. Keen, George A. Cardwell, I. H. Albright, Thomas P. Cannan, A. Wallace Scott, A. M. Hawk, George C. Maule and Harry Chalfant. Behind this era of successful banking stands the integrity and sagacity of the men who have managed its affairs from the beginning, men who stand as leaders in the business and social structure of the community of Parkesburg.

**John A. Farrell, M. D.** For more than thirty years, Dr. Farrell has been one of the leading physicians of Chester County, where he has established a large and important practice, with his home and professional headquarters located at 212 West Gay Street, West Chester. He was born a son of Michael and Anna (Flanagan) Farrell on June 18, 1874, at West Chester. Dr. Farrell's antecedents have been residents of Chester County since 1840. Michael Farrell, during his life time identified himself as a contractor, one of his achievements being the building of the entire network of roads at the Gettysburg battlefields. John A. Farrell was educated in the public schools of West Chester, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1897 as a doctor of medicine. Upon completing his internship at the Roosevelt Hospital of New York and the St. Mary's Hospital of Philadelphia, he began the practice of his profession in 1899 at West Chester. His career has been marked with success and he is now one of the acknowledged leaders in the medical field of the county. For twenty-five years Dr. Farrell has been a member of the staff of Chester County



Hospital and is at present serving that institution as member of the medical staff. He is a member of the county, state and national medical societies, being a past-president of the first named body. During the World War, Dr. Farrell served in the 23rd Engineers, and was mustered out of service with the rank of major, having seen two years of active duty. He is one of the organizers of the West Chester American Legion post and past commander. He has been chairman of the Resolution Committee, State Department, and is also chairman of the Medical Aid and Disabled Soldiers, State Department of the American Legion. Dr. Farrell has always been deeply interested in the political activities of the Democratic Party, and in 1920 was his party's candidate for United States Senate against Bois Penrose. He is also a member and the present president of the Lion's Club of West Chester. Miss Mary Travilla became the wife of Dr. Farrell, and they are communicants of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church.

**Peter Francis Fath**, owner and operator of the P. F. Fath, gifts, stationary and office supply business has been established in his present location since 1912. Mr. Fath was born in Alsace-Lorraine, November 20, 1878, a son of John and Susana (Netherlander) Fath. John Fath came to the United States nearly half a century ago, first locating in Brooklyn, N. Y., later removing to Millville, New Jersey, where he now lives retired. During his active years, he was a glass worker and later established himself in the general merchandising business. Mrs. Fath is deceased. Peter F. Fath attended the public schools of Millville and upon completing his schooling he went into business for himself in Millville. He successfully conducted a stationary and office supply house for thirty years before coming to West Chester. The present business operated by Mr. Fath was originally established about eighty-five years ago, and since his ownership, Mr. Fath has built up a splendid business, handling a complete line of attractive gifts, stationary and office supplies. He married Mary A. Kane of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Fath is a communicant of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, the Rotary Club and is politically identified with the Republican Party.

**The First National Bank of West Chester.** On December 10, 1863, the First National Bank of West Chester, Pa., was chartered and on January 2, 1864, it was opened for business, with a capital of \$100,000, which in the same year was increased to \$200,000. It was the first bank to be organized in Chester County under the United States Banking Laws, and among the first in the United States, its charter being No. 148. The first Board of Directors consisted of George Brinton, William Wollerton, David Woelper, Joseph Hemphill, Wellington Hickman, William Chalfant, Andrew Mitchell, Robert Parke, and J. Smith Futhey, men of prominence and influence in West Chester and vicinity. The first president was George Brinton, who served until January 15, 1869, when he declined re-election, and was succeeded by William Wollerton, who acted until his death, April 28, 1898, when Alfred P. Reid was elected his successor, and served until his death, March 28, 1912, when Marshall S. Way was elected and he

served until his retirement from active affairs, and was succeeded by Arthur P. Reid. The cashiers of the bank have been William S. Kirk, James G. McCollin, Thomas W. Marshall, Enos T. Thatcher, Fred W. Wollerton, William C. Husted, and Samuel P. Cloud, its present president. The present building of the First National Bank of West Chester occupies a site of unusual historic interest. In the year 1791, John Patton, who then owned the 100 acre tract known as the Turk's Head Tavern property, presented the lot on which this new building has been erected to John Hannum, Isaac Taylor and John Jacobs, Commissioners of Chester County, "in trust to and for the particular use, benefit and service of the inhabitants of the County of Chester to build or erect such public or necessary buildings for the accommodations, service, or advantage of the inhabitants of the said county as shall be thought most proper and expedient." The lot however was not considered suitable for a Court House or Prison and in 1800 they had an Act of the Legislature passed to authorize the sale of the property and in the following year William Hemphill became its purchaser. The property remained in the Hemphill family for over a century until it was purchased from its last owner, Hon. Joseph Hemphill in 1912 by the First National Bank in West Chester, and in 1913 the present beautiful building was completed and ready for occupancy. The present officers of the bank are Arthur P. Reid, Chairman of Board; S. P. Cloud, president; W. Perry Tyson, vice-president and trust officer; J. Harry Thomas, cashier; George Newlin, Jr., and Charles B. Smiley, assistant cashiers. The directors are Samuel P. Cloud, Harry Fairlamb, Vernon L. Hoffman, A. M. Holding, Jay H. Jefferis, J. Howard Lumis, George K. McFarland, Warren F. Mitchell, Arthur P. Reid, N. Harlan Slack, and Channing Way. At the close of business June 30, 1932, the resources were rated at \$3,084,839.61.

**E. P. Fisher.** Among the well known bankers and business men of Downingtown mention must be made of Mr. E. P. Fisher, vice-president, cashier and director of the Downingtown National Bank. Mr. Fisher is active in all that makes for the advancement of this section, and is serving as treasurer of the borough of Downingtown, the Minquas Fire Company, and Williamson Lodge. He was born March 5, 1874, in Upper Uwchlan Township, a son of John P. and Eliza Rebecca (Hoffman) Fisher. John P. Fisher, the father was also a native of Upper Uwchlan Township, who during his life time engaged in farming. Both parents are deceased. E. P. Fisher obtained his education in the public schools of his home, the West Chester State Normal School and Prickett's Business College, entering the employ of the Downingtown National Bank in 1895 as a bookkeeper. He was made assistant cashier on January 26, 1911 and promoted to the office of cashier on March 15, 1917. Miss Anna May Plank became the wife of Mr. Fisher and they have one son, Lowell H. Fisher. Mr. Fisher is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. The Fishers reside at 355 East Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown.

**Herbert C. Ford.** The citizens of Coatesville have availed themselves of the services of the Ford Funeral Parlors since 1845. The business which

is now headed by Herbert C. Ford was originally established by his grandfather, Thomas W. Ford, and has been successively managed by Rufus D. Ford and the present head, Mr. Herbert C. Ford. Mr. Ford was born June 10, 1875, in Coatesville, a son of Rufus D. and Louisa T. (Valentine) Ford, both of whom are now deceased. Rufus D. Ford, in addition to his interest in the mortuary parlors conducted a furniture store. Herbert Ford, after attending the Coatesville Public Schools entered into business with his father in 1893, and upon the retirement of his father from business affairs in 1910, assumed control and management of the entire business. In the early days of his career, Mr. Ford took a course in embalming at the Massachusetts College of Embalming, graduating in 1899. He followed this by post-graduate work at the Eckels College of Embalming in Philadelphia in 1924. At present Mr. Ford serves the citizens of Chester County as coroner and he is also very active in many fraternal and social organizations. He is a member of the Blue Lodge No. 383; Chapter, No. 297; Philadelphia Consistory; Lu Lu Shrine; he is a trustee of the Coatesville Lodge of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks; a charter member of the Coatesville Rotary Club; a member of the Loyal Order of Moose; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Coatesville City Club; and the Chester County and National Funeral Director's Association. Mr. Ford has been married twice; first, to Sarah Heffner, a native of Valley Township, this county, who died in 1909. By this marriage Mr. Ford is the father of three children: Raymond, deceased; Carolyn, and Herbert H. His second marriage was with Miss Clara R. Eachus and they are the parents of Evelyn D., Dorothy G., John Davis, and Donald C. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are communicants of the Baptist Church and they reside at 231 Chestnut Street, Coatesville.

**James W. Foxall.** Among the younger generation of prominent and respected citizens of Chester County, none stand higher nor possess a wider circle of friends than James W. Foxall, lawyer and veteran of the World War. His career has been marked by continuous advancement in a difficult profession, one in which success can only come as a result of merit and ability, and he holds an enviable position in legal circles of his community. James W. Foxall was born in Sharon, Pa., May 29, 1893, a son of William B. and Mary (Wilkes) Foxall. William B. Foxall spent most of his life in Sharon where he became known as a prominent steel manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Foxall are now deceased. James W. Foxall acquired his education in the public schools of Sharon, after which he attended the West Chester State Teachers College, and St. Lawrence University. The War interrupted the career of Mr. Foxall at this time and he served his country as a Lieutenant with the 107th Field Artillery of the 28th Division. Upon return to civilian life, he completed his preparation for the practice of law. He has since developed a wide general practise with his offices at 13 South High Street, West Chester. Mr. Foxall married Linda Haines, of West Chester and they are the parents of one daughter, Mary Linda. For a period of two years, Mr. Foxall served as American judge and secretary of native affairs at Samoa. He is a member of the American Legion, the various Masonic bodies, and the Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Foxall are communi-



cants of the Episcopal Church and they reside at 408 North Church Street, West Chester.

**J. Ralph Freel**, Register of Wills for Chester County, was born in Parkesburg, Pa., April 28, 1885, a son of Joseph E. and Sarah (Dean) Freel, the former a well-known farmer of Chester County. J. Ralph Freel attended the Highland Township Schools, the West Chester Normal School and completed his education with a course at the Coatesville Business College. In 1902, he entered the employ of the Lukens Iron & Steel Company where he remained until 1910. He then became associated with the Coatesville Trust Company as assistant treasurer and continued in that capacity until October, 1931, when the bank was forced to discontinue business operations. In November of that year, he was elected to his present office, that of Register of Wills for Chester County, and he took office on January 5, 1932. As a Republican in politics, he has also served as treasurer for the City of Coatesville from 1920 until 1924. Mr. Freel's fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Moose, Elks and the Knights of Malta. He is also a member of the Coatesville Country Club. Gertrude Rhodes of Coatesville, became the wife of Mr. Freel on October 17, 1917, and they have one daughter, Jean, born September 3, 1919. The Freel family are communicants of the Baptist Church.

**William M. Gallagher.** Among the citizens of Chester County none stand higher nor possess a wider circle of friends and acquaintances than does William M. Gallagher, owner of a men's furnishing and haberdashery shop in Berwyn. Mr. Gallagher was born in Overbrook, Pa., in 1870, a son of Edward and Isabell (Gady) Gallagher, both descendents of pioneer Pennsylvania stock. His education was obtained in the Ogden School, an old time famous educational institution located in Villa Nova, Pa. In 1910 Mr. Gallagher located in Berwyn where he first engaged himself in the harness and shoe business. Later he established his present men's furnishing business and successfully conducted both lines until 1924, when he disposed of his former interests and devoted his entire energies to his present business. Mr. Gallagher is greatly interested in all civic affairs. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge of West Chester. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party and his religious affiliation with St. Monica's Roman Catholic Church.

**George H. Gensemer.** Among the younger generation of prominent and respected citizens of Coatesville, none stand higher nor possess a wider circle of friends than Mr. George H. Gensemer. His career has been one marked by continuous advancement in a profession where success can only come as a result of merit and ability. Mr. Gensemer was born July 16, 1891, in Coatesville, a son of Elijah and Lydia (Conner) Gensemer, the former an employee of the Lukens Steel Company for many years, prior to his death. George H. Gensemer attended the public schools of Coatesville and after his graduation from high school, entered the employ of the Lukens Steel Company as a layer out. He remained there until he earned sufficient

money to pay his tuition to the Eckels College of Embalming, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1914. His first position upon completing his course of studies was with E. C. Schull, funeral director of Philadelphia, remaining there for one year when he became assistant to Conrad Hartraught, also of Philadelphia. He later accepted a position as manager of the funeral parlors of W. S. Marlatt of Sewickley, Pa., and continued there for three years. After passing the examinations of the State Board, he returned to Coatesville and established himself in business at 118 Woodland Avenue. The War interrupted his plans at this time and he discontinued his business activities to enlist as a government embalmer, serving twenty-two months overseas with Unit No. 303, Graves Registration. Upon his return to civilian life, Mr. Gensemer again entered business in Coatesville and has since continued with marked success. He has recently completed his mortuary located at 1030 East Lincoln Highway, which is the last word in modern equipment. Constructed of Avondale stone, the two and one-half story building is the finest structure of its kind in Chester County. The interior is designed to afford those who avail themselves of Mr. Gensemer's services, everything that could be asked for in convenience and comfort. The funeral parlors on the east side of the house comprised of one large room connected with a smaller one, having an archway between. On the second floor are three attractively furnished guest rooms to be used in connection with the business and the embalming room together with the display room are located in the basement. Miss Dorothy A. Miller, of Downingtown became the wife of Mr. Gensemer on March 17, 1922. Mr. Gensemer is a member of the Masonic Order, past commander of the American Legion Post of Coatesville, past chairman of the Chester County Committee of the American Legion, the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce and the Coatesville Country Club.

**U. Grant Gifford, M. D.,** can point with justifiable pride to an enviable record of forty-four years of practice in Chester County. He was born in Principio, Cecil County, Maryland, in 1862, a son of J. Wesley and Katherine (Janney) Gifford. Dr. Gifford obtained his early education in the public schools of his home and pursued his professional studies at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he received his doctorate in medicine in 1888. In the same year he entered upon active practice in Avondale, Chester County, remaining there until 1918 when he came to Kennett Square, and in the intervening years has earned for himself a place of eminence among the members of his profession. Dr. Gifford specializes in Cardiology and has devoted much time to research work both here and abroad. In 1921, he took post-graduate work at Harvard on diseases of the heart, followed by additional work in Vienna, Austria, in 1929 and in 1931. Dr. Gifford is a member of the medical staff of Chester County Hospital in West Chester since 1908 and since 1927 chief-of-staff. He maintains his professional contacts through membership in the county, state and national medical societies. In politics, he is a member of the Republican party, and he is also a member of the Lion's Club of Kennett Square and the Masonic fraternity.

**Clyde E. Good**, manager of the Personal Finance Company has been in this responsible position since 1928. He was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 9, 1904, a son of Robert H. and May E. (Eldridge) Good, the former of whom is part owner of the Moore Brothers Iron Foundry in Elizabeth. Clyde E. Good attended the public schools of Elizabeth, and graduated from the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1924. Following this, he entered his father's foundry, remaining there for two years where he acquired considerable practical knowledge of the business. In 1927, he became associated with the Personal Finance Company, and upon completing one year of fundamental training was made manager of the Coatesville office. Miss Florence H. Haines of Elizabeth, N. J. became the wife of Mr. Good. He is politically identified with the Republican party and is also a member of the Y.M.C.A. and the Chamber of Commerce of Coatesville. Mr. and Mrs. Good make their home at 1109 Olive Street, Coatesville.

**William G. Gordon**, Attorney is unquestionably one of the foremost citizens of Coatesville, where he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession. Mr. Gordon was born in Coatesville, a son of William T. and Mary P. (Hall) Gordon. William T. Gordon, a native of Doe Run, Chester County was one of the most widely known educators in this vicinity and for over forty years was superintendent of the Coatesville School system. He retired from professional life some years ago and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon now make their home in Coatesville. William G. Gordon attended the public schools of his home and graduated from Dickinson College with the class of 1903. Upon leaving school he secured his first position with the C. N. Speakman & Son, stationary and book store, where he remained for a short time. While working for Rambo & Sons Company, lumber and coal dealers of Coatesville, he began to study law in the offices of Alfred P. Reed of West Chester. After gaining admission to the Bar, November 28, 1910, he established himself in practise and has since been actively engaged in the legal profession where he has met with gratifying success. Mr. Gordon is a past borough solicitor and school board solicitor. He has also served as school tax collector. He is a director of the Dime Savings Bank and the Chester County Trust Company of West Chester; director and secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Mushroom Company; secretary and director of the Coatesville Building & Loan Association; and solicitor for the Home Building & Loan Association. Miss Marion Hughes, of New York City became the wife of Mr. Gordon and they are the parents of the following children: William T., Jr., and Franklin L. Mr. Gordon is a member of the Coatesville Rotary Club and in politics is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are communicants of the Episcopal Church and they maintain their residence at 574 East Lincoln Highway, Coatesville.

**J. Elmer Gotwals, M. D.** A physician and surgeon whose instinctive preference for his profession opened the doors of opportunity early in his career, and provided that training in his specialty that has assured his successful present and future. Dr. Gotwals has the well earned reputation of



a skilled surgeon in hospital and general practice with his offices and residence at 500 Gay Street, Phoenixville. He was born October 17, 1882, in Montgomery County a son of John G. and Lydia (Detweiler) Gotwals. The father, a native of Montgomery County, was a farmer, and the mother was a native of Iron Bridge, Montgomery County. Both parents are deceased. J. Elmer Gotwals attended the public schools of Upper Providence Township, Montgomery County, and graduated from the West Chester State Teachers College in the class of 1902. For four years thereafter he taught school in his native county, followed by one year's post-graduate work at the West Chester State Teachers College. He received his professional training at the University of Pennsylvania, obtaining his degree of doctor of medicine in 1911. He served his internship at the Phoenixville Hospital and the Clymer Miner's Hospital at Dixonville, Pa., and then entered active practise of his profession, first at Oakes, Montgomery County, where he remained for a year and a half, then locating in Phoenixville, where he has come to be recognized as one of the most thorough and able men in practise. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Phoenixville Hospital and a consulting surgeon for the Pennhurst State Hospital, located in Chester County. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and he is also listed among the members of the Phoenixville Country Club, Chamber of Commerce, a member and past president of the Montgomery County Medical Society, a member of the Pennsylvania State and American Medical Associations, and the Schuylkill Valley Medical Club. He is a charter member of the Phoenixville Rotary Club. Margaret Methven of Clearfield County became the wife of Dr. Gotwals, and their children are William, Russell, John and James. In politics, Dr. Gotwals is a Republican and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterians.

**Leo A. Gotwals**, one of Phoenixville's prominent business men, was born in that city November 24, 1887, a son of Amos G. and Ida (Radcliffe) Gotwals, the former of whom is a native of Montgomery County, who, prior to his retirement from active affairs identified himself as a lumber and coal merchant in Phoenixville. Mrs. Gotwals is also a native of Montgomery County. Leo A. Gotwals attended the public schools of Phoenixville, graduating from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1910. Upon completing his education, he returned to Phoenixville where he established himself in the real estate and insurance business where he has found gratifying success. Mr. Gotwals is also interested in the P. W. G. Company, which own and operate a series of gasoline and oil service stations. Miss Olivia B. Pennypacker became the wife of Mr. Gotwals and their children are Betty Jane and Robert R. Mr. Gotwals is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Phoenixville Rotary Club, the Phoenixville City and Country Clubs. The Gotwals family maintain their residence on South Gay Street.

**Grange National Bank, of Downingtown** was organized in 1907 by the Pomona Grange. Of the capital stock eighty per cent was subscribed by the grangers and twenty per cent was left to outside subscribers. The or-

ganization was promoted by John McHenry, a prominent member of the State Grange, and under the management of its president and directors has attained a place among the leading financial institutions of Chester County. Its first president was William Baldwin; he retained office for one year after which Joseph P. Miller was president for one year. Mr. William I. Pollack took office after Mr. Miller retired and continued until January 1931. At that time William Mittel was elected president and continues in that capacity. At the close of business on June 30, 1932, the capital stock was rated at \$100,000.00; surplus and undivided profits, \$98,498.13; Circulation \$100,000.00; Deposits, \$428,475.48; and bills payable, \$45,000.00. The present officers of the institution are: William Mittel, president; F. P. Willets, vice-president; J. Hastings Whiteside, vice-president; George F. Roop, cashier; and Richard E. Warren, assistant cashier.

**Walter E. Greenwood**, senior partner in the law firm of Greenwood & Greenwood, has held a position of respect and eminence among the citizens of Coatesville for many years. He was born July 15, 1877 in this city a son of James and Caroline (Rice) Greenwood, the former of whom is a retired manufacturer of woolen goods and the latter of whom is deceased. Walter E. Greenwood obtained his basic education in the public schools of Coatesville and the West Chester State Normal School, graduating from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1899. Upon his admission to the bar he entered into active practice of his profession in Coatesville. Mr. Greenwood is the present City Solicitor, also solicitor for the National Bank of Coatesville. He is president of the League of Third Class Cities a member of the Coatesville Lion's Club, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Masons, Royal Arcanum, the Coatesville Country Club, the University Club of Philadelphia and the Harrisburg City Club. Mr. Greenwood has been married twice: first to Marion F. Eachus of West Chester, now deceased. Three children were born to this union: W. Edward, associated with his father in the firm of Greenwood & Greenwood; Richard and Marion L. Mr. Greenwood's second marriage was to Laura E. Swartz of Media, Delaware County, and one daughter, Caroline M. has been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood attend the Presbyterian Church of Coatesville and they reside at 331 Chestnut Street.

**W. Edward Greenwood.** The profession of the law acknowledges in W. Edward Greenwood of Coatesville, one of its noteworthy and promising young men. He was born December 4, 1902, a son of Walter E. and Marion F. (Eachus) Greenwood, the latter of whom is deceased. W. Edward Greenwood received his education in the public schools of Coatesville, the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the law school of that institution with the class of 1929. Following his admission to the bar, he became associated with his father, where he is rapidly proving himself a thorough, capable attorney. Mr. Greenwood is a member of the various bodies of the Masonic Order, the Coatesville Country Club, and the University Club of Philadelphia. Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Charles O. and Augusta Jackson of Philadelphia became the

wife of Mr. Greenwood. The Greenwoods are members of the Presbyterian Church and they reside at 1216 Sterling Street, Coatesville.

**William H. Hamilton.** An honored place in the community in which he lived was filled by William H. Hamilton, who for forty-five consecutive years was associated with the Lukens Steel Company in Coatesville. Mr. Hamilton was born in Coatesville on December 2, 1862, and upon receiving his public schooling, went to work at the Lukens Steel Company where he gradually advanced step by step to the position of general superintendent, serving in that capacity for twenty-one years. His entire life was one of service—to his home, his church, his community and his occupation. Always deeply concerned with the affairs of his home people, he ran for city council a number of years ago and won. He spent nine years as a city father having been president for four years. As a churchman, no layman has been more beloved by his friends than Mr. Hamilton. He was a member of Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as a member of the board of trustees. He was president of the Pownall Hardware Company for twelve years. Mr. Hamilton married Miss Ada Coleman and two sons were born to this union, Wm. E. who died at the age of 19; and Charles F., who makes his home with his mother in Coatesville. Mr. Hamilton was called by death on August 16, 1926. A tenderness of heart and love of his fellowmen was a natural characteristic, one that will keep his memory fresh in the hearts of those who loved him.

**W. S. Harris,** is an outstanding member of the Chester County Bar. He was born in York County on February 24, 1855, a son of William Harris and Sarah A. (Smith) Harris. His father was born in Chester County, near Gum Tree, later moving to York County. He was at one time a leading merchant of that vicinity. His mother was a native of York County. W. S. Harris attended the public schools of Chester County and then became a student at the Unionville Academy at Unionville, under the tutorage of Mr. Jacob Harvey. After deciding upon the legal profession as his choice of careers, he entered Lafayette College, graduating with the class of 1880. Upon his admission to the Chester County Bar, he established himself in practise in West Chester. The large clientele that he has developed in the county is evidence of the high regard with which he is recognized in legal circles. Mr. Harris married twice, the first time to Margaret Smith, now deceased. Two children were born to this union: W. Clyde and Margaretta C. He later married Genevive Wheatly, of Suffolk County, Delaware, and they became the parents of one daughter, Helen E. Mr. Harris is a member of the West Chester Presbyterian Church and is politically affiliated with the Democratic Party. Many professional contacts through membership in the American Bar Association and the Pennsylvania Bar Association, have brought him recognition among lawyers throughout the state. Mr. and Mrs. Harris reside at 600 South Walnut Street, West Chester.

**L. K. Harvey,** established a manufacturing dental laboratory in West Chester in 1927, and since that time has become a leading figure in that



field in the city and county. He was born November 15, 1904, at Unionville, Chester County, a son of Caleb and Edna (King) Harvey, the former a native of Unionville and a successful farmer in his community. The mother was born in Tangey, Pennsylvania. L. K. Harvey obtained his education in the public schools of his home, after which he located in West Chester where he was employed in the Hub Store and later in a garage. Subsequent to this he graduated from the McCurry's School of Mechanical Dentistry and later established his present laboratories where he has met with gratifying success. Mr. Harvey married Sarah Seltzer, of York, Pa., and they make their home at 22 South High Street. Mr. Harvey is a member of the Republican Party and is a communicant of the Baptist Church.

**Chauncey B. Hatfield.** Ranking high among the substantial citizens and reliable business men of Coatesville is Chauncey B. Hatfield, who conducts a successful real estate and insurance business at 309 East Lincoln Highway. He was born in Caln, Cheser County, November 6, 1880, a son of J. Gilbert and Emma (Ralston) Hatfield. J. Gilbert Hatfield, also a native of Caln, was a farmer on a tract of land which has been owned by the Hatfield family since January 1, 1831. The mother was a native of Rockville, Chester County. Chauncey B. Hatfield received his education in the public schools of his home and graduated from the Coatesville High School. Following this he took a business course at the Schlissler's Business College of Norristown. His first employment was with the National Bank of Chester Valley, and later entered the Lukens Steel Mills where he remained for several years. Subsequent to this he became associated with Mr. Yearsley in the real estate and insurance business, eventually purchasing his present business from Mr. O. H. Monholland in 1927. Miss Jean Holmes of Coatesville became the wife of Mr. Hatfield and their children are Isabelle and C. Ralston. Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Masonic Order, the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce, Coatesville City Club; he is secretary of the Citizens Building and Loan Association and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

**Harry Hause,** commissioner for Chester County has held this responsible office since 1927. He was born Sept. 13, 1869, in East Nantmeal Township, a son of Jesse and Hannah (Evans) Hause. The father was born in 1818 and died in 1894. He was a native of West Vincent Township, this county, and upon attaining manhood, identified himself as a successful merchant of East Nantmeal Township. Harry Hause obtained his education in the public schools of his community and the Edgefield Institute, located in Upper Uwchlan Township. In 1884, he became associated with his father in business, and upon his father's death, took over the management of it, retaining his interests until 1928, when he assumed the duties of county commissioner. Mr. Hause has a deep interest in his community. He has been a justice of the peace for the past twenty years, is a member of the school board of East Nantmeal Township, and has served as township auditor. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 446;

Pottstown Chapter and Commandery; Reading Lodge of Perfection, Consistory and Rajah Shrine; Tall Cedars of Lebanon; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Pottstown Lodge; and the Orioles Lodge No. 116; Moose, West Chester Lodge No. 908; and F. O. Eagles No. 1720 West Chester. He is a director of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Norristown. Politically, he is a member of the Democratic Party. Ella N. Pennypacker, daughter of Silas and Hannah Pennypacker, became the wife of Mr. Hause. They are the parents of two sons: Jesse, a civil engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, residing in Narbeth, Pa.; and F. A., a major in the United States Army, located in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hause attend the Episcopal Church. They maintain their residence at Marsh, East Nantmeal Township.

**J. Frank E. Hause**, president judge of the Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising of the county of Chester, was born in East Pike Township, Chester County, November 26, 1861, the son of Davis Hause. The senior Mr. Hause, a successful surveyor and conveyancer, was justice of the peace in Spring City for many years. His wife, the mother of the present judge was Catherine (Waitneight) Hause. Judge J. Frank E. Hause was educated in the schools of Spring City, and in 1880 came to West Chester to enter the law offices of R. Jone Monaghan, where he read law until the fall of 1881. Then he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1883. Upon his return to West Chester, he entered into partnership with Mr. Monaghan under the firm name of Monaghan & Hause, which continued until the death of the senior partner in 1896. Thereafter the judge practised alone, and has since achieved notable success and has attained an envied place of prominence and esteem. He has proven himself a lawyer of the highest calibre, and a man of extraordinary ability, respected and revered alike by members of the bar and the citizens of the county. When the office of county judge was being sought in the autumn of 1915, the choice of the people fell upon J. Frank E. Hause, and on January 1, 1916, after he had been elected on the Democratic ticket, he took office. Judge Hause served with Company I of the Pennsylvania National Guard for two years, being affiliated with the 6th Regiment. The judge is a member of the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania and Chester County Bar Associations. He and the members of his family attend the Episcopal Church of West Chester. Eva Rupert, daughter of Alfred and Mary E. (Groff) Rupert, became the wife of Judge Hause, October 20, 1887, and of their union are three children: Helen Noble, Elizabeth M., and Frances.

**C. Gilbert Hazlett**. Insurance, which has become an extensive business of the Twentieth Century, is ably represented in Kennett Square in the person of C. Gilbert Hazlett. He was born in Media, Delaware County, in 1893, a son of Lewis C. and Sara (Dolphin) Hazlett, both of whom still reside in Media. Mr. Hazlett received his preparatory education in the public schools and high school of Media and Strayer's Business College of Philadelphia. Prior to entering the latter institution, he served an appren-

ticeship as a telegraph operator in Philadelphia. Following his business course he became assistant office manager of the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company in Chester, remaining there until 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Navy. During the World War he was chief petty officer on the transport "DeKalb," making ten round trips to Europe and return carrying troops and supplies. Upon being discharged from service he entered the employ of the J. W. Pratt Insurance Company and in 1923 was made a member of the firm. In 1924 he became a member of the Kennett Realty Company and now serves as treasurer of the concern, handling an extensive line of insurance and real estate. Mr. Hazlett is past commander and member of the Kennett Square Post of the American Legion and in politics votes the Republican ticket. In 1917, he married Miss Sylvia B. Moore, a resident of Upland, Delaware County. Their children are, Gilbert, Theodore J. and Mary Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Hazlett attend the Episcopal Church of Kennett Square.

**Henry Frederick Cronise Heagey, M. E., M. D.,** of the sixth generation from Palatine emigrant (1727), Hans Hage, who first settled in Lancaster County, but removed to Adams County, Pa., was born south of Gettysburg, Pa., February 9th, six years before the Battle of Gettysburg. He was reared on "Fairview" farm near Biglerville. He received his education in the "Old Brick School House on the Hill"; Sheeley's Academy at Gettysburg; Millersville State Normal School from which he received his M.E. degree in 1879, including part of the Scientific course. He also took a course in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; the Jefferson Medical College from which he received the M.D. degree in 1883. At the age of seventeen **Henry F. C. Heagey** spent six years teaching, and was also principal in the public schools of Adams and Lancaster Counties. After his teaching career, Dr. Heagey, began the practice of medicine at Cochranville, Chester County, which he has followed for a period of fifty years. Although Dr. Heagey's practice occupied very much of his time, he took an active part in the civil movements and improvements of his community, among them being the helping to organize the Cochranville High School; improvement to the roads and streets; introducing electric lights; the remodelling and enlarging of the Public Hall and Lodge rooms; to retain the Post Office and Rural Delivery; erect the Presbyterian Chapel, and many other important factors in his community too numerous to mention. Dr. Heagey is a staunch Republican, but avoids political offices, and the only active part taken by him is to cast his vote. He has served as executor, trustee, assignee, or advisor, never forgetting the worthy young men of his community, and aided them with every effort possible to "get on their feet." Dr. Heagey rarely takes a vacation, except a visit to his children sometimes in New England. He can find real enjoyment and recreation in genealogy and local history, and gives many addresses in history in the schools and churches, and often at the various lodge anniversaries. His addresses are always connected with "The History of Cochranville and vicinity."



Dr. Heagey is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies. He is fraternally affiliated with the Skerrett Lodge, 343 F. and A. M., and Hebron Lodge, 437, I. O. O. F., Cochranville, Pa. He is especially proud of revivifying both lodges while serving in the various offices. He was also examining physician of the Maccabees of the World. Dr. Heagey is a real asset to his community, and many of its improvements and developments are credited to him.

Dr. Heagey was married September 4, 1883 to Sarah Elizabeth Wenger, sixth generation of the Swiss emigrant (1727), Christian Wenger who settled at Groffsdale, Lancaster County, Pa., at her home, Bareville, Lancaster, Pa. She was the daughter of Michael Wenger (1822-1868) and Susan Diller (1822-1909) of fifth generation of Casper Diller, who settled New Holland about 1729. Dr. and Mrs. Heagey were the parents of the following children: Francis Wenger Heagey, who attended the Cochranville High School (1904); M. A. Princeton (1908); M. D. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University (1912); now occupies the Chair of Medicine at Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska. Annie Rebecca Heagey, who attended the Cochranville High School, (1904) and Wilson College. She married Samuel C. Williams. Susan Marie Heagey, attended the Cochranville High School, (1908); West Chester State Normal School (1910); married John D. Miller; and Mary Elizabeth Heagey, who died in infancy. Henry F. C. Heagey, the subject, was the son of Jacob Heagey (1827-1912) and Rebecca Cronise (1831-1927) descendant of "John Kroneise," emigrant, who settled near Frederick, Maryland. The father was a traveller and farmer.

**John Mickle Hemphill.** It is the privilege of Chester County to number among its citizens this young man who has attained national prominence in his activities in behalf of the Democratic Party. John M. Hemphill was born in West Chester on September 6, 1891. His parents E. Dallett Hemphill, a civil engineer and later a merchant who is retired and resides in West Chester, and Rebecca (Mickle) Hemphill, of colonial Quaker ancestry of Camden and Gloucester Counties, New Jersey, were members of well-known Chester County families. John Hemphill received his education in the public schools of West Chester, and after three years academic work at the University of Pennsylvania, he continued in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1915 with the degree of L.L.B., and was subsequently admitted to the Bar of Chester and Philadelphia Counties and the appellate courts. The entrance of the United States in the World War interrupted Mr. Hemphill's plans for the future, and in August 1917, after civilian officer's Training Camp, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Infantry and assigned to the 47th Infantry, 4th Division, Regular Army. He served with this unit, being promoted to the rank of Captain in line at Vesle River, and upon returning to civilian life, resumed the practice of his profession in which he has played such a prominent part. Mr. Hemphill is a member of the Philadelphia and Chester County Bars, also a member of the New York State Bar, with offices in

Philadelphia. He has contributed many articles for magazines on general legal and political subjects. He has served the Democratic Party as delegate to the Houston, Texas, Convention in 1928, was assistant secretary to the Convention in 1920, held at San Francisco, was the chairman of the Chester County Democratic Committee in 1929. He is a member of the Democratic Club in Philadelphia, serving as president of the organization during 1920-21. He was the candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in 1930, being defeated by the present incumbent, Mr. Gifford Pinchot, by a very small majority. He is honorary consul for the Republic of Latvia for Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Hemphill married Miss Ann Price on August 11, 1917. She is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Price of Whitford, Chester County. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill are the parents of three children: Alexander, Dallett and Dally. The Hemphill family make their home at 210 East Biddle Street, West Chester, and they are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

**Jerry W. Herley**, owner of the J. W. Herley & Sons nurseries and Floral Shop is one of the leading florists in Chester County where he has been engaged in the business since 1927. The business was established in 1900 by James Brown, Jr., and was purchased by Mr. Herley upon the death of Mr. Brown. Jerry W. Herley was born January 25, 1872 at Colu Township, Chester County, a son of John and Mary (Lynch) Herley, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1854, locating in Chester County, and followed the occupation of farmer. Jerry W. Herley, the subject of this review, obtained his education in the schools of his home, after which he became employed by the Worth Bros. Steel Company, remaining there for thirteen years. Following this, he engaged in the retail and wholesale tobacco business, disposing of his interests in 1926. Since Mr. Herley's ownership of the nurseries, the business has entered upon a period of prosperity and progress that places it in the front rank of similar projects in Chester County, with the result that the proprietor is known to the people of the city as one of its ablest business men. The company maintains 150,000 square feet of green houses at 560 Black Horse Road, together with the business offices. Mr. Herley was united in marriage with Nora Lynch of Wilmington, Delaware and their children are: Charles Huston, and William, associated with their father in business; John W.; Joseph J.; and Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Herley is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and the first man to join the lodge in Coatesville, Woodmen of the World and the I. C. B. U. He is a communicant of St. Cecelia's Roman Catholic Church.

**Barclay Robert Hickman**, mortician, is among the prominent and reliable business men of Berwyn. He was born in 1852, in Thornbury, Delaware County, a son of James and Susan (Wise) Hickman. After completing his education in the West Chester Academy and the State Normal School, Mr. Hickman became apprenticed to Washington Russell in 1870 where he learned the undertaking business and also the trade of cabinet maker. In 1903, he located in Berwyn, establishing his present business and as a side line followed the cabinet makers' trade as a renovator of antique furniture.

His business has grown in such proportions that at present Mr. Hickman has two assistants to care for the demands for his service. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Republican Party, the Masons, Red Men, and Independent Americans. His church affiliations are with the First Baptist Church of Berwyn. In 1875, he married Maggie Russell, who died in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman were the parents of three children, two sons, both of whom are deceased, and a daughter, Mrs. Morris Lobb. Mr. Hickman now makes his home with his son-in-law and daughter, together with his grand-daughter, Corrine.

**David Elwyn Hickman, V. M. D.**, district agent in charge of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry in West Chester, has been in this responsible position since 1907. The Bureau is charged with the health condition of live stock and also with meat inspection. Dr. Hickman was born in Gradyville, Delaware County, a son of Baynton and Hannah (Johnson) Hickman. The father of Dr. Hickman is also employed in the Bureau of Animal Industry, as department field agent. David Elwyn Hickman obtained his education in the public schools of West Chester, Pierce's Business College, Philadelphia, Spring Garden Institute, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1904 as a veterinary surgeon. He practised his profession until 1907, when he accepted his present post. Dr. Hickman is president of the West Chester Board of Health, and a member of the West Chester Club and the West Chester Pioneer Club. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and his political beliefs are those of the Republican Party. On October 18, 1904, he married Lavina M. Alt-house of Palmyra, New Jersey. They are the parents of four children: Lawrence E.; John B., a student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; David E. Jr., and Mary E., both of whom are students at the West Chester High School. The Hickman family attend the Presbyterian Church and they reside at 333 West Miner Street, West Chester.

**Casper P. Hicks** has been a funeral director at West Chester since 1927, and his finely appointed parlors at 229 South High Street are among the most efficiently conducted in Chester County. Mr. Hicks was born November 25, 1892, in East Goshen Township, a son of William H. Hicks, a farmer of prominence in Chester County, who is now deceased. The mother of Casper Hicks was Anna Pratt, also a native of East Goshen Township. As a lad Mr. Hicks received his education in the public schools of Goshenville, after which he assisted his father in the duties of farming for a few years, later attending Pennsylvania State College. In 1919, Mr. Hicks came to West Chester where he became associated with Mr. Thorpe, one of the prominent funeral directors of the community. He continued his connections there until 1927, when he established his own independent business, which has since grown in gratifying proportions. Mr. Hicks is a member of the Chester County Funeral Directors' Association, the National Funeral Directors' Association, and the Goshen Grange. Miss Ida Lewellyn, of Glenloch, this county, became the wife of Mr. Hicks. They are the parents of two daughters, Anna N., and Sarah B. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks attend the Friends Meeting House.



**Joseph F. Hill**, cashier of the National Bank of Chester County, West Chester, has been associated with that institution since 1882. He was born in West Whiteland, Chester County, a son of Joseph F. Sr., and Elizabeth B. (Strickland) Hill. The father was a native of England, coming to the United States with his parents when he was six months old. Upon reaching maturity he engaged himself as an owner of a general store in Whiteland Station, this county, and for many years served as clerk of the Commissioner of Chester County. The mother was a native of Grove, Chester County. Joseph F. Hill, the subject of this review, attended the public schools of West Chester, and the West Chester State Normal School. After completing his schooling, Mr. Hill became assistant to the Chester County Treasurer for a short time, finally coming to the National Bank of Chester County as a clerk in 1882. He successively occupied the positions of bookkeeper, teller, note teller, assistant cashier and then cashier, the position which he now holds. As cashier of that institution, Mr. Hill is regarded as one of the able men in financial circles of Chester County, a position which he has won through sound judgment and integrity. He is president of the Chester County Bankers' Association and also vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association. He married Bessie Cardwell, daughter of Dr. George Cardwell, of West Chester. Two children were born of this union: George Guier, and Dorothy, now Mrs. Ernest Harvey. Mr. Hill is a member of the Republican Party and a communicant of the Presbyterian Church where he has acted as choir leader for thirty years. He is also a member of the West Chester Golf Club.

**C. C. Hipple**. For more than a quarter of a century, Chester County has been the scene of Mr. Hipple's very successful activities as the owner and manager of C. C. Hipple & Son, Coal and Feed business. He was born January 15, 1861 at Cochranville, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Carpenter) Hipple. Jacob Hipple, the father was born at Conshohocken, Penna., but spent the greater share of his life in New Castle County, Delaware, where he engaged in farming. Mrs. Hipple was a native of Centerville, Delaware. C. C. Hipple was educated in the public schools of Centerville, Delaware, after which he engaged in farming in Delaware and later in Marshalltown, Pa. In 1902 he removed to West Chester and started his present business two years later. Mr. Hipple married Emma Pyle, of Johnson's Corners, Chester County, and they became the parents of three sons: Francis, George and Byron, the two eldest sons being associated with their father in business. Mr. Hipple is a member of the Rotary Club, of West Chester and is politically identified with the Republican Party.

**Louis Harman Hitchler**. Contacts through many years experience in the publishing business place Louis H. Hitchler, owner of the *Oxford News Weekly*, in a position of unusual merit and responsibility in Chester County. Mr. Hitchler was born in 1879 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a son of A. F. and Alice C. (Harman) Hitchler. He obtained his education in the Plymouth Public Schools, the Harry Hillman Academy, Wilkes-Barre and the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. In 1901, Mr. Hitchler became a

reporter for the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, remaining in that position for two years, when he came to Oxford and purchased the *Oxford News Weekly*, which he has since so successfully conducted. Mr. Hitchler is a member of the Washington Crossing State Park Commission, and takes active interest in all local affairs. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and the fraternity club in New York City. In politics, he is a supporter of the Republican party. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal Church of Plymouth, Pa.

**L. F. Hoffman**, owner and manager of the L. F. Hoffman Electric Shop, located at 317 East Lincoln Highway, Coatesville. J. H. Hoffman, his father was born in Geigertown, Berks County and was a well known and prosperous retail shoe merchant until the time of his death. He married Ada Zerr, a native of Berks County, who is also deceased. L. F. Hoffman was born November 14, 1883 in Geigertown and received his education in the public schools of Coatesville, and for sixteen years thereafter was employed by the Independent Telephone Company and the Bell Telephone Company. In 1914, he established his present business. Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage with Miss Laura Sload of Columbia, Pa., who died March 13, 1929. Their children are Francis Jr., and Lillian, both of whom are now teaching school. Mr. Hoffman a Republican in his political convictions, has ever taken active interest in the affairs of the community, having been a candidate for mayor and representative of State Assembly. He was a member of the city council. He is a member of the Lion's Club and its first president in Coatesville, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Order. Mr. Hoffman resides at 379 East Chestnut Street.

**Vernon L. Hoffman.** A native of Chester County, and a member of an old Pennsylvania family, Mr. Hoffman has been one of the most prominent business men in West Chester for the past twenty-five years. He was born September 19, 1885 on his father's farm, a son of George A. and Hannah (Baldwin) Hoffman. George A. Hoffman followed agricultural pursuits until his retirement some years ago. The land was originally granted to his grandfather by William Penn and has remained in the family since that time. Vernon L. Hoffman was educated in the Friend's School, the West Chester State Normal and Haverford Preparatory School. Following the completion of his schooling he went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he learned the rudiments of the lumber business. He stayed there for a few years and later moved to Petersburg, Virginia where he remained one year, and returned to West Chester in 1906 to establish his present business. The firm was first known as Fisher & Hoffman, but after a year's time, the partnership was dissolved and the present company of Hoffman and Baldwin was formed in 1908. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the West Chester Rotary Club, the West Chester Hunt Club and the Golf and Country Club. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic body and in politics is identified with the Republican party. Miss Harriett Louise Lewis of Catawissa, Pa., became the wife of Mr. Hoffman. They are the parents of three children: Vernon, Jr., Elizabeth Barr and Mary Louise.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman attend the Friend's Meeting House and they make their home at 112 West Virginia Avenue, West Chester.

**Archibald M. Holding.** Mellowed by years of contact with the world, at the height of his powers, and an extremely able attorney whose political and professional adversaries unite with his colleagues and his adherents in admiring his probity and industry. Archibald M. Holding is one of Chester County's most prominent and esteemed citizens. He is a leader in the bar at West Chester where he lives and practices. Mr. Holding is president of the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' College at West Chester, is a director of the First National Bank of West Chester, and he is prominently affiliated with many organizations. He has a State-wide reputation in legal circles. Archibald M. Holding was born in West Chester May 15, 1862, the son of Eben B. and Phedore (Smith) Holding. He was educated in the public schools of West Chester, in the Worrall Academy, and in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. After his admission to the bar Mr. Holding formed a legal partnership with Robert E. Monaghan, under the name of Monaghan & Holding. The two men practiced together until 1895. After that Mr. Holding was alone, and where he had prospered before in the partnership, he now prospered two-fold. In 1921 he became the leading partner in the firm of Holding & Harvey, which is now in the first rank among legal firms and among individual lawyers of Chester County. Active in the Democratic party in his youth, Mr. Holding became a member of the staff of the Pennsylvania Governor in 1892, remaining until 1895. Some years ago he became president of the board of trustees of the Teachers College in West Chester. Earlier he affiliated himself with the First National Bank, attaining directorial capacity. Mr. Holding is a member of the Tredyffrin Country Club, West Chester Country Club, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, of which he was elected president many years ago when his prominence was already widespread: and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mr. Holding married Florence K. Polk, daughter of William W. and Lucy (Cox) Polk, August 25, 1904. They have one daughter, Lois E.

**Louis A. Holton**, is widely known among the citizens of Chester County and who for many years held a commanding position in business circles of Coatesville. In addition to this, Mr. Holton has always manifested a civic spirit that has caused him to take an active interest in anything that would advance the growth and prosperity of his community. Mr. Holton was born May 1, 1869, in Coatesville, a son of William V. B. Holton, born in Oxford, December 4, 1836, and Sarah (Adams) Holton, born October 28, 1836. William V. B. Holton spent his entire life in Chester County, identifying himself as a farmer, merchant, and bridge-builder. He died October 12, 1922 and the mother died January 17, 1929. Mr. Holton received his education in the public schools of Coatesville, after which he entered the grocery business. His first venture in establishing himself in commercial lines was in 1887, when he started a produce store



in Atlantic City. He sold his interests there in 1889 coming to Coatesville, where he again started a store and remained active until 1917, achieving a marked degree of success. During his active years, Mr. Holton was a director and secretary of the Pownall Hardware Company, president of the Chester County Baking Company, secretary and treasurer of the Steel City Land Company and president of the Citizens Building and Loan Association. He is a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and the Chester County Historical Society. Mr. Holton resides at 121 Strode Avenue, Coatesville.

**Wilmer W. Hoopes**, president of the Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Company, of West Chester, was born November 9, 1870. His father was Abner Hoopes, who died July 24, 1920; his mother, Malinda M. Worthington, daughter of Dr. Wilmer M. Worthington, died August 10, 1924. The ancestors of the Hoopes family came from England to America in 1683, settling on a grant of land in Chester County which has remained in the family for two hundred fifty years, and the vast fields of intensely cultivated nursery stock today are a part of the three Hoopes farms, the rugged ancestor brought into cultivation before the end of the seventeenth century. The great nursery of today had its actual beginnings in 1853 through the importation of all of the important fruit and ornamental trees of the nineteenth century. The firm was established by Josiah and Abner Hoopes and known as Hoopes & Bro. until 1866 when George B. Thomas was taken in as office partner. The style then became Hoopes Bro. & Thomas until 1904, when the Thomas interest was purchased. Charles E. Cattell and Wilmer W. Hoopes were taken in, and in 1907 the corporation of today was organized as Hoopes Bro. & Thomas Company. In 1901 a Philadelphia office was established in the Stephen Girard Building to facilitate the management of the evergrowing interests, and as a convenience for the many salesmen in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, as well as parts of New York and New England. The House of Hoopes leaves nothing to be desired in its stock, its facilities, and its methods. The fields first tilled by the Hoopes plow in the seventeenth century are richly fertile today. Only the very finest of nursery stock is developed here by men whose training and skill of years is everywhere revealed. Wilmer W. Hoopes, the head of this great organization, was educated in the West Chester Friends School, and the University of Pennsylvania. He became president of the company in 1920. He is president and a director of the National Bank of Chester County and a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Society. On January 17, 1901, Mr. Hoopes married Martha P. Lippincott, daughter of Henry H. Lippincott of Chelton Hills, Montgomery County. They are the parents of three children: Priscilla, who died in 1923, at the age of twenty years; Caroline L., born October 6, 1906; Wilmer W. Jr., born January 20, 1908. The last two generations of Hoopes have seen the fruition of the early efforts in the intensive growth of trees and shrubs, and yet the climax is not yet reached, for there is no completion to a growth which shares the natural growth of plants and trees and flowering shrubs in all their loveliness.

**W. Penn Hoopes**, Register of Wills of Chester County, was born in London Grove Township, December 1, 1877, a son of Howard L. and Mary C. (Gilbert) Hoopes. Howard L. Hoopes, now deceased, was born in the same house that his son was, and spent his entire life as a prominent farmer of Chester County. W. Penn Hoopes acquired his education in the public schools of Kennett Square and Martin's Academy. Subsequently he became engaged as a farmer specializing in the dairy end of it. He continued in this occupation until 1920 when he moved in Boro of Avondale and he entered the county offices as inheritance tax clerk where he remained until his election to his present office in 1927. Miss Annabelle Skelton, of Doe Run, this county, became the wife of Mr. Hoopes and they are the parents of one daughter, Ruth. Mr. Hoopes is a member of the Society of Friends and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic Order and Patrons of Husbandry. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party.

**Samuel H. Hostetter**, Doctor of Optometry, has been successfully engaged in the practise of his profession in Chester County since 1912. He was born in Texas, June 1, 1882, a son of Israel O. and Mary (Hale) Hostetter, the former of whom was a successful merchant and rancher in Texas. Dr. Hostetter received his education in the public schools of Lancaster County, Bowman's Technical School, the Correspondence School of Optometry, the Northern Illinois College of Optometry and the Philadelphia Optical College. He began the practise of optometry first in Parkesburg, this county in 1912, continuing until 1928 when he opened his present offices in the Odd Fellows Building in Coatesville. During his many successful years of practise, Dr. Hostetter has continued with furthering his knowledge in optometry, he took a post-graduate course at Penn State College from 1926-30, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Optometry from the Philadelphia College of Optometry in 1928, and completed a post-graduate course in the same institution in 1930. He is a charter member of the Pennsylvania State College of Optometry, a member of the Philadelphia County Society of Optometrists, the Pennsylvania and American Optometric Associations, the Coatesville Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and is fraternally identified with the Masons, Knights Templar, Consistory and Mistic Shrine. A Republican in his political convictions, he has served the town of Parkesburg, where his home is located, as its tax collector for many years. Miss Elizabeth Kauffman, of Lancaster, became the wife of Doctor Hostetter and their children are: Audrey, principal of the Easttown-Thornbury School; Elizabeth, supervisor of music for the schools of Parkesburg, Charles-town, Fraser and Kimberton; and Mildred, a student at the West Chester State Teacher's College. Dr. and Mrs. Hostetter are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Paul E. Houseworth**, assistant trust officer of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Phoenixville, was born in Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1895, a son of William E. and Emma (Dietrich) Houseworth. His education was acquired in the Selinsgrove public schools, graduating from the Susquehanna University with the class of 1915, later attending

the law department at the University of Pennsylvania. He followed the teaching profession until his admission to the bar in 1929, coming to his present position immediately after. Mr. Houseworth is a member of the Chester County and Pennsylvania State Bar Associations, also the Masons and Odd Fellows. On August 19, 1916, he was united in marriage to Helen Nichols, daughter of O. T. and Lydia (Wrightson) Nichols, of Hurlock, Md. They are the parents of one daughter, Frances, born June 9, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Houseworth are communicants of St. John's Lutheran Church of Phoenixville.

**Robert Coffman Hughes, M. D.**, a physician of Paoli, Chester County, is well known throughout the community, both as a successful man in his profession and an excellent citizen. He was born in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, May 25, 1887, a son of William M. and Martha Ester (Coffman) Hughes. William M. Hughes is a native of Charlestown, Pa., and a contractor and builder trade although he has not followed that occupation for many years. For the past forty-five years he has owned and operated an extensive farm in Tredyffrin Township and is still active in his farming duties at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Martha C. Hughes, the mother died in 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were the parents of five children: William Winfield, who resides on his father's farm; Edward Morris, chief chemist for the Sun Oil Company, of Marcus Hook, Pa.; Ralph Elbert, a chemical engineer, living in Hannibal, Mo.; Sara L. Edith, residing with her father; and Robert Coffman, the subject of this review. Dr. Hughes attended the public schools of his home and then studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1909 received his degree. Upon serving his internship at Chester County Hospital, West Chester, he located at Paoli, where he has met with well deserved success, which he lays almost entirely to the early training and sacrifices of his parents, who were of the old God-fearing type, who have been the back bone of this country. At the dedication of the Memorial Arch of Elm Trees at the Paoli Monument Grounds in June 1932, Dr. Hughes was presented with the Distinguished Service Certificate of the American Legion, Department of Pennsylvania. Dr. Hughes is a member of the surgical staff of the Chester County Hospital, the County, State and National Medical Associations and a member of the American Academy of Physio Therapy. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World and his political preference is Republican. In 1912, Dr. Hughes married Estelle A. Clark, a graduate of the Chester County Hospital Nurses Training School. They are the parents of two daughters, Esther Estelle, and Helen Roberta. Both Dr. and Mrs. Hughes are members and active workers in the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, the former serving as trustee and elder. Dr. Hughes is also a director in the Paoli Bank & Trust Company.

**William M. Hulme**, junior member of the firm of insurance and real estate brokers of Clark & Hulme is among the successful and representative citizens of Chester County. He was born in Upland, Delaware County,



December 31, 1889, a son of John W. and Margaret M. (Miller) Hulme. The father, before his death, identified himself as a barber in Chester. Mrs. Hulme, the mother still makes her home there. William M. Hulme attended the public schools of Upland and graduated from the Williamson Trade School in Media with the class of 1909. He entered the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and rapidly rose to the position of foreman, later becoming assistant master mechanic for the Penn-Sea Board Steel Company. The tremendous opportunities in the insurance field attracted him and he left his position to enter the automobile finance insurance business. In 1922 he came to West Chester and established himself as a real estate and insurance broker and four years later formed his present partnership with Mr. Clark. If it is possible to decide the future upon records of the past, Mr. Hulme's rapid rise to prominence in business circles of West Chester foretells continued advance and success. He is an adherent to the principles of the Republican Party. Mr. Hulme married Mary Bridge of Chester, and their children are John, now employed by the Southern Surety Company of Philadelphia and Martie, attending school. Mr. Hulme has served his community as personal property tax investigator. The Hulme family reside on the Wilmington Pike and they are communicants of the Baptist Church.

**Abram Francis Huston**, deceased, former chairman of the board of the Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville, Pennsylvania, held for so long a period, a leading place in the steel manufacturing circles of the Keystone State that his name alone was sufficient introduction not only to his fellow citizens, but to the country-at-large. Abram Francis Huston was born July 7, 1852, at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, and is a son of the late Dr. Charles and Isabella Pennock (Lukens) Huston. He received a good education in his native town, and having completed a course at Jonathon Taylor's Academy, one of its leading schools, was prepared for college by private tutors. He then entered Haverford College, graduating in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately thereafter Mr. Huston associated himself with the Lukens Iron and Steel Company and worked in every department, both in the shops and in the office, in order that he might acquire a thorough, practical knowledge of every branch of the business. In 1875, after three years of experience, he became the junior member of the firm of Huston, Penrose & Company, retaining his membership until it was succeeded by the Lukens Steel Company which was incorporated upon the death of his father, and of which he was elected president, an office for which he was fitted by long experience, having had charge of the business since 1882. The works of the Lukens Steel Company cover, at the present time, an area of more than three hundred acres upon which stand eighteen large buildings in which are employed about two thousand operatives. Up to the time of Dr. Huston's death the steel works were of rather small proportions, although they had been enlarged in 1890, but two years after his decease, at the time of a boom in the iron business, his sons began to greatly enlarge the plant, and as a result of their efforts during a period of three or four years it was expanded to three times its previous extent. It had been Dr. Huston's openly avowed policy never

to fall behind in the race, but to keep well abreast of the times. He frequently said: "It is better in the iron and steel business to be ahead of the times rather than behind in the smallest degree." This policy has been strictly adhered to and carried out to the fullest extent and with the greatest ability by his successors. In 1902 Mr. Huston was elected to the presidency of the Association of American Steel Manufacturers and to the chairmanship of its executive committee. Mr. Schwab attempted his unsuccessful movement for a combination of the eastern plate mills it was stated on good authority and repeated editorially by "The Iron Age" that the project could be made to succeed were such a man as Abram F. Huston placed at the head of the undertaking. But not entirely was Mr. Huston's time occupied with the affairs of the Lukens Steel Company. With the advance in position and the accumulation of means came further responsibilities and new offices. He served as president of the Coatesville Trust Company, a director of Bank of North America & Trust Company, and the Pennsylvania Sugar Company of Philadelphia. A man of wide charity, he was interested in many benevolent institutions and was for a number of years president of the Coatesville Hospital, and president of the Coatesville Young Men's Christian Association. He was also a director of Bryn Mawr College, Haverford College and Westtown School.

In politics, Mr. Huston was a Republican. A man of actions rather than words, he showed his public spirit by actual achievements that advanced the prosperity and wealth of Eastern Pennsylvania. Among his clubs were the Manufacturers', St. David's Golf, of which he served several times as president, Gulf Stream Golf and Everglades, these last two of Florida. Inheriting in a marked degree his father's tastes and abilities Mr. Huston attained to an equal prominence among the ironmasters of Pennsylvania. Of commanding presence he had the manner and bearing of a man of race. Time silvered his hair but did not dim his piercing and yet genial glance, and every year added to his number of friends. He found in golf his favorite recreation and his skill as a player earned for him many handsome trophies. Mr. Huston married (first), January 17, 1889, Alice Calley daughter of M. H. and Elizabeth Calley, of Delaware, and they became the parents of three children: 1. Isabel, married J. Gibson McIlvain, and they have three sons, Francis Huston, J. Gibson, Jr., and Robert Mendenhall. 2. Alice R., married Robert W. Wolcott, and they have two children: Alice C. and Evelyn Brent. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott lived in New Orleans where the former had charge of a branch of the Lukens Steel Company; he is now president of the Lukens Steel Company. 3. Marjorie C., married Charles Hathaway, Jr., of New York, and they have two children: Francis Huston and Nathaniel Hathaway. Mrs. Huston died in April, 1906, and Mr. Huston married (second), October 20, 1907, Alfie Frances Sly.

Abram Francis Huston died January 12, 1930. He was a man intensely active, but his was the activity which is chiefly manifest in results. He worked forcefully, but quietly, and the community did not always fully realize what he was accomplishing until the finished product was given to the world. The impression then engraved on the public mind and memory was complete and lasting.

**S. I. Ivins**, successful merchant of Chester County, was born in Harford County, Maryland, September 23, 1878, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Dougherty) Ivins, both of whom are deceased. He received his early education in the public schools of his home, after which he became engaged as a clerk in a store. In 1905, he removed to York County, Pennsylvania, where he entered the business world as a lightning rod manufacturer, remaining there until 1917, when he came to West Chester to engage in his present business. Mr. Ivins is a jobber for the Marr Oil Burner, in Chester County, also a representative in Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Bucks Counties, as well as the northern part of New Jersey for a lightning rod concern. He is steadily increasing his trade in Chester County, and is regarded by his associates as an able man in his field. He married Mary Maslin, a native of Harford County on January 7, 1901. They are the parents of three children: George H., formerly instructor at the Illinois State Teachers College, at Charleston, Ill., now Director of Education in the Virgin Islands; Marjorie, now married and living in Ardmore; and Jack, a graduate of the West Chester High School. Mr. Ivins is politically identified with the affairs of the Republican Party. His business address is 232 Wollerton Street, while he maintains his residence at 225 West Miner Street, West Chester. Mr. Ivins is a veteran of the Spanish-American War.

**Charles M. Janes**, director and superintendent of the Veil Hospital of West Chester, was born in Willard, Kansas, March 10, 1879, a son of M. W. Janes, a large ranch owner and Ella M. (Smith) Janes, both of whom are deceased. He acquired his education in the public schools of Waubausie County and graduated from Bethany College, located at Lindsburg, Kansas, in the class of 1898. The following two years were spent assisting his father with the duties of ranching. Mr. Janes married Irene M. Stevenson, of Kansas City, who was a registered nurse. It was through her that the forerunner of the present Veil Hospital was established in Kansas City. Mr. and Mrs. Janes came to West Chester in 1928, and secured the old site of the Chester County Hospital for their use. The Veil offers shelter at nominal cost for unmarried women who are to become mothers. It is a strictly ethical institution and is conducted on a business basis. The charges are based upon the actual cost to the hospital of furnishing accommodations and services, allowing the management a limited amount for work and supervision and for its investment, and not on the moral and social value of the service to the patient or her family. The Veil Maternity Hospital has long stood at the head of all similar institutions. Every phase of its work has been given careful attention, and more than a score of years have been spent in the specialized work of solving the problems of unfortunate girls. The staff of the Veil Hospital is as follows: C. M. Janes, superintendent; Mrs. C. M. Janes, assistant superintendent; Dr. F. H. Well, obstetrician; Dr. O. J. Klevan, obstetrician; Dr. Davereaux, pediatric; and Mrs. M. Poe Daune, superintendent of nurses. Mr. and Mrs. Janes reside on North High Street, occupying the former residence of the late Senator Eyles.

**John E. Johnson**, manager of the National Crayon Company of West Chester has been in this responsible position since 1919. The National



Crayon Company are manufacturers of dustless blackboard chalk, employing about fifteen people in the shop and their goods can be found in any part of the world. John E. Johnson was born in Kolby, Kansas, July 23, 1888, a son of R. Elwyn and Mary (Falck) Johnson. The father was for many years a civil engineer in San Francisco. Both parents are deceased. John E. Johnson was educated in the public schools of West Chester and was graduated from Lafayette College in the class of 1910. His first position was that of private secretary to T. L. Eyre of Philadelphia where he remained for a period of six years. Subsequent to this he acted as deputy county treasurer and later was employed in the First National Bank of West Chester, where he remained until accepting the position of secretary and treasurer to the organization which he now heads as manager. Mr. Johnson married Amy Wells of West Chester and they are the parents of two sons, John E., Jr., and William Wells. Mr. Johnson is a member of the various branches of the Masonic order, and the West Chester Golf and Country Clubs. His religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian Church and his political persuasions are with the Republican Party. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson reside at 315 North Matlack Street, West Chester.

**John L. Johnson, M. D.** One of the prominent young physicians in Chester County is Dr. John L. Johnson, of 37 South High Street, West Chester, already highly regarded, although he has only been practicing here since 1926. Dr. Johnson is not a native of Chester County, but was born at Fountain, Minnesota, on July 24, 1896. His father was John Johnson, a native of Norway, who settled in Minnesota in his youth and identified himself as a progressive business man, dealing in lumber, farm implements and hardware. His mother was Lettie (Bratude) Johnson, a native of Minnesota. Dr. Johnson received a liberal education in the public schools of his home and graduated from the Ann Arbor (Mich.) High School, taking his pre-medical work at the University of Michigan. The Hahnemann Medical School of Philadelphia was his choice of institutions to prepare him for the field of service and he received his medical degree there in 1925. He served his internship at the Abington Memorial Hospital at Abington, Pa., and then located in West Chester the following year. Dr. Johnson is a member of the staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of West Chester. His high professional standards are sustained through membership in the county, state and national medical societies. Miss Emma I. Aten, of Mifflinville, Pa., became the wife of Dr. Johnson. Fraternally Dr. Johnson is affiliated with the Masonic order.

**Byron Roscoe Judy**, supervising principal of the Cochranville Schools was born at New Hampden, Virginia, July 26, 1900, a son of Casper W. and Mary Alice (Wagner) Judy, the former of whom at one time was identified as a merchant at New Hampden, Virginia and is now engaged in farming near Cochranville. Mr. Judy attended the elementary schools of New Hampden, the Parkesburg High School and graduated from Penn State College in the class of 1924. He is now working for his Master's degree which he expects to complete this fall. Upon completing his education, he

secured a position in the Cochranville Schools in 1924, and was made supervising principal in 1927. Mr. Judy is a member of the Republican Party and is fraternally affiliated with the Masonic order and the Grange. He is also commander of the Boy Scout Troop No. 26 of Cochranville. On August 11, 1927, Miss Marie Knoll, daughter of Frank P. and Frances (Budd) Knoll, became the wife of Mr. Judy. Their children are Marion Frances, born November 24, 1928 and Margaret Alice, born October 21, 1931. The Judy family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**L. H. Julian**, wire chief for the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, has been in this responsible position since 1920. He was born August 9, 1888 in Hiltonville, Indiana, a son of Stephen Alfred and Anna K. (Ellison) Julian. The parents were both natives of Hiltonville, and the father, upon reaching his maturity identified himself as a prominent lumber dealer in his native place, Muncie and Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Julian retired some years ago and now makes his home with his son in Westwood Chester County. Mrs. Julian, the mother, died in 1900. L. H. Julian attended the public schools of Muncie, after which he entered the employ of the Kitzman Bros. Manufacturers of wire fence. He left that company in 1904 to work for an independent telephone company of Muncie. After three years' time he became associated with the Bell Telephone Company in Norristown, Pa., remaining there for one year, when he removed to Kingston, N. Y., to take a position with the New York Telephone Company. After twelve years' time, he returned to the Bell Telephone Company and was located in Norristown for several years, finally coming to his present position in 1920. Mr. Julian married Mary K. Shields of Norristown and their children are Thelma R. and Carl J. Mr. Julian has served as a member of the Westwood School Board for the past four years. He is a member of the Republican party, and the Masonic order. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

**J. Vernon Keech**, has a large and profitable business as a surveyor in West Chester with offices at 9 South High Street, and he is one of the prominent and well liked men of this community, where he has spent his entire life. He was born July 8, 1892, a son of J. Morton Keech and Alfreda D. (Thompson) Keech, the former a native of Chester County, residing most of his life in West Chester, where he was employed by the Hoopes Bros. & Darlington Company. The mother was a native of Guthrie, Pa. J. Vernon Keech, upon completing his schooling in the public schools of his home, entered the employ of Nathan R. Rambo in 1912, as assistant to the county surveyor. He remained in that position for six years and then became associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the engineering department and was located in Marietta, Pa., for one year. The following seven years were spent in the engineering department of the Philadelphia Gas and Electric Company at the Wyncote, Pa., offices. In 1925, he opened his present business and since then has come to be highly regarded by his business associates and friends. Mr. Keech married Elsie M. Benson of Seaford, Delaware and they are the parents of one child, Emily A. Keech. Mr.

Keech is a member of the Republican party, the Masonic order and is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their residence is 105 South Brandywine Street, West Chester.

**Allen E. Keim.** A native of Chester County and a member of an old Pennsylvania family. Mr. Keim has been one of the most prominent business men of his section of Chester County for many years. He was born January 19, 1871, in West Vincent Township, a son of Cyrus M. and Grace A. (Loomis) Keim, the former a cabinet maker and undertaker. His father had been retired for many years and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. The mother died in 1897. Allen E. Keim attended the public schools of West Vincent Township and Pierce School of Business Administration, after which he took a position with the Laird Schober Shoe Company in Philadelphia. While in Philadelphia he became associated with D. H. Schuyler & Sons, funeral directors and it was there that he learned his present business. He later attended the Champion College of Embalming, locating in Downingtown, September 1, 1895. Mr. Keim has one of the finest undertaking establishments in the county with very modern equipment. He looks after every detail in case of death from the time the call comes in until after interment is made. He started by taking care of all his own work even to the grooming of the horses and his present success is due industry, application to detail and far-sightedness. In 1915 he was president of the Pennsylvania State Funeral Association; he is a member of the National Selected Morticians and the National Funeral Directors Association; a charter member of the Downingtown Rotary Club, serving as a delegate to the International Convention held at Denver, Colorado; a member and past master of the Mt. Pickering Lodge No. 446, Free and Accepted Masons; Howell Royal Arch Chapter No. 202; Centennial Commandery of Coatesville; Philadelphia Consistory; Lu Lu Shrine of Philadelphia; Past President of the Brandywine Lodge No. 388, I. O. O. F.; past Sachem of Yemasee Tribe of Red Men; Past Dictator of the Downingtown Loyal Order of Moose, No. 1153 and a member of the Business Men's Club of Downingtown. Mr. Keim married first, Lizzie Holman of Chester Springs. She died in 1903. Two daughters were born to this union: Josephine, now married to N. Leland Wilson, associated with Mr. Keim in business; and Grace K., now Mrs. W. Perry Tyson, of West Chester. His second marriage was with L. Cora Wilson, daughter of Nathan E. Wilson. She died in 1920. One son, Allen W. Keim was born Nov. 8, 1908. He is now associated with the Downingtown Paper Company. Mr. Keim married, third, Mary Carpenter, in June, 1922. Politically he is identified with the Republican party and served one term on the city council. He is a communicant of the Methodist Church, being a member of the Board of Trustees for the past twenty-five years.

**Elam B. Kennel**, part owner of the Kennel Brothers Garage in Honey Brook is one of the community's substantial citizens. He was born on a farm near Gap, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1890, a son of John P. and Mattie (Glick) Kennel, the former of whom was a farmer



by occupation and a son of Joseph Kennel, who came to the United States from Germany in 1831. Elam Kennel attended the schools near Gap for a time. The Kennel family moved to Warrenton, Virginia in 1895, where they remained for three years. Upon returning to their old home, Mr. Kennel resumed his schooling in the township schools and completed the prescribed courses. Following this, he worked the farm for several years, later securing a position with J. P. Stolfus at Elverson in the automobile business. In 1916, together with his brother, A. M. Kennel, he established the Kennel Bros. Garage at Honey Brook, and the intervening years have brought them a gratifying measure of success. As a Republican in politics, Mr. Kennel has served as a member of the borough council for four years and is now a member of the school board. On December 25, 1917, he was united in marriage with Elmira Hertzler, daughter of Amos and Malinda (Zook) Hertzler, of Honey Brook. Mr. and Mrs. Kennel are members of the Mennonite faith.

**George W. Klenk,** As an important factor in the development of Chester County, George W. Klenk, formerly recorder of deeds and now special deputy agent in charge of the Coatesville Trust Company. He is the son of George G. and Ella M. (Bradbury) Klenk, the former of whom was for many years prior to his death, in 1917, a prominent merchant of Phoenixville. George W. Klenk was born in Phoenixville, January 26, 1893, and received his education in the public schools of his home. Upon completing his schooling he became employed in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Phoenixville in 1913 and resigned from that institution as assistant cashier when elected to his present office in 1928. During the World War, Mr. Klenk enlisted and served twenty-two months with the 79th Division, eleven months of which were spent on foreign soil. Mr. Klenk is a member of the American Legion, Forty and Eight, Order of Independent Americans, Loyal Order of Moose, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Free and Accepted Masons and the various other Masonic bodies. He pledges his allegiance to the Republican party. Miss Anna D. Anglemoyer, daughter of William and Laura Anglemoyer, of Phoenixville, became the wife of Mr. Klenk. Mr. and Mrs. Klenk make their home at 366 Third Avenue, Phoenixville, and they are communicants of the Lutheran Church.

**Oscar J. Klevan, M. D.** is listed among the leading physicians of Chester County. He was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1887, and upon receiving his basic schooling in the public schools, entered the University of Pennsylvania graduating with the degree of doctor of medicine with the class of 1909. Following his internship at the Chester County Hospital, West Chester, he located in Unionville, where he established himself in practice in 1910. During the World War, Dr. Klevan served in the Medical Corps with the rank of first lieutenant, being stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, during his period of enlistment. Upon his return to civilian life in 1919, Dr. Klevan located in West Chester, continuing here with marked success in his profession. He is a member of the state, county and national medical societies, the Philadelphia Medical Club, Philadelphia Ob-

stetric Society, and a member and chief of staff of the obstetric department of the Chester County Hospital. He is also a member of the various bodies of the Masonic order, the Chester County Historical Society, the West Chester Golf Club, and the American Legion. Dr. Klevan married Marion Dean, of West Chester, and they are the parents of three children, Margaret, Dean and Ruth. He maintains his office and residence at 506 North Church Street.

**Guy Waldo Knauer.** In the practice of his profession, both in general law matters and in the higher courts of the State and district, Mr. Knauer, in the course of his activities, has attained to a distinguished leadership in the Pennsylvania Bar, and is accounted one of the foremost lawyers in the State itself. His opportunities for achievement have been given their due recognition through his well-known gifts that from time to time have brought him merited preferment, whether in his profession or civic interests. Guy Waldo Knauer was born in Saint Peters, this county, October 18, 1889, a son of David J. Knauer, a merchant and manufacturer of monumental stone, and Esther R. (Halteman) Knauer. He first attended the public schools of Warwick Township, wherein Saint Peters is situated, and was graduated from the high school in 1905. He then attended Ursinus Academy in Collegeville, Montgomery County, from which he was graduated in 1906. Four years later he was graduated from Ursinus College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this he taught school in Morgantown, Berks County, for one year, and in 1911 he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania Law School, from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After his graduation Mr. Knauer came to West Chester, where he entered the law offices of Robert Gawthorp, now a judge of the Superior Court. This was in July, 1915. The following February he was admitted to the Bar in Chester County and has been in practice ever since, with well merited success. Mr. Knauer is well known in the field of corporation law, and among the institutions whose lawyer he is, is the National Bank at Elverson. He is solicitor for the Borough of West Chester, to the Chester County Automobile Club, to the Sheriff of the county, and for various Road and School Boards with the county. Mr. Knauer served his country during the World War, enlisting in July 1918, when he joined the Depot Brigade at Camp Lee. Later he was transferred to Company A, of the Fourth of the Train and Replacement Corps, being made a sergeant. Subsequently he was with the 33rd Corps of the Officers' Training School at Camp Lee. Though he was recommended for a commission, Mr. Knauer requested to be discharged, and in November, 1918, he left the service and returned to West Chester to resume his practice. Mr. Knauer is a member of the County, State and American Bar Associations, the West Chester Lodge No. 332, Free and Accepted Masons, the American Legion, West Chester Club, Pioneer Club, Chester County Automobile Club and its Council. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Chester. On June 30, 1921, Mr. Knauer married Laura E. Kurtz, daughter of B. Frank and Laura (Good) Kurtz. They are the parents of one daughter, Dorothy Anna Knauer, and a son, David J. Knauer.

**Reverend Harry Hunter Kurts**, pastor of the Forks of Brandywine Presbyterian Church, has been in this charge since February 8, 1924. He was born in Calvert, Maryland, December 30, 1866 a son of the Reverend Samuel W. Kurtz, and Elizabeth Ann (Hunter) Kurtz. Due to having been a very delicate child, Mr. Kurtz never attended school, but was privately tutored by his father. He was ordained to the ministry at the Honey Brook Presbyterian Church on May 12, 1916, but prior to that time he had devoted his life to the preaching of the gospel and church work, being noted especially for his work among young boys. Since entering the ministry, he served as pastor of the Pequea Presbyterian Church in Lancaster County for seventeen months and for two years at Mendenhall, coming to his present charge in 1924.

**Oborn Garrett Lewis Lewis, D.D.S.**, has been established in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia since 1904. He is a direct descendent from William and Ann Lewis, who came from Wales, arriving in Philadelphia, July 11, 1686, through their eldest son, David Lewis, who represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly from 1715 to 1720 and from 1721 until 1722. Dr. Lewis was born at Clifton Heights, Delaware County, December 2, 1877, a son of George D. and Hannah Andrews (Bunting) Lewis, the former, a prominent manufacturer of Upper Darby. He received his education in the Friends graded school, West Chester, Friends central school, Philadelphia, and Swarthmore College in the class of 1898. Following this he engaged in business for several years, later deciding upon the dental profession as his choice of a career, subsequently graduating from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1904. In addition to caring for his large clientele, Dr. Lewis is professor of Operative Dentistry at the University of Pennsylvania and also Visiting Dentist and Chief of Staff of the Dental Department at Girard College. During the World War, he served with the rank of first lieutenant with the Red Cross Dental Unit, stationed first at London and later at Winchester, England. He is a member and past president, vice-president and secretary of the Academy of Stomatology of Philadelphia, State and National Dental Societies, and also a member of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania. His college fraternities are Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Sigma Delta. The University Club, Union League, Penn Athletic Association, Tredyffrin, and the Rolling Green Country Clubs list him among their members. Dr. Lewis married first on September 14, 1907, Lydia Tomlinson Lewis, who died in 1927. She was a daughter of Tryon and Margaretta Van Horn (Smith) Lewis. His second marriage was with Elizabeth Padgett Sheppard, daughter of Smith and Sarah (Padgett) Sheppard, which took place March 8, 1931. Dr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Society of Friends. They reside at "Echo Knoll," Paoli, Pa.

**Thomas B. McAvoy**, president of the McAvoy Vitrified Brick Company, is prominent in the commercial and industrial life of Phoenixville. He was born in Philadelphia, April 3, 1881, the son of Thomas B. McAvoy, the founder of the McAvoy Vitrified Brick Company, and Rachel (Creigh-



ton) McAvoy. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from Central High School in 1899. He then entered into business with his father and became president and executive head of the business in 1917. The plant was originally located in Philadelphia, but in 1894 was removed to Perkiomen Junction. Mr. McAvoy is a director of the Phoenixville Trust Company and a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge. Politically, he is a Republican and took office as a county commissioner on January 1, 1932. In Philadelphia, on April 9, 1901, Harriet E. Destler, daughter, of Peter I. and Martha (Barnes) Destler became the wife of Mr. McAvoy. Their children are: Thomas B. McAvoy, III, Harriet Martha, John Creighton, Donald Ross and Rachel Creighton. The McAvoy family are communicants of the First Presbyterian Church of Phoenixville.

**Harold R. McCowan**, a prominent member of the legal profession in Chester County, was born in West Chester, July 16, 1885, a son of Dr. Charles H. McCowan, now deceased, who for many years was well known as a dentist, and Jennie (Groff) McCowan, born in Lancaster County, but having lived in West Chester most of her life. Harold R. McCowan attended the public schools of West Chester, after which he prepared himself for the legal profession. He was admitted to the Bar in 1931 and since that time has been engaged in active practice of the law. He was for several years assistant district attorney of Chester County. Mr. McCowan married Caroline Sproat, of Westtown, and they are the parents of two children, Donald and Hope. He is a member of the Republican party and his religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McCowan and his family reside in West Goshen Township, Chester County.

**J. Paul MacElree**, is an outstanding member of the Chester County Bar. A native of West Chester, he was born there on May 19, 1887, a son of Wilmer W. and Ella (Eyre) MacElree. The father was born in West Caln Township, this county, and distinguished himself as one of the leading barristers of his generation. The mother of Mr. MacElree was a native of West Chester. J. Paul MacElree attended the schools of West Chester, as a student at the West Chester State Normal School. After deciding upon the legal profession as his choice of careers, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree of bachelor of arts, graduating from that institution in 1907, and was admitted to practise at the Chester County Bar in 1908. Since that time, the large clientele that he has developed is evidence of the high regard with which he is recognized in legal circles of the county. In 1922-23, Mr. MacElree served as assistant United States District Attorney of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He has served the community in which he lives as its Chief Burgess during the years 1913-21, and as a member of its council from 1921-30, acting as its president since 1927. During the years of 1913-15, Mr. MacElree was appointed Deputy Attorney General in charge of the Anthracite Coal Investigation. He is a member of the West Chester Club, the West Chester Golf and Country Clubs, and the Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Chester County, Pennsylvania State, and the Amer-

ican Bar Associations, acting as vice-president of the first named organization. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party. Miss Marguerite Foxall of Sharon, Pa., became the wife of Mr. MacElree and they are the parents of four children: W. Foxall; Betty L.; Dorothy W.; and Lawrence Eyre. Mr. MacElree and family attend the Holy Trinity Church.

**John A. McEvoy**, is prominently identified with newspaper and printing work in Parkesburg as owner and manager of the McEvoy Printing Company. A native of Lancaster, Lancaster County, he was born February 16, 1856, the son of Thomas and Anna (Morrison) McEvoy, the former of whom was a native of Ireland, migrating to America and locating in Lancaster County as a young man, achieving affluence as a merchant tailor. John A. McEvoy obtained his education in the public schools of Lancaster and learned his trade in his native city. He followed the printing trade in Lancaster until 1879, when with a splendid foundation of commercial printing and newspaper work, he located in Parkesburg to establish a printing enterprise which developed in due course to the present successful business. From 1901 to 1905, Mr. McEvoy published a weekly newspaper, but eventually discontinued it to devote his efforts to commercial printing. He has been active in the affairs of Parkesburg, having served for the past thirty-five years as a member of the school board, with the exception of a four year period when he served as postmaster of Parkesburg under the Wilson Administration. Mr. McEvoy married Ella Colvin of Lancaster. Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy reside at 528 Second Avenue, Parkesburg where they attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Hon. Thomas McKean, L.L.D.**, best known as "Governor McKean," was not only a learned jurist and statesman, but a zealous patriot in the Revolution, in whose honors Pennsylvania and Delaware share, and the whole nation applaud. His grandmother Susanna, or "Widow McCain," settled, sometime before 1725, on 300 acres near New London, where she died in 1731. Her will names two sons, William and Thomas, two daughters, Barbara and Margaret wife of John Henderson; also a son John Craighton. William, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland about 1707. He married Letitia, a daughter of Robert and Dorothea Finney of Thunder Hill near New London. The children of William and Letitia were Robert (a physician and Episcopal minister of East Orange, New Jersey), Thomas, Dorothea and William.

Gov. Thomas McKean was born March 19, 1734, near Cochranville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in (West) Fallowfield Township (formerly Londonderry by assessments of "Inhabitants Adjacent"). The presumption that he was born at New London arose from both his parents coming from near that village; from Thomas at 9 and his brother Robert at 11, being placed in an academy there to receive their classical education, and from their uncle Thomas McKean having lived there sometime. Their father's name is not in the assessments of New London Township for four years following 1730. During these four years his parents lived at Cochranville, in the original James Cochran house while taking up land nearby. Rober-

deau Buchanan, the authorized biographer of the governor, in a correspondence in 1896, accepted this correction, and recently the descendants of both brothers "declare they were born in Londonderry," (see "Authentication of the Birthplace of Hon. Thomas McKean" by Dr. Heagey). Two old sugar maples near the Limestone Road, just south of the Cochranville High School, a garden plot and a spring, the corner of West Fallowfield and Londonderry Townships, alone mark the site of Governor McKean's birthplace.

After completing his classical education in the famous academy of Rev. Francis Alison, Thomas McKean studied law with his kinsman, David Finney, Esq., New Castle, Delaware. He was admitted to the bar there before he was twenty-one, and soon afterward to the Supreme Court of Delaware. In 1755 he was admitted to the courts of his native county, Chester, and later to those of Philadelphia and of New Jersey. Immediately after being admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1758, he took a short course in the "Temple" in London, England.

In 1762, Mr. McKean entered into politics by being elected a member of the Assembly of Delaware, and was re-elected for seventeen consecutive years; and, despite his removing to Philadelphia, he was unanimously elected Speaker during the last six years. In 1777 he was, *ex-officio*, President of Delaware when the British captured McKinly and burned New Castle.

In 1776, after a whole day's ride from Philadelphia, Mr. McKean wrote the Constitution of Delaware in one night "without a book or the least assistance." This has been regarded the greatest act of his life. In the same year he opposed Franklin's idea in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, of religious qualification for voting, and in 1779 introduced into the Constitution Penn's method of free schools.

His intensity and persistence made him a leading spirit in freeing our country. He was elected by Delaware a delegate to every Revolutionary Congress. His scathing address in the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, against the Tories who refused to sign the Declaration of Rights, caused Ruggles, the chairman, to flee by night to escape a duel with McKean. As Judge in New Castle Court he ordered only *unstamped* paper to be used. He resented the despotism connected with the "Tea Act," and for two years helped to organize and drill the patriots, and was chairman of a secret committee collecting military supplies.

He sponsored the resolution of Congress, May 15, 1776, encouraging government *by the people*, and used his utmost ability and his popularity to overcome opposition and indifference, and to secure unanimity. May 20th, 4000 earnest citizens of Philadelphia listened in the rain to his appeal and encouragement. Patriotic meetings in societies, organizations and churches followed all over the colonies. McKean called out the Deputies, 104 of whom met in Carpenter Hall, June 18 to 24th. Armed with resolutions of encouragement and demands for action from these meetings, Mr. McKean returned to Congress, which resumed the discussion of Independence, July 1st. The next day, Congress as a Committee of the Whole voted favorably, except Pennsylvania (4 to 5), and Delaware, where Reed tied



McKean. McKean sent a special express for the third delegate from Delaware, Ceasar Rodney, who, rising from a sick bed, rode all day ("Rodney's Ride") and arrived as the bell called Congress together, July 4, 1776. Rodney voted with McKean favorably, and, two Pennsylvania delegates absenting themselves, that State voted (4 to 3) favorable, thus making the Declaration of Independence *unanimous*.

Mr. McKean immediately obtained leave of absence, and went to the support of Washington with the 4th Battallion of Associators as their Colonel. Force says none of the members of Congress signed the Declaration after 1776, except Thomas McKean. Judge Chamberlin notes that Congress in 1781, after reciting his presence and voting July 4, 1776 and his absence in the army when the members of Congress signed the engrossed copy, August 2, 1776, "Resolved, That the said Hon. Thomas McKean be allowed to affix his signature to the aforesaid Declaration."

As one of the thirteen, appointed June 12, 1776, he helped to draft the "Articles of Confederation," and as an advisor, for the Constitution of 1787, which succeeded the above, he insisted on voting by states, but compromised on our present system of two houses. As a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify this Constitution, Judge McKean closed the discussion, saying, "The Law, sir, has been my study from infancy and my only profession, and this system appears *the best the world has yet seen*."

July 26, 1777, Thomas McKean was commissioned Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, while still Congressman and Speaker of the Assembly of Delaware. He served as judge twenty-two years, with zeal and fidelity." He was well qualified, and fearless, and, having exhausted all legal means, he hesitated not to use his six feet of physical power,—as when a sheriff failed to quell a mob at his court house door, he demanded to be appointed a deputy; then stepping outside and seizing two of the ringleaders by the throat dispersed the rioters.

In a letter to John Adams, about 1777, Judge McKean *complained* of the envy of those who should help him, and of being "hunted like a fox" by the British. Five times he moved his family to prevent capture.

July 10, 1781, Judge McKean was elected President of Congress. A howl of envy arose over his holding dual offices. But his triumph came when, with his sword on, and General Washington, Rochambeau and the French minister supporting him, he reviewed the American and French armies going south; and his reception of the glad news of the surrender at Yorktown, October 23, 1781. He led Congress to a Thanksgiving service in church the next day, and resigned the Presidency the same day.

In October 1799, Judge McKean was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, —a triumph for the new party,—the Republican-Democratic. In 1796, as a presidential elector for this new party, he delivered this state to Jefferson (14 to 1). These were lurid campaigns compared to our modern contests. Editor Duane was publicly flogged and editor Cobbett (Peter Porcupine) was forced to flee to avoid prosecution, for libel and abuse.

Governor McKean removed all undesirable officers and surrounded himself by competent and harmonious men, irrespective of party. His party

strenuously objected; but in 1802 he was re-elected by 30,000 majority. He declined an offer to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency with Jefferson in 1803. In 1805 he was again re-elected by nearly 5000 majority over Snyder of the same party.

Having served three terms, or nine years, the constitutional limit, Governor McKean retired, December 20, 1808, to private life. He was nearly seventy-five, erect and vigorous, despite forty-six years of strenuous public life. Walking with his usual cocked hat and gold-headed cane, he was a veritable Declaration of Independence. He continued his extensive correspondence with his compatriots, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and others. At 80 he took the chair in a public meeting and outlined a plan of defense for Philadelphia, when the British suddenly invaded our country in 1814 and burned the Capitol.

Thomas McKean received the honorable degrees, A.M. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1763; L.L.D. from the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1785, from Dartmouth in 1789, and from the U. of P. in 1789. He was a Trustee in the University, and helped to organize the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia, the Society of Cincinnati and the Hybernian Society. His name is commemorated in McKean County (1804) and in McKean Street, Philadelphia.

He died June 24, 1817, and was followed to his grave at the First Presbyterian Church on Market Street, Philadelphia, by the members of the bar, the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and his societies. Later his remains were removed to the family vault in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Thomas McKean first married, July 21, 1763, Miss Mary, the oldest daughter of Colonel Joseph Borden, Bordentown, New Jersey. Their children were—1, Joseph Borden McKean, Esq. (b. 1764); 2, Robert (1766); 3, Elizabeth (1767, Mrs. Andrew Pettit); 4, Letitia (1769, Mrs. George Buchanan); 5, Mary (1771-1781); 6, Anne (1773, Mrs. Andrew Buchanan). After his first wife's death, March 12, 1773, in her 29th year, Mr. McKean moved to Philadelphia, although he retained his house in New Castle. September 3rd, 1774, he married Miss Sarah Armitage of New Castle. Their children were,—7, a son (b. & d. 1775); 8, Sarah (1777, The Marchioness de Casa Yrujo); 9, Thomas (1779); 10, Sophia (1783-1819); 11, Maria Louisa (1785-1788).

The will of Thomas McKean, dated, "August 13, 1814, and the 39th year of Independence," gave his wife a furnished house and 600 dollars per year; his oldest son, Joseph, the Market Street mansion, his gold-headed cane, seal-ring, manuscripts and "Family Bible;" his younger son, Thomas, the "plantation called Chatham, sword, shoebuckles" and the "hot press Bible;" and each of his three living daughters,—Letitia, Sarah and Sophia, a large plantation; and divided the remainder of 12,000 acres and city lots among his fifteen grandchildren. The seal of his will bore the impression of his Americanized family coat of arms.

Governor McKean's writings were legal or letters of correspondence. Ninety-eight of these letters, chiefly official, are in the Department of State, Washington, D. C. His legal compilations and decisions are standard.

Buchanan lists several hundred biographical references, also thirteen oil paintings or engravings adorning public halls or institutions.

**Joseph McKeone**, who resides at 330 Bridge Street, Phoenixville, has been practicing law in West Chester since 1927. Although just acclimating himself to professional work, he has shown remarkable capacity, and the possibilities of future leadership among the members of the Bar of Chester County. He was born in Phoenixville, November 18, 1901, a son of Frank and Helen (St. John) McKeone, the former of whom identified himself as a manufacturer of carbonated beverages, who recently retired from active affairs. Joseph McKeone was the youngest of six children, the others being as follows: Francis, Helen, William, Marian, and Rose Mary. The subject of this review acquired his education in the public schools of his home, later attending the Perkiomin Preparatory School, after which he was graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1924, achieving his law degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1927. Subsequently he was admitted to practice before the courts of Chester County. Mr. McKeone is a member of the Wilson Law Club of the University of Pennsylvania and the Phi Delta Psi fraternity. He has developed many contacts through his membership in the county, state and national law associations. Politically he has identified himself with the Republican Party and his religious affiliation is with St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church of Phoenixville.

**Joshua Willard McMullen**, supervising principal of the Oxford High School, has served in this capacity since 1923. He was born October 1, 1897 in New Castle County, Delaware, a son of James F. and Mary (Richards) McMullen. The public schools of his native township afforded him his early education and in 1921, he achieved the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Delaware. In September of the same year he came to Oxford as an instructor in the high school and was made supervising principal two years later. Mr. McMullen takes active interest in the affairs of Oxford, serving as president of the Oxford Rotary Club. He is a member of the Republican Party and of the Masonic fraternity. On June 30, 1923, Miss Irene Richards became the wife of Mr. McMullen and their children are Robert Willard and Joanne Irene. Mrs. McMullen is a former resident of Kemblesville, Pa. Mr. McMullen is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Oxford and president of the Men's Bible Class of the church, while Mrs. McMullen retains her membership in the Kemblesville Methodist Episcopal Church.

**Ralph W. McNeil**, chief of the Coatesville Police Department was born at Reading, Pa., December 23, 1891, a son of John and Martha (Hahn) McNeil, the former born in Oxford, this county, and the latter near Camden, New Jersey. The father identified himself, during his life time as an engineer for the Reading Railroad. Ralph McNeil obtained his education in the Coatesville schools. He entered police work in 1917, and was appointed chief of the department four years later, having since filled that



office. He has brought an increased efficiency to the organization and is highly regarded by the people of the community. He married Dora Townsley of Coatesville, and they are the parents of two sons, John and Donald. Mr. McNeil is a supporter of the Republican Party and a member of the Eagles, Moose, Elks, the International Police Association and the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association. He attends the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs McNeil, together with Mrs. Martha McNeil make their home at 136 South Fourth Avenue, Coatesville.

**Jones W. Maitland** is one of the prominent business men of Coatesville, and is a descendent from prominent Colonial ancestry in Chester County. The Maitland family are of Scotch extraction, the founder of the family in Chester County being Joseph Maitland, a learned teacher, who settled here as early as 1774. He had two sons, Joseph, who followed in his father's footsteps as a professor and Alexander, an author of much merit in his generation. It is interesting to note that Joseph Maitland organized the First Sunday School in Chester County. Jones W. Maitland was born in Coatesville, August 19, 1880, a son of Robert and Mary E. Maitland, the former following the trade of cabinet maker and millwright. He attended the public schools of his home but was forced to leave school in his youth and at thirteen years of age he was working in the Lukens Steel Company as door boy at a furnace. One year later he was apprenticed to the plumbing trade and later started in his present business as decorator and painter. In 1912 he entered business for himself with a shop on Kersey Street, where he found success. In 1928, Mr. Maitland was invited to accept the position of manager of the Thomson Woodfinishing Company's store in Coatesville, a connection which he severed in 1931 when he established his present business located at 241 East Lincoln Highway. Mr. Maitland is actively interested in the affairs of the Republican Party. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Baraca Bible Class of the Baptist Church. On May 27, 1917, he married Emma Klinger Wilson, of Coatesville, and their children are Lois Jean, William Deane, and Robert Edgar.

**Michael Margolies, M.D.** America has proved to be a land of golden opportunity for the talents of men who know how to use them to the best advantage. Dr. Margolies is one of these persons, for in the eighteen years that he has followed the practice of medicine in Coatesville he has forged his way to the front rank of Chester County physicians. Dr. Margolies was born in Bialystock, Poland, February 13, 1888. His father Abram Margolies, now deceased, brought his family from Poland to America in 1894, during the time of the persecution of the Jews in Poland. He located in West Chester, where he owned and operated a clothing business. His mother was Ida Margolies, who now makes her home in Coatesville. Michael Margolies received his preparatory schooling in the public schools of West Chester and in the fall of 1906 was admitted to the University of Pennsylvania where he studied a special course in biology, later completing his

medical education in the same institution. Following his graduation in 1911 he served a period of one and one-half years as interne at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Philadelphia, after which he established himself in practice in Coatesville, where he has developed a large practice. Dr. Margolies is chief of staff of the medical department of the Coatesville Hospital, and has served as president of the Chester County Medical Society since 1928. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania and American Medical Associations, as well as a Fellow of the American College of Physicians. He serves his county as coroner physician. Dr. Margolies has many philanthropic interests. He is head of the baby clinic in Coatesville, president of the Chester County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, head of the genito-urinary clinic and a member of the Welfare Board. He is also a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 383, B.P.O.E., the Jewish Community, the Coatesville Country Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Margolies married Martha Price of Brooklyn, N. Y. and two children were born to this union: Moe and Horace. They reside at 567 East Chestnut Street, Coatesville.

**Norman G. Martin.** As an important figure in banking circles of Chester County, Norman G. Martin has contributed a generous share in the progress and promotion of civic and business enterprise of this county. A native of Chester County, he was born in Valley Township, a son of William T. and Sarah (Mewes) Martin, both of whom are deceased. The father also a native of Valley Township followed agricultural pursuits during his lifetime. Norman G. Martin attended the public schools of his home, graduating from the Coatesville High School and Business College. He began his banking career in 1904 when he was engaged by the National Bank of Chester Valley as a substitute stenographer. In the services of this organization he developed the principles of business ethics that coupled with his untiring activity, enables him to rise from responsible position to another until he now serves the bank as its cashier. Mr. Martin is a member of the Republican Party and is fraternally identified with the Masons. Edith C. Cowan became the wife of Mr. Martin and they are the parents of two children: Marion Campbell and John Withrow. Mr. and Mrs. Martin maintain their residence in Sadsburyville and are communicants of the Presbyterian Church.

**N. Barton Masters,** pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of West Chester, was born in Mariueris Harbor, Staten Island, New York, a son of Paul Van Cleaf and Catherine (Barton) Masters, both of whom are now deceased. He acquired his education in the public schools of his home and the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hacketts Town, New Jersey, later entering Dickinson College where he achieved the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Divinity. His first charge was in the DesMoine Conference, in Iowa, later serving at Alexandria, Virginia, finally coming to West Chester in 1928. Dr. Masters is a member of the Masonic Order and the Alexandria Washington Lodge. He has travelled extensively throughout the Orient, visiting China, Japan and Korea and is also well acquainted

with all parts of the United States. Miss Priscilla Richmond became the wife of Dr. Masters and they are the parents of two children: Paul Goodwin, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania as an architect, now living in Philadelphia; and Lois, now deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Masters make their home at 336 West Miner Street, West Chester.

**M. W. Mercer, M. D.**, who has been practicing his profession of medicine in Downingtown since 1910, is the son of John and Sarah Mercer, who was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Downingtown, West Chester State Normal School, and the University of Cincinnati, after which he became a student at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. Mercer then located in Downingtown, where he has built up a successful practice, and is serving as Pennsylvania Railroad physician at Downingtown. He is a member of the County, State and National medical societies, the Hahnemann Medical Society and fraternally is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and Rotary Club. Dr. Mercer married in 1910, Miriam M. Immel, Philadelphia.

**Daniel Henry Meridith**, who is extensively engaged in the real estate and general insurance business in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, is one of the widely known and highly respected citizens of Chester County. He was born on a farm near Coatesville, May 5, 1874, a son of Daniel and Margaret (Lane) Meridith, both of whom were natives of Chester County. Daniel Meridith, the father was born near West Chester in 1828 and spent his entire life as a farmer. He died in 1918, his wife having preceded him in death thirteen years before. Daniel H. Meridith, the subject of this review received his education in the public schools of Chester County and upon leaving school entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a telegraph operator, remaining there for twenty-seven years. The tremendous opportunities in the insurance field attracted him and he left his position with the railroad company to become associated with the Brinton-Cooper Company of Coatesville in the mutual fire insurance business, subsequently establishing his present business in 1924 and has since met with gratifying success. Miss Geneveive Spencer of Rydel became the wife of Mr. Meridith and they have one daughter, Eleanor Foulke. Mr. Meridith is a member of the Society of Friends and his political views are with the Republicans. Mr. and Mrs. Meridith reside at 124 Thirteenth Avenue, Coatesville.

**Chester E. Miller.** The business career of Mr. Chester E. Miller, who today holds the position of esteem in the community as cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Parkesburg is interesting from the fact that he rose to his high standing through his own efforts of industry, of initiative, of good business vision and judgment. Mr. Miller was born in Parkesburg, March 7, 1894, a son of H. C. Miller, of Chester County, a well known composer and publisher of music and Ella (Stroop) Miller, a native of Perry County, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education in the public schools of his home,



graduating from the Parkesburg High School with the class of 1911, after which he attended the Pennsylvania Business College of Lancaster. Upon completing his education, Mr. Miller assisted his father with the duties of the music business for a short time. When the Parkesburg Farmer's Bank was organized in 1912, he entered their employ and remained there until 1917, when he enlisted his services during the World War, being located at Camp Meade, Md., in the Depot Brigade. When he returned to civilian life, he became associated with the Oxford Bank of Frankford, Philadelphia, resigning his position with that organization in June, 1919, to accept the office of cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Parkesburg, which position he now holds. Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Russell, of Pomeroy, Chester County, and they have one child, Ruth Janet. Mr. Miller is politically identified with the Republican Party and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

**Guyon Miller.** Following in the footsteps of a long line of ancestors who had been residents of Chester County, and who had been important factors in its development, Mr. Miller has spent his entire life in his native county, Chester County. Guyon Miller was born in Coatesville, September 19, 1856, a son of Benjamin I. V. and Mary (Parke) Miller, the former a well-known farmer. Mr. Miller was educated in the public schools of Coatesville, the Downingtown Academy and Lafayette College. While still in college his father died and it then became necessary for Mr. Miller to leave school and go to work, and at that time he entered the foundry and machine works. The present Downingtown Manufacturing Company of which Mr. Miller is president was founded in 1880 by Mr. Guyon Miller and his brother, Mr. Frank P. Miller, who was afterwards president of the Frank P. Miller Paper Company, now the Downingtown Manufacturing Company. The first industrial whistle of Downingtown was blown by the Downingtown Manufacturing Company. In the fifty-one years of this company's existence it has occupied the same site and at present it covers six acres of ground. They manufacture various kinds of machinery used in the making of paper. The first payroll consisted of six employees and at present there are over three hundred men employed in the factory. Mr. Miller is a member of the Downingtown Rotary Club, the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia and the Engineers Club of New York. He has been a member of the Borough Council for the past thirty years. Anna G. Tutton, a daughter of Alexander P. Tutton, a former collector for the Port of Philadelphia became the wife of Mr. Miller. They are communicants of the Presbyterian Church and they reside at 335 East Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown.

**William H. Moore,** clerk of courts of Chester County and foreman of the shop of James D. Scott & Son, plumbing and heating experts of Coatesville, Pa., was born in that city October 26, 1888, a son of William B. and Anna W. (Hardy) Moore. William B. Moore was born in Chester, Pa., but spent most of his life in Coatesville where he identified himself as a

steel worker for the Bethlehem Steel Company. Mrs. Moore is a native of Gradyville, Delaware County. Both parents are living, Mr. Moore having retired from active affairs some years ago. William H. Moore attended the public schools of Coatesville, and after having completed his schooling apprenticed himself to the plumbing trade with the firm of James D. Scott & Son, and has recently completed twenty-seven years of service with that concern. Mr. Moore was elected clerk of the Chester County Courts on the Republican ticket and was accordingly inducted into office January 6, 1930. Miss Emma Waidley of Christiana, Pa., became the wife of Mr. Moore. They are the parents of one daughter, Anna Catherine. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic Order, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Order of Moose. His religious belief is that of the Baptist faith. Mr. and Mrs. Moore reside at 1022 Walnut Street, Coatesville.

**William N. Morrison**, business manager of the United States Veterans' Hospital of Coatesville, was born July 30, 1896, at Danville, Montour County, Pa., a son of William S. and Anna E. (Bower) Morrison, both natives of Montour County. William S. Morrison is at present associated with the welfare of the Danville State Hospital. William N. Morrison was educated in the public schools of Danville and attended Pennsylvania State College for two years, leaving school to enlist in the United States Navy in May of 1918, for service during the World War. He was stationed at the Naval Hospital and Training Corps at Cape May, New Jersey, being discharged at the end of fifteen months' time from the rank of First Class Hospital Apprentice. Upon returning to civilian life, Mr. Morrison entered the United States Public Health Service as a pharmacist and clinical clerk, and was made administrative assistant in January, 1920. In this capacity he has been stationed at the following places: Cape May, New Jersey; Perry Point; Houston, Texas; Oteen, North Carolina; Chicago, Illinois; New York City, N. Y.; North Hampton, Massachusetts; North Port Hospital, Long Island, N. Y.; United States Veterans' Hospital, Philadelphia; coming to his present position of business manager of the Veterans' Hospital at Coatesville on October 1, 1930. Mr. Morrison married Lary Leaming Hughes of Cold Spring, New Jersey and they have one daughter, Anne Hughes Morrison. Mr. Morrison is a member of the Masonic Order, the American Legion, American Hospital Association and in politics is identified with the Republican Party. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

**George D. Morton, M. D.**, has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Honey Brook since 1911, where he has established a large and important clientele. He was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 25, 1871, a son of the Rev. David Payne Morton, a native of Scotland and graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and Mary A. (French) Morton, a native of West Ireland. Dr. Morton was educated in the Philadelphia public schools, and completed his pre-medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. In 1892 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University

of Pennsylvania Medical School. Upon serving his internship at the University Hospital, he spent the following ten years as an instructor in the Medical Department of the University. Ill health caused him to locate in Mexico, where he remained until 1911, at which time he returned to Honey Brook to enter into active practice of his profession. Dr. Morton is a member of the staff of the Coatesville Hospital and is a surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad. He is also a member of the Honey Brook School Board, and chairman of the Good Roads Commission for Chester County. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus and the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society. Dr. Morton was united in marriage with Josephine G. Griswell, a daughter of Edward and Joanna (Talley) Griswell, on September 17, 1903, at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Morton was superintendent of nurses at the Lock Haven Hospital. Three children were born to this union: Mollie, the wife of Mr. M. L. Andes of Honey Brook; Edward G., engaged in the gas and oil business in Coatesville; and Josephine F., a graduate of the State Teacher's College of West Chester, and now teaching at Westfield, N. J. Dr. Morton is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, while his family attend the Presbyterian Church.

**James B. Mosteller**, president of Mosteller Store, Inc., West Chester, and an eminent leader in civic affairs throughout the county, was born on a West Vincent Township farm, August 9, 1868. His parents, John and Mary Brownback Mosteller, were of German origin, the families having been among the pioneer settlers of the valley. Mr. Mosteller was educated in the public schools of the township and attended Ursinus College. Upon completing his higher education he returned to his home where he assisted his father in agricultural pursuits. In this he was very successful and early identified himself with progressive movements in agriculture. He is a past master of Kimberton Grange, a former school director, was at one time post-master at Birchrunville and until 1920 conducted a general store and creamery at the last named place.

On February 1, 1920 Mr. Mosteller opened the department store of which he is president, on North Church Street, West Chester. The property which had been conducted as a dry goods store under the firm of Moses and Lumis, was extensively improved. Departments were created and today the store has an 88 foot frontage and covers four floors. Under Mr. Mosteller's ownership the volume of business has tripled. The 25 departments employ 26 persons. The business is unique in that Mr. Mosteller's three sons are all members of the firm. In addition to this store property he owns the buildings in which a branch of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company and Grant's Bakery are located.

His interests are many and varied. He was a director of the Phoenixville National Bank, a member of the West Chester Rotary Club, a trustee of St. Mathew's Reformed Church and was at one time superintendent of the Sunday School. Mr. Mosteller married Rosalind W. DeWees, daughter of Jacob H. DeWees of Uwchland. Their children are: J. DeWees, vice



president of the Mosteller Stores, Inc., Clinton R., who is secretary, and J. Paul, the assistant treasurer of the corporation. A daughter, Sarah, died three years ago. The family resides at 234 West Union Street, West Chester.

**Shephard Ayars Mullin, M. D.**, is the oldest practicing physician in West Chester, in point of service and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. He was born in Downingtown, March 26, 1857, where he acquired his fundamental schooling at the Chester Valley Academy, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1879, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He located in West Chester in the same year where he has come to be recognized as one of the county's leading physicians, and in spite of his half century of service is still among the most active in his chosen profession. He was the first Chief of Staff of the Homeopathic Hospital of Chester County and at present a member of the Board of Managers. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Institute of Homeopathy, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery Counties Homeopathic Society and the Chester County Medical Society. He is a trustee and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Mullin married first, Miss Clara McFarland, who died in 1918, and second, to Miss Harriet Torbet.

**Edwin H. Musser**, warden of the Chester County Prison has been in this position of responsibility since 1926. He was born October 13, 1871, in Center, Lancaster County, a son of Amos and Martha (Urey) Musser. The father was a native of Lancaster County, a farmer by occupation, who removed to Chester County in 1881, locating in Marshalton. He died November 24, 1884. The mother was born in York County and she died July 1, 1910. Edwin H. Musser was the fifth oldest of seven children, the others being, Charles, who lives in Chester, Pa., Walter F., a resident of West Chester, Melvin, also of West Chester, Elvina F., deceased, and Emma C. The subject of this review was educated in public schools of his home, after which he took up farming which he followed for several years. Subsequently he went to Philadelphia as a nurse in the Old Men's Home and upon returning to Chester County he located in West Chester where he became employed by the Sharpless Separator Co., and later at the Hoopes Bros. & Darlington Wheel Works, coming to the prison as assistant warden in 1920. When Mr. John L. Clower resigned the office of warden to accept the nomination of county treasurer, Mr. Musser was appointed in his stead. He is a supporter of the Republican Party and a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Red Men. Miss Anne E. Glissen became the wife of Mr. Musser and their children are: Edwin G., Kathryn, Helen M., Dorothy P., Wilmer G., Elizabeth, and Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Musser attend the Presbyterian Church and they reside at 235 W. Market Street.

**National Bank of Chester County**, opened its doors for the transaction of business for the first time on November 11, 1814. It was the first bank

in Chester County and until 1857, a period of forty-three years, the only bank in the county. The banking law of 1814 divided the State into districts and authorized one or more banks in each district. Chester County was named as one of these districts and it was provided that one bank should be established in it. The capital stock at this time was \$90,000, of which the portion required to be paid in was promptly subscribed by over four hundred individuals. The charter of the bank was obtained on August 2, 1814, and on September 8, the stockholders met in the court house and chose the first board of directors. On September 9, the directors met and elected Col. Joseph McClellan president of the bank and Daniel Heister as its first cashier. The rooms over the county offices, at the northwest corner of High and Market Streets, beside the old court house, were secured for the use of the bank at the rental of twenty-five dollars per year. The house and lot of Nathan H. Sharpless, on North High Street, opposite the Court House was purchased by the bank for \$5250, on March 17, 1818. The bank prospered during the next fifteen years and by 1833 the need for more commodious quarters was felt. The question of renewal of character delayed action for several years, but in 1835, after the renewal was granted a lot of about fifty feet on High Street, and extending through to Walnut Street was purchased. In that same year one of the leading architects of this country, Thomas U. Walter was engaged to prepare plans for a new building. West Chester seems to have been well acquainted with Mr. Walter's ability, for the present Court House, the present jail, the main building of the first Presbyterian Church on Miner Street, and the Horticultural Hall, (now known as Memorial Hall) were all built from his plans. It is of interest to note that he was also the architect of the Senate and Representative wings, and of the present dome, of the Capitol at Washington. The building erected at this time was of marked symmetry and beauty, worthy of the great artist who planned it. The Bank moved into its new home in May 1837. The building committee's report, at that time, totaled the cost of \$30,000. This handsome banking house of 1837 was occupied by the bank, with repeated enlarging and improvement until construction began on the new quarters. The beauty of this marble front, and its historic associations, made it seem appropriate to preserve it substantially intact, as the portal to the commodious and modern quarters recently erected. The present officers of the bank are: Wilmer W. Hoopes, president; George Heed, vice-president; Herbert P. Worth, vice-president; Joseph F. Hill, cashier; William P. Morrison, W. E. Powell and J. Comly Hall, assistant cashiers; I. N. Earl Wynn, trust officer. The present directors are: William H. Clark, Benjamin W. Haines, Ernest Harvey, Thomas Hoopes, Jr., Wilmer W. Hoopes, Lawrence J. Morris, Joseph W. Sharp, Jr., William T. Sharpless, M. D., Harry F. Taylor, George Thomas, III, G. Glancy Wilson, Herbert P. Worth and N. Earl Wynn. The present resources of the institution are \$4,690,752.71.

**The National Bank of Chester Valley**, was first organized as a State banking institution on May 9, 1857, under the leadership of the following

men: Abraham Gibbons, president; F. F. Davis, cashier. The first board of directors were: Abraham Gibbons, Nathan Baker, E. S. McCaughe, William Duipps, Henry G. Thomas, Caleb Pierce, Lewis Maxton, H. E. Steele, Isaac Hays, Charles Downing, James K. Greer, John Wagoner, and Samuel Slocum. In 1864 the bank was granted a national charter and the trust department was incorporated February 16, 1926. The original capital was \$200,000 and today the National Bank of Chester Valley has resources of over \$3,500,000.00. The present home of the bank was built during the period of the late War and has been occupied since September 30, 1919 and is conceded to be one of the finest banking homes in the Chester Valley. The present officers of the organization are: Henry J. Branson, president; Francis W. Harris, vice-president; Norman G. Martin, cashier; Ivan S. Morris, assistant cashier and trust officer; Howard L. Pyle, assistant trust officer; Col. A. M. Holding and C. Raymond Young, counselors. The directors are: Dr. S. H. Scott, William J. Elliott, J. V. Pennegar, R. W. Wolcott, F. W. Harris, M. F. Glessner, I. Goldberg, J. I. Hoffman and H. J. Branson.

**National Bank of Coatesville.** A spirit of friendliness has been one of the chief characteristics of this institution since the day when it first opened its doors for business in 1889. The organizers were men of leading business activities, who later laid down the fundamentals of service that have ever been carried out and that have been greatly responsible for the splendid pace of growth enjoyed by this institution. These organizers were: Samuel Greenwood, W. P. Worth, John W. Boyle, Richard Schrack, J. S. Worth, James B. Wright, Joseph Beale, M. W. Pownall and John Gilfillan, and their efforts culminated in a charter received on March 13, 1889. The National Bank of Coatesville started to do business in a small building on Main Street, between First and Second Avenues. When they first made their report to the Comptroller of the Currency, they showed total assets amounting to \$100,000. Soon after beginning their banking activities, they erected the stone building, now housing the Record and moved in there. But by 1907, their ever-increasing business had attained such proportions that still more spacious headquarters were needed. Accordingly they began the erection of the building now occupied by them, and which has been their home since 1909. The last report to the Comptroller of the Currency, which was made as of September 24, 1930 showed total assets amounting to \$3,540,628.00, a substantial increase over the first report. A vital factor in the strength of the National Bank of Coatesville lies in its leaders, who, like the early organizers are typical leading men, known for their business standards, sound judgment and ability to conduct successfully such an establishment. The officers are: P. M. Davis, president; E. E. Stern, vice-president; Robert T. Ash, cashier; and S. L. Mallalieu, assistant cashier. The Board of Directors is comprised of the following men: Edward H. Worth, H. G. Rambo, Herbert Ash, Penrose M. Davis, Benjamin Aronsohn, Dr. John S. M. Pratt, Walter K. Thorne, Ellis E. Stern and G. D. Spackman.



**Martin H. Neff, M. D.**, Among the younger physicians of Chester County, rapidly gaining prominence is Dr. Martin H. Neff. He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, on August 4, 1901, a son of Nathan and Doris A. (March) Neff, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Martin H. Neff obtained his education in the Providence Public Schools, after which he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the class of 1923. He received his medical education at Temple University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1927. Upon serving his internship at the Samaritan Hospital, he served as chief resident physician at the Chester County Hospital for a period of six months. Subsequently he located at 141 Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown to enter upon the active practice of his profession, where he enjoys a successful practice. Dr. Neff is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is politically affiliated with the Republican Party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**J. Charles Nice, Jr.**, a well known business man of Downingtown, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, on February 18, 1884, a son of J. Charles Nice, Sr., a retired resident of Germantown and formerly in the livery business and Elizabeth (Hartshorne) Nice, who died November, 1930. Mr. Nice was educated in the public schools of Germantown, Banks Business College, Pierce Business College, the University of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia Textile Schools. He went to work as a lad of twelve years of age, educating himself nights. One of his early positions was that of office boy for Mr. George Wharton Pepper. His first experience in the textile business was as a clerk and bookkeeper for the Bolton Spinning Company of Philadelphia where he remained for six years. After this he entered into a partnership known as Kenworthy & Nice, which continued until 1914. Subsequently Mr. Nice became a yarn broker under the firm name of the Philadelphia Yarn Agency. In 1920 he became associated with the Downingtown Woolen Mills and remained with this concern until they discontinued business, at which time Mr. Nice became associated with his present company, The Victor Spinning Company as vice-president, treasurer and general manager. The business was established by Mr. Nice with Mr. Thomas Develon as president and Mr. George T. Downs as secretary. The Victor Spinning Company are manufacturers of woolen yarns for carpets and rugs, normally employing about thirty people. Mr. Nice is a member of the Downingtown Rotary Club, the Pennsylvania Golf Club, the Business Men's Club and the various bodies of the Masonic Order. Miss Viola Newman of Spring Lake, N. J. became the wife of Mr. Nice in 1907 and they have one daughter, Dorothy Caroline. Politically, Mr. Nice is identified with the Republican Party and his religious belief is that of the Methodists. Mr. and Mrs. Nice make their home at 342 East Lancaster Avenue, Downingtown.

**Daniel J. C. O'Donnell**, a well known attorney of Chester County was born January 2, 1896 in Phoenixville, a son of William J. and Charlotte Thressa (Conway) O'Donnell. Daniel O'Donnell received his education in

the public schools of Philadelphia and Phoenixville, entering Georgetown University with the Class of 1917. The war interrupted his education at this time and he served his colors as a sergeant in Battalion C, 107th Field Artillery, 28th Division. Upon his return to civilian life, Mr. O'Donnell completed his course at Georgetown University, graduating with the Class of 1920. He established himself in practice in Philadelphia where he remained until 1925 when he located in Phoenixville, where he has built himself a gratifying patronage. Miss Mary E. Haggerty, of Washington D. C. became the wife of Mr. O'Donnell and their children are: Mary E., William C., and Daniel C. Mr. O'Donnell is past commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, senior vice-commander of the Pennsylvania Department of Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, a member of the American Legion, and the Pennsylvania Alumni Association of the Delta Chi Fraternity. He is also a member of the Philadelphia and Chester County Bars and the Supreme Court. Mr. O'Donnell pledges allegiance to the Republican Party and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church.

**Howard S. Okie** has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia and Chester Counties since 1908. He was born in Berwyn, this county in 1882, a son of Richardson B. and Mary G. (Poulson) Okie. Mr. Okie attended the Friends Select School and the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He is politically identified with the Republican Party. In 1910 he married Miss Alice L. Thomas of Devon, Pa. Their children are: Christine G., a student in Wilson College; Avery L.; Howard S., Jr.; and Mary G.

**Arthur T. Parke.** For many generations the name of Parke has been associated with leadership in Chester County. He was born October 12, 1859 in Highland Township, this county, a son of Samuel R. and Annie E. (Martin) Parke. The father was also born in Highland Township, who later moved to Parkesburg, where he spent his active life, becoming prominently identified with the community, and was the founder as well as president of the Parkesburg National Bank. The mother was a native of London Grove Township, this county. Arthur T. Parke acquired his education in the Parkesburg Academy, the West Chester State Normal School, and subsequently matriculated at Princeton University where he earned his bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees. Following this he completed his law education at Columbia University, New York. Immediately after completing his legal training he became a member of the Chester County Bar and in the intervening years, Mr. Parke has come to be recognized as one of the county's most able attorneys. In addition to his extensive law practise, Mr. Parke is president of the Dime Savings Bank, Chester County Trust Company, as well as president of the Chester County Hospital. In politics he is identified with the Republican Party and his religious affiliations are with the First Presbyterian Church of West Chester. Miss Clara Chambers of Avondale, this county became the wife of Mr. Parke, and they are the parents of four children: Arthur T., Jr.,

district attorney for Chester County; William E., associated with Cassatt & Company; Eva and Elizabeth. Mr. Arthur Parke maintains his residence at 401 North Franklin Street, West Chester.

**Frank Parke.** Deceased. One of the outstanding business men and citizens of Chester County was Frank Parke, who held the office of secretary and treasurer of the Downingtown Paper Company. Mr. Parke was born in Newark, Delaware, August 26, 1866, a son of Francis G. and Mary E. (Kerr) Parke. Francis G. Parke was a native of Coatesville, Pa., spending the greater share of his life there where he was identified with the iron industry. He also served the citizens of the community as its post master for a period of twelve years. Frank Parke obtained his education in the public schools of Coatesville and the West Chester State Normal School, coming to Downingtown in 1883, when he became associated with the Downingtown Paper Company. Mr. Parke was also secretary of the Downingtown Paper Box Company and president of the Lockwood Folding Box Company of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Downingtown Rotary Club and was a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Harriett Longley, a native of Massachusetts became the wife of Mr. Parke and they make their home at No. 65 Pennsylvania Avenue, Downingtown. Mr. Parke died December 22, 1931.

**William E. Parke** is an outstanding member of the Chester County Bar. He was born in West Chester, May 5, 1902, a son of Arthur T. and Clara (Chambers) Parke, whose biographical record is contained elsewhere in this volume. William E. Parke was educated in the Friends Graded School, and Haverford School; he secured his Bachelor of Arts degree at Princeton University in 1924 and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in the class of 1927. Upon his admission to the Bar, Mr. Parke joined his father in the practice of law. The fact that he was elected to the office of District Attorney in 1931, is evidence of the high regard with which he is held by the citizens of Chester County. Mr. Parke is a member of the Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks, the Phi Kappa Sigma college fraternity, the Tower Club of Princeton, the Sharswood Club of the University of Pennsylvania and the West Chester Golf and Country Club. Mary Carter Davis, of West Chester, became the wife of Mr. Parke on June 16, 1928, and they have one daughter Joan, born May 30, 1929.

**J. C. Parsons,** secretary and treasurer of the Parsons & Baker Company, manufacturers of ladies cotton underwear, and prominent in civic, club and fraternal affairs. He was born in Phoenixville, May 13, 1877, a son of William H. and Margaret (Heins) Parson, the former a native of Lima, Delaware County and the latter a native of Delaware County. William H. Parsons began his career in Phoenixville as a machinist in the employ of the Phoenixville Iron Company, later establishing a knitting mill known as the Byrne & Parsons Company, now known as the Thomas T. Byrne Company.



J. C. Parsons received his education in the public schools of Phoenixville and the Pierce School of Business Administration of Philadelphia, after which he became associated with his father in business, until he later became interested in his present company which was originally established in 1899 and is located at Lincoln and Hall Streets, Phoenixville. Mr. C. J. Baker is president of the company, Mr. I. L. Stern, vice-president and Mr. Parsons, secretary and treasurer. The factory normally employ approximately two hundred seventy-five people. Mr. Parsons is president of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Phoenixville, president of the Phoenixville Publishing Company, president of the City Council, treasurer of the Phoenixville Recreation Commission, life member of the Manufacturer's Club of Philadelphia and past-president of the Rotary Club of Phoenixville. Mr. Parsons married Minnie O. Terrill of Boyertown, Pa., and they became the parents of one son Robert T., now associated with his father in business. Mr. Parsons is a communicant of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church and maintains his residence on South Main Street.

**G. Birdsall Passmore.** One of the outstanding professional men and citizens of Chester County is G. Birdsall Passmore, who has served the community as a mortician, with finely appointed quarters in Malvern. He was born in East Nottingham Township, Chester County, April 4, 1856, a son of Samuel W. and Emmaline (Stubbs) Passmore. Samuel W. Passmore was also a native of East Nottingham Township, gaining prominence in his community as an extensive farmer and later as an owner of a large greenhouse. The mother was a native of Lancaster County. G. Birdsall Passmore was reared and educated in East Nottingham Township, and upon leaving school learned the trade of wood worker and carriage maker, which he followed in Oxford until the spring of 1877, when he engaged in business for himself in Calvert, Maryland. After three years time, he removed to Rising Sun, Maryland, and plied his trade there until 1888. Subsequent to this, he farmed for a two year period near Calara, Maryland, locating in Malvern in 1890 and established his present business. Through the intervening years, Mr. Passmore has maintained the principals of integrity, courtesy and service which has been the keynote of his success. Miss Elizabeth Preston, a native of Maryland, became the wife of Mr. Passmore, and they are the parents of one daughter, Helen A. Mr. Passmore is a member of the Republican Party and attends the Friend's Meeting. The Passmore family reside at No. 5 Roberts Lane, Malvern, Mr. Passmore having retired from active practice in June, 1931.

**Herbert Jefferis Pennock,** professional base ball pitcher for the New York Yankees, was born February 10, 1894 in Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa., and received his education in the Westtown Boarding School, Cedar Croft Academy for Boys and Wenanah Military Academy. He began his professional career with the Athletics in 1912 and remained with them until the middle of the 1915 season when he accepted a contract with the Boston Red Socks. In 1923 he joined the forces of the New York Yankees and has since continued with this organization, with the exception

of his period of enlistment in the United States Navy during the World War. He enlisted in December 1917 and was stationed for a time at Naval Headquarters, and later in London. While in London, Mr. Pennock had the privilege of playing baseball before British Royalty. Aside from his professional activities, Mr. Pennock owns and operates an extensive nursery business, having thirty-five acres in the cultivation of flowers and tomatoes. Mr. Pennock is a member of the Kennett Square Lions Club, the Professional Base Ball Association, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Blue Lodge Chapter, and Knights Templar. He is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and in politics is identified with the Republican Party. Miss Esther Freck became the wife of Mr. Pennock in 1915, and they are the parents of two children, Jane and Joseph Theodore.

**George Morris Philips**, deceased, represented educational interests in Chester County, in which he was a leader, for nearly half a century after the Civil War. For forty years he served as principal of the West Chester State Normal School, now the Teachers College. Into this institution he inculcated his ideals and standards, that have made it a leading center of culture in the state. Dr. Philips was born in this county, at Atglen, on October 28, 1851. His parents were John Morris and Sarah (Jones) Philips. When he was 20 years old he was graduated from Bucknell University with the A.B. degree. Three years later, in 1874, he was granted the A.M. degree by the same institution, and the Ph.D. degree in 1884. The honorary degree of doctor of literature was conferred upon him by Temple University in 1906, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. After completing his undergraduate work at Bucknell he became professor of mathematics at Monongahela College, where he served from 1871 to 1873. For five years after that he was identified with the State Normal School as professor of higher mathematics. Bucknell University elected him to the chair of mathematics in 1878 and he remained there until he came to West Chester as principal of the Normal School in 1881. Dr. Philips exerted a great and lasting influence upon many phases of life in West Chester during his service there. He became a director of the National Bank of Chester County, and president of the Dime Savings Bank of West Chester. His *alma mater*, Bucknell, elected him to its board of trustees. He held a similar position in connection with the Chester County Hospital. From 1895 to 1912 he was a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania. As a member of the state commission to codify and revise the school laws of Pennsylvania he served in the office of secretary from 1907 to 1911. In the latter year he was appointed to membership on the State Board of Education and continued in that capacity until 1914. His interests in education extended beyond the borders of Pennsylvania. In 1896 and 1909 he was a vice-president of the National Educational Association. He became a member of its council in 1908. In 1891 Dr. Philips was president of the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist Church, and he was a member of the board of managers of that denomination's educational society in Pennsylvania. Teachers

throughout the state knew Dr. Philips well, for he appeared frequently on their institute programs as instructor or lecturer. He was author and co-author of the following publications: *Astronomy*, with Isaac Sharpless, 1882; *Natural Philosophy*, with C. C. Balderston, 1883; *Key to Philosophy*, 1884; *Civil Government of Pennsylvania*, 1893; *Geography of Pennsylvania*, 1895; *Nation and State*, 1905; *Pennsylvania Geography*, 1907; the Silver Burdett *Arithmetics*, with Dr. Robert T. Anderson. Dr. Philips contributed articles to many educational journals.

On May 27, 1877 he married Miss Elizabeth M. Pyle of this county. His death occurred in 1920 while he was serving as principal of the Normal School.

The George Morris Philips Memorial Building was erected on the campus in his memory. It is one of the finest edifices of its kind in the country, and contains a spacious auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000; one of the finest Skinner pipe organs in the state; executive offices; recreation rooms for faculty and students; and the Philips private library, which is a collection of valuable autographed editions.

**S. Jones Philips.** In the support of the many civic and business matters that indicate progress for Chester County, such capable leaders as Mr. Philips are depended upon to lend their valuable aid in counsel and direction. Mr. Philips is vice-president of the National Bank & Trust Company of Kennett Square and formerly president of the American Road Machinery Company, located in Kennett Square, where he had a distinguished career. Having affiliated himself with it in his youth, Mr. Philips became treasurer in 1886. In 1913 he was elected vice-president and a year later became president. He was also treasurer of the Kennett Advance Publishing Company and had a prosperous business in the job printing field. Other positions he holds in the commercial and financial world are that of treasurer of the Kennett Foundry and Machine Company, and director of the Kennett Square Building and Loan Association. Mr. Philips is a member of the Kennett Lodge No. 475, Free and Accepted Masons; Kennett Chapter, No. 275, Royal Arch Masons; Philadelphia Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he holds the thirty-second degree. He also belongs to the Union League, of Philadelphia, the Wilmington Country Club, and the Kennett Square Golf and Country Club. Mr. Philips married Martha Voorhees, and they have two children: David L., born in 1886; educated in Worcester Academy in Massachusetts, and Haverford College, now a manufacturer's agent; married Marian Crosman, and has three children: David Halway, Mary Chester and Elizabeth: Earl S., born in 1892, who is in the insurance business; he married Margaret Wilson and has one child, Martha Jane.

**Thomas Jones Philips**, president of the First National Bank of Atglen, was born on a farm near Atglen on December 23, 1846, a son of John Morris and Sarah (Jones) Philips. He acquired his education in the public schools of his home, Margaret Ramsye's Private School at Atglen and the



Parkesburg Academy, after which he entered Bucknell University, graduating from the last named institution with the Class of 1867. He is now the oldest living graduate of Bucknell. Upon returning from college, Mr. Philips farmed for a year, and then became assistant to the Clerk of Courts of Chester County, where he remained for two years. Following this he made a trip through the western part of the United States and would have located there, but was called home because of his father's failing health. He was vice-president and director of the Christiana National Bank, but resigned from that office to organize and head the First National Bank of Atglen, an office which he still holds. He is also president of the Coatesville Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was a charter director of the Chester County Trust Company of West Chester. He has served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and also has served as a justice of the peace, township supervisor, and school director. He was instrumental in organizing Atglen as a borough in 1893. Mr. Philips married Harriet Chalfont, of Atglen on May 6, 1880 and their children are Sarah, now Mrs. Emor E. Marsh, and Alice, now Mrs. David H. Plank.

**M. T. Phillips.** A man known throughout Pennsylvania for his many far-sighted and publicly beneficial business enterprises for the vigor, initiative, and ability with which he has pushed these to successful conclusions, and for the generous way in which he has expended himself in service to his community, Mr. Phillips is a man of whom Chester County can well be proud. He was born March 15, 1867, in West Fallowfield Township, a son of Newton and Mary Ann (Lloyd) Phillips, both natives of Chester County, the former a farmer. Mr. M. T. Phillips obtained his education in the schools of Mt. Carmel and the Ercildon Academy which was then under the leadership of Joseph S. Walton, a widely known educator. Upon completing his schooling, he went to Philadelphia where he worked for some time in the office of a foundry machine shop, returning to Chester County in 1899, when he bought his present farm, "Maple Shades," located at Pomeroy. Mr. Phillips has about two hundred eighty acres of land and specializes in the raising of pure bred Guernsey cattle and at present has a herd of ninety head. Mr. Phillips has always been actively interested in the affairs of his community and has served in the various public offices. At present he is president of the Farmers Bank of Parkesburg, a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission appointed by Governor Pinchot, president of the State Agricultural Council of Farm Organizations, a member of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the Highland Grange, a member of the Board of Managers of the Coatesville Hospital, past president and member of the Coatesville Country Club and a member of the Coatesville Rotary Club. Lucy Brinton became the wife of Mr. Phillips and their children are Esther Brinton Nobel and Ruth Phillips. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Society of Friends and in politics is a Republican.

**William I. Pollock, Sr.** A banker whose sound business sense caused his success in every line of endeavor in which he has been engaged is William I. Pollock, Sr., former president of the Grange National Bank of Downing-

town, Pennsylvania. Mr. Pollock was born in East Bradford Township, February 25, 1853. His father was William Pollock of Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. William I. Pollock was reared on the farm and obtained his education in the public schools and in Downingtown Academy. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship of four years at the trade of wagon maker, and himself successfully conducted a business of wagon making for two years. He forsook that occupation for the farm and added to farming, dealing in live stock, which engaged his attention and his energies for seventeen years. Mr. Pollock is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Downingtown. In 1909 he became president of the Grange National Bank of Downingtown, which was organized in 1907. He has been president of the Board of Health for 25 years. He has since continued in that office. Mr. Pollock was married March 8, 1882 to Angelica Fondersmith of Downingtown. They were the parents of two sons: William I. Pollock, Jr., a graduate of State College, and a contractor. Frank S., a graduate of State College and a chemist in the employ of the Atlas Powder Company. The first Mrs. Pollock died June 10, 1887; and Mr. Pollock was married the second time in 1891, to May Ella Akins, and they were the parents of six children: Eugene A., Catherine Jane, Rachel F., Charles Allen, Helen D., and Natalie.

**Jesse Francis Potts**, is one of Kennett Square's most respected and progressive business men. He was born at West Chester in 1892, a son of Frank H. and Mary Elizabeth (Fairlamb) Potts, the former of whom is deceased and the latter makes her home in Wilmington, Delaware. Jesse F. Potts was educated in the public schools of West Chester, Pa. and at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the accounting department and at the time of his resignation in January 1928, had been advanced to the legal department. In March of the same year, he became associated with the Philadelphia Electric Company in the sales department of the West Chester branch, remaining there until August 25, 1930 when he accepted his present position as manager of the Chester County Light and Power Company at Kennett Square. Mr. Potts is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Lions Club, and the Kennett Square Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Artisons, and the Pioneer Club of West Chester. In 1913 Miss Leona Mae Temple became the wife of Mr. Potts and they have one daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Potts are members of the Presbyterian Church of Kennett Square.

**John S. M. Pratt, M. D.**, has practiced in Coatesville for a quarter of a century. He was born in Coatesville, January 2, 1881, a son of Dr. J. W. Pratt and Katherine (Mullen) Pratt, the former locating in Coatesville in 1875. Dr. John S. M. Pratt obtained his early education in the public schools of his home, and then attended the Dickinson College. He studied for the medical profession at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, receiving his doctor's degree from that institution in 1903. After serving an internship at the Reading Homeopathic Hospital, he returned

to Coatesville to enter upon the active practise of his profession. Since the inauguration of his work here in 1904, Dr. Pratt has come to be regarded as one of the ablest and most successful physicians and surgeons of the city and county. He maintains his office and residence at 311 Chestnut Street. Dr. Pratt married Lulu Hall of this city, and to them have been born three children: Katherine Mullen, a graduate of Syracuse University in the class of 1929 and a post-graduate of Sorbonne University, of Paris; John Wesly, a student at Dickinson; and Ellen Jane, a student in high school. Dr. Pratt is a member of the staff of the Coatesville Hospital, also the county state and national medical associations. He is the treasurer of the Coatesville School Board, a member of the Rotary Club, director of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Coatesville National Bank, the Home Building and Loan Association, and a past director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Coatesville City Club and is fraternally affiliated with the Masons. Politically he is identified with the Republican Party and is a communicant of the Methodist Church.

**James G. Pugh** ranks among the foremost business men of Chester County, as owner and manager of the variety and light hardware store located at 250 West Lincoln Highway, Coatesville. A son of Samuel and Rebecca (Davis) Pugh, he was born July 22, 1852 at Landenburg, Chester County. The father was a native of Radnor, Delaware County, but spent the greater share of his life in Chester County, where he identified himself as a farmer. James G. Pugh attended the public school of Landenburg and Pilotown, Maryland, after which he learned the trade of coach smith which he followed for some time at Doe Run, this county, Kennett Square and later in Coatesville. He established his present business in 1900, and in the intervening years he has played a conspicuous part in the business and civic development of Coatesville. He was a member of the Borough Council four years and member of City Council for sixteen years, was commissioner of the Fire Department, Parks and Playgrounds and Public Property. Upon the death of Mayor Swing, Mr. Pugh served as city mayor for a short time. He has served the Rod and Gun Club of Coatesville as its president for the past ten years. He married Elizabeth Speakman of New Lynn Township, this county, and they have one daughter, Lydia, who became the wife of Chester Ash, of Coatesville. Mr. Pugh is a Republican in his political convictions and attends the Friends Meeting House.

**Elbert N. Pusey.** In the legal profession of Chester County, Elbert N. Pusey is a figure of distinction for his valuable attributes of mind and character. He was born in London Grove Township, Chester County, Pa., August 30, 1877, a son of Jesse D. and Hannah D. (Yeatman) Pusey. The father followed agricultural pursuits until his death in 1910. Elbert N. Pusey was educated in the London Grove Friend's School, at George School, Bucks County, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor Michigan, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1906. In the same year, he came to West Chester and began the practise of law, and in the fall of 1907, became associated with the Chester County Trust



Company as assistant trust officer, and in 1926 became its trust officer. He is also president of the Local News Company and a director of the Chester County Building and Loan Association. Mr. Pusey married, in 1908, Elma V. Gregg, daughter of Edgar B. and Mary C. (Nichols) Gregg, of Loudoun County, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey are the parents of two children: Edna N. and Eleanor Y.

**A. Duie Pyle.** From the beginning of his activities in the business of storage and transfer, pronounced success has rewarded the efforts of Mr. Pyle, who is well and favorably known in Coatesville. He was born October 31, 1893 in Wagontown, Chester County, a son of George B. and Margaret E. (Shoemaker) Pyle, the former of whom was a prominent farmer and now lives retired in Coatesville. A. Duie Pyle received his education in the schools of his home after which he came to Coatesville where he became employed in the Steel Mills. He established his present business in 1924, and in the intervening years it has grown to such proportions that he now owns seventeen trucks and employs about twenty people. The warehouse and offices are located at 139 Chestnut Street. Mr. Pyle married Ellen Pannebaker of Downingtown and they have one daughter Eleanor. Mr. Pyle is a member of the Republican Party, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons, Reading Consistory, Rajah Temple, Reading. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Pyle reside at 122 Chester Avenue

**Nathan R. Rambo.** One of the progressive business men of Chester County, Pennsylvania is Nathan R. Rambo, who was born September 27, 1869 at Eagle, Upper Uwchlan Township, Chester County. He is the son of William V. and Margaret (Miller) Rambo, both natives of Schuylkill Township, this county. William V. Rambo was one of the leaders of his generation in the county, identifying himself as a merchant dealing in farm implements and general machinery. He came to West Chester in 1876, passing to his reward in 1888. Mrs. Rambo died in May 1907. Nathan R. Rambo was reared and educated in West Chester, and after completing his education entered the Pullman service located in West Philadelphia, remaining there for a period of three years. He then returned to West Chester where he became associated with Walter A. MacDonald who was at that time the surveyor for Chester County. He continued as assistant to Mr. MacDonald for twelve years when the latter died, and it was at that time that Mr. Rambo entered business for himself doing a general engineering and surveying business. He was elected to the office of county surveyor, which office he held for twenty-two years, coming to his present business of real estate broker in 1921. This occupation has proven very profitable and Mr. Rambo has found considerable success in his recent venture. He has long been active in Republican politics, taking active interest in its welfare. Mr. Rambo is secretary of the West Chester Board of Trade; secretary of the Green Mount Cemetery Association; treasurer of the West Chester Rotary Club; director of the West Chester Building and Loan Association; his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order. Mr. Rambo is a member of the vestry of the Episcopalian Church.

**J. H. Vincent Reese, D.D.S.**, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Honeybrook since 1906. He was born at Atglen, Chester County, June 29, 1883, a son of Charles I. Reese, a Dentist and Harriet E. (Livingstone) Reese. J. H. Vincent Reese acquired his education in the Atglen Public Schools, followed by one year at West Chester Normal School, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Dental College in 1905. He entered into active practice first in Wrightsville, York County but in a few months moved to Honeybrook. Not being satisfied with the opportunities offered there he located in Honeybrook the following year, where he has since continued and has come to be recognized as one of the town's substantial citizens. Dr. Reese is treasurer of the Honeybrook Borough; a member of the council for twelve years; president of the school board for two years and a member for six. Fraternally he is identified as a member of the Masonic Order, having achieved the coveted 33rd degree; he is a member and past officer of every degree, Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Consistory. He received the final degree at Dayton, Ohio, in 1929. He is also a member and secretary of the Social Friends Lodge No. 404 Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Honeybrook. Dr. Reese married Ruth Lemmon, daughter of Wm. and Harriet E. Lemmon at Honeybrook, on September 28, 1909. They are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church where Dr. Reese serves as treasurer and trustee, also assistant superintendent of the Sunday School.

**Raymond Reid.** Though he is prominent and esteemed for his multifarious interests and achievements, Raymond Reid is known chiefly for his ability in the legal profession and his enviable record as assistant district attorney. Mr. Reid was born December 18, 1893, a son of J. C. Reid and Laura M. (Bickel) Reid, the former a native of Montgomery County, who identified himself as a moulder, now living in Spring City, this county, and the latter of whom is a native of Spring City, where Raymond Reid was born. Mr. Reid acquired his education in the public schools of his home, later attending Perkiomin Preparatory School, after which he entered the law offices of Truman D. Wade, and successfully passed his examination in law and was admitted to the Chester County Bar July 12, 1915. Mr. Reid's gratifying success in his chosen field of endeavor is evidenced by his election to the responsible office of assistant district attorney. During the World War, he served for a period of one year with the 311th Field Artillery, 79th Division, Battery F., with the rank of corporal. Fraternally, Mr. Reid is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Patriotic Order of Sons of America and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He is also a member of the American Legion. Politically he is affiliated with the Republican Party. Miss Helen Wilson became the wife of Mr. Reid and they are the parents of two daughters: Margaretta and Jane Bickel. The Reids make their home at Spring City where they are communicants of the Methodist Church.

**G. L. Rettew.** Widely known among the attorneys of Eastern Pennsylvania is G. L. Rettew, of West Chester, who for many years has held a

commanding place in professional circles. In addition to this Mr. Rettew has always manifested a civic spirit that has caused him to take an active interest in anything that would advance the growth and prosperity of his section. Mr. Rettew was born November 11, 1871 in East Nantmeal Township, Chester County, Pa., a son of Thomas M. and Mary (Phipps) Rettew. Thomas Rettew was a prosperous and well-known farmer, owning and operating a large farm consisting of two hundred and forty acres in West Brandywine Township. Mary (Phipps) Rettew was the daughter of David Phipps and a native of West Vincent Township. G. L. Rettew received his education in the public schools of his home, the Brandywine Academy, and Pearce's Business College, Philadelphia. Subsequent to this, he entered the law offices of his brother, J. Barton Rettew, where he prepared himself for his chosen career. This practical experience was supplemented with law lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. On January 28, 1902 he was admitted to the Philadelphia County Bar, followed by admittance to the Courts of Chester County on April 28, 1902 and to the Supreme Court on February 5, 1906. On May 11, 1902, Mr. Rettew began the practice of his profession in his present location at 13 South High Street and since that time has commanded the respect of the entire bar and has been a recognized leader. He has always been prominent in public affairs outside of his profession. In 1913, he was appointed post-master of West Chester by Mr. Wilson and served in that office for two terms. He has also been the Democratic candidate for several offices i. e. State senator on three different occasions and also for burgess, and at each time, was defeated by a very small majority. Mr. Rettew is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon. He has served as elder in the Presbyterian Church for thirty-four years, and is now an elder in Westminster Presbyterian Church, West Chester, Pa. Mr. Rettew married Jane B. Liggett, daughter of James and Sarah (Scott) Liggett of West Brandywine Township. Three children were born to this union: Ethel Leona, wife of Raymond Elliott of West Chester; G. Raymond, chemist at the Chester County Mushroom Laboratory; and M. Elizabeth, a graduate of the University of Syracuse in Teacher's Art. Mr. and Mrs. Rettew reside at 524 South Walnut Street, West Chester.

**William M. Riley, M.D.**, who has been engaged in practise in Downingtown since 1920, has made a place for himself in the community and has come to be recognized as one of its most capable physicians. He was born on Prince Edward Island, September 23, 1887. He received his education in the medical school of the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The same year he began to practise in Kennett Square, this county, where he remained for a period of four years, after which he spent an equal amount of time in Alberta, Canada. In 1920 he located in Downingtown, where he has built a substantial practise. He is a member of the County, State and National Medical Societies, and is fraternally affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of



Elks. Dr. Riley married, in 1912, Alice G. Patterson of Oxford, Pennsylvania, and they have one daughter, Anna Marie.

**George Rommel, Jr.**, engineer for the city of Coatesville, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Sands) Rommel, the former a native of Dayton, Ohio, and the latter of Mahoney City, Pa. The father spent most of his life in Coatesville, and during the productive years of his life was identified with the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, which is now a part of the Reading Railroad. George Rommel, Jr., was born in Reading, March 20, 1875, and attended the public schools of Coatesville, and Wilmington, Delaware, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1897. The following two years, he was an instructor in the College of Civil Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequent to this he was consulting engineer for the T. Chalkley Hatton Company, of Wilmington, Delaware. In 1906 he entered into business for himself at Pensacola and Tampa, Florida, remaining there until 1918, when he accepted a position with the DuPont Company of Wilmington, Delaware, at their dye factory located at Deep Water Point, New Jersey. In 1919 he was appointed to his present position as city engineer, serving until 1927. The following two years were spent as engineer for the Dunlevy Brothers, of Coatesville. He accepted a re-appointment of his present office in 1929. Mr. Rommel married Sarah Ida Harris of Belmar, New Jersey, and their children are: Ann, now Mrs. Walter Thompson, of Drexel Hill, Pa.; George, III, attending the Pennsylvania School of Forestry at Mt. Alto; and Mary, who resides with her parents. Mr. Rommel is a member of the Masonic Order, Woodmen of America and is politically affiliated with the Republican Party. Mr. and Mrs. Rommel reside at 1020 Walnut Street, Coatesville.

**George F. Roop** is a popular business man of Downingtown, Pa., where he is recognized as one of the town's most substantial citizens. He was born July 21, 1900, in Kirkwood, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a son of Joseph and A. Cora (Wilson) Roop. Joseph Roop, also a native of Lancaster County is a resident of Andrew's Bridge, where he is successfully engaged as a farmer. Mrs. Roop is a former resident of Willow Street, Lancaster County. George F. Roop was educated in the public schools of his home, after which he assisted his father in the duties of farming for a period of two years. He then went to Coatesville, where he was employed in the Steel Mills, later finding occupation in a general store at Kirkwood. Subsequently he became associated with the Atglen National Bank at Atglen, Chester County, remaining there until June 1, 1922, when he severed his connection to take a position with the Agricultural Trust and Savings Company of Lancaster. In February, 1923, he entered the Christiana National Bank and at the end of five years' time he accepted a position with the Parkesburg State Bank. He remained there until coming to his present post of cashier of the Grange National Bank of Downingtown on March 16, 1929. Mr. Roop married Edith Shaffer of Little Britain, Lancaster County. They are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Ann. Mr. Roop is politically identified with the Republican Party and his fraternal affiliations

are with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Roop family are members of the Presbyterian Church and they maintained their residence at 356 Washington Avenue, Downingtown, until December of 1931 when they purchased their own home at 316 Pennsylvania Avenue.

**William E. Rupert** is a well-known educator and principal of the Kennett Square High School. He was born in Pottstown in 1885, a son of W. W. Rupert and Clara S. (Miller) Rupert. W. W. Rupert, the father served as superintendent of the Pottstown Schools for over forty years. William E. Rupert graduated from the Hill School, Princeton University with the degree of Litt.B., and followed this with post-graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, New York University and Johns Hopkins University. He began his career as a member of the faculty of the Coatesville High School in 1909, remaining there until 1917 when he accepted his present position of supervising principal of the Kennett Square High School. Mr. Rupert is a member of the Baptist Church and the Kennett Square Lion's Club. In 1911 Miss Edna Rossiter, of Pottstown, became the wife of Mr. Rupert. They have two children, Clara Louise, a student in State Teachers College, and Jane, a student in the grade schools of Kennett Square. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rupert are ardent workers in the Baptist Church and are very active in social circles of Kennett Square.

**Stanton D. Sanson**, president of the Ajax Hosiery Company in Phoenixville, was born November 18, 1900, a son of David J. and Julia L. (Levey) Sanson, the former of whom is a Philadelphia stationary manufacturer. Upon graduating from the North Eastern High School in Philadelphia with the class of 1918, he entered the employ of the Lincoln Hosiery Mills of that city and rose to the office of president in 1921. Three years later he severed his connection with the Lincoln Hosiery Mills and the following year organized the Ajax Hosiery Company. In 1927, the company moved their factory and executive offices from Philadelphia to Phoenixville and the following year the Pottstown unit of their factory was built. Mr. Sanson is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Philmont Country Club, the Ashbourne Country Club and the Mercantile Club of Philadelphia.

**E. D. Sargent**, editor of the *Downingtown News* is one of the well-known citizens of Downingtown. He was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, on May 3, 1889, a son of David and Alice (Risen) Sargent. The former was a native of Pendleton County, Kentucky, later moving to Fayette County, where he identified himself as a carriage maker and owner of a general mercantile store. E. D. Sargent was educated in the schools of his home, graduating from the University of Kentucky in the class of 1910. Upon leaving school he immediately entered the field of journalism. His first business venture was as editor and owner of a weekly newspaper published in Harrison County, Kentucky. Later he went to Chicago, where he remained for one year in newspaper work. Subsequent to this he acted as publicity manager for the presidential campaign of Robert Lafollette and edited Wisconsin newspapers. The next several years were spent in Cin-

cinnati on the editorial staff on the *Post* and the *Commercial Tribune*. After the World War in which he served with the First Division, he located at New York and was advertising manager of *Signs of the Times*, the national journal of display advertising. Before coming to Pennsylvania he served as managing editor of the *Beckley Post Herald*, West Virginia, and later on the *Mercer Recorder* at Princeton, West Virginia. Mr. Sargent established the *Downingtown News*, which is a weekly paper, in March, 1930, and in the short time that has elapsed since its inception, it has become a very vital part of the life of the community.

**George B. Scarlett** is a foremost citizen of Chester County and has for many years been closely associated with the commercial, financial and industrial interests of Kennett Square and is also active of civic boards and city betterment projects. He was born in Kennett Township, Chester County, November 16, 1879, a son of William H. Scarlett. He was educated at the George School, Newtown, Bucks County, and Swarthmore College. In 1900 he went to Porto Rico, where he was engaged in growing pineapples and oranges. Returning to Kennett Square, he was engaged by the Fiber Specialty Company, and continued in its employ until 1913, when the company was re-organized as the Fiber Specialty Manufacturing Company, with T. Elwood Marshall as president; J. Albert Marshall, vice-president; George B. Scarlett, secretary and treasurer and general manager. The plant covers six acres of ground and employs two hundred and twenty-five persons. Mr. Scarlett is also a director of the National Bank and Trust Company; the Standard Fiber Company; the Glaciser Company; the Standard Fiber Products of Somerville, Massachusetts; president International Carbonic Eng. Co.; director of the Pheolite Company; a trustee of the American Legion; vice-president of the Progressive Building and Loan Association of Kennett Square; a member of Kennett Lodge No. 475, Free and Accepted Masons; of Brandywine Commandery, No. 88, Knights Templar; of Philadelphia Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Lu Lu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also of West Chester Lodge, No. 853, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Manufacturer's Club of Philadelphia; of the Old Colony Club of the World; Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia; of the Wilmington Golf Club; of the Kennett Square Golf and Country Club; of the Social and Commercial Club of Kennett Square; Lions Club; and of the Society of Friends. Politically, Mr. Scarlett is a Republican. He was elected a burgess of Kennett Square, in 1917, and recently completed his fourth term in that office. On December 29, 1905, Mr. Scarlett married Elsie L. Gawthorp, daughter of Joseph R. Gawthorp of Kennett Square, and they are the parents of two children: Mary H., born in 1907; and William J., born in 1915.

**Hermann Schmaltz** is one of the leading figures of the commercial and industrial life of Kennett Square. He was born February 10, 1860, in Central Germany, a son of August and Susanna (Beck) Schmaltz. Hermann Schmaltz was educated in the School of Technology in Stuttgart, Germany,



training to be an engineer. In 1884, he came to America, locating first in St. Louis, Missouri, and later establishing himself in Philadelphia. In 1903, he moved to Kennett Square and purchased the hardware business from John Chalfont, the business having been established in 1882. Application and attention to detail put Mr. Schmaltz in a position to purchase the plumbing and house furnishing business which Thomas & Taylor had established in 1881. In 1921, Mr. Schmaltz added a line of automobiles and equipment to his stock. His two sons and his daughter are members of the firm, which is known as H. Schmaltz & Company. In political affiliations, Mr. Schmaltz is a Republican. He is a member of the Lions Club, and in religious affiliations is a member of the Reformed Lutheran Church. Hermann Schmaltz married Louisa Scherer, October 4, 1888, in Philadelphia. They are the parents of three children: Herman L.; P. Robert; and Erna E.

**Samuel C. Schmuker.** The cultural center of the great United States has always been in Southeastern Pennsylvania. New England has been much advertised, but it is a matter of fact that in Philadelphia and its environs, the most important scientific experiments, the greatest social movements, and the first organized efforts for the intellectual development of the colonial and early national periods took place. Benjamin Franklin, "the first American," was the great influence in these matters, and perhaps he may be termed the axis upon which the life of these movements revolved. This rich heritage has brought forth in Chester County a well known scientist and scholar, Dr. Samuel C. Schmuker. In this man are met all of the splendid characteristics that make life interesting, pleasant and well-rounded. Dr. Schmuker was born in Allentown, December 18, 1860, a son of the Reverend B. M. Schmuker, D.D., and Christiana (Pretz) Schmuker. He attended the public schools of Reading, Pa., graduating from Muhlenberg College with the degrees of Bachelor of Art and Bachelor of Science, and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry and mineralogy from the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. His high scholastic attainments won for him membership in Sigma Xi, national scientific honorary fraternity. Devoted to scientific research while in college, Dr. Schmuker centered his interests, after his graduation, in the field of teaching, where he has made an extensive reputation for himself. His first position was with the Reading High School where he remained for six years. Following this he went to Indiana State Normal School and in 1896 came to the West Chester State Normal School, retiring from active service in June, 1923, at which time the honorary degree of Professor Emeritus of Sciences was conferred upon him by the school. Along with his professorship at West Chester, Dr. Schmuker served first as professor of Botany and later of Zoology, at Wagner Institute at Philadelphia, where he is now Dean of the Faculty. Dr. Schmuker has had the privilege of lecturing before Chautauquas, Teacher's Associations and various Women's Clubs from coast to coast and is the author of many books among them being "Meaning of Evolution," "Man's Life on Earth," "Heredity and Parenthood," published by Macmillan, "Study of Nature" and "Under the Open Sky" published by Lippincott. His

influence has been felt nationally, for he was made a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and he is also identified with the National Educational Association and the Pennsylvania State Educational Association. Dr. Schmuker married Katherine E. Weaver, formerly of Allentown, and their children are: Beale M., Engineer for Camden County, New Jersey, and Dorothy M., teacher of biology at West Chester State Teachers College. Dr. Schmuker was for a dozen years a member of the vestry of Holy Trinity Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order and he is also a member and past district governor of the Rotary Club. His residence is located at 16 West Rosedale Avenue, West Chester.

**Reverend Henry C. Schuyler**, pastor of St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church, West Chester, was born in Pottstown, April 29, 1876, a son of John A. and Mary L. (Yohn) Schuyler. He received his education in the public schools of Pottstown, the Hill School of Pottstown, St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, and the Catholic University at Washington, receiving the degree of S.T.L. from the last named institution. After his ordination to the priesthood, his first charge was that of assistant pastor at St. Patricks Church in Norristown, where he served from 1905 to 1909. He has since served as assistant pastor at the Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia and vice-principal of the Philadelphia Catholic Boys High School, coming to his present pastorate in West Chester in 1919. In 1918, Father Schuyler received the degree of L.L.D. from Mt. St. Marys College located at Emmetsburg. The pioneer Catholic Church in Chester County was Christ's Church. It was built in 1793 and enjoys the distinction of being the only church of any denomination in West Chester until 1812, and it was located on the site of the present church on West Gay Street. It was a small one-story brick structure and capable of accommodating about one hundred fifty people. Until 1868 St. Agnes Church or Christ's Church as it was then called was attended by various other parishes, but at that time Rev. J. J. Mooney was the first resident pastor. Since that time the parish has enjoyed a steady growth. The splendid new church, convent and rectory are a tribute to the zealous efforts of the parishioners. The present rectory was built in 1920 and three years later, the house adjacent to the school building was purchased to be used for a convent. In 1925 the old church was torn down and the present elaborate edifice was erected, this church being the third Catholic Church to be built on the same site.

**Harold C. Scott.** The mercantile and business interests of Coatesville have in Mr. Scott a very thoroughgoing and able representative of the plumbing enterprise, his training and experience being inclusive of all branches of the business. He was born October 21, 1892 in Coatesville, a son of the late James D. Scott and Hannah W. (Moore) Scott. James D. Scott, the founder of the business that bears the firm name of James D. Scott & Son was one of the most prominent and highly respected men of the Community. He was born May 24, 1864, in Lewisville, Chester County, a son of Edwin Scott and received his early education in the public

schools of Lewisville. In 1879, he went to Wilmington, Delaware, and there became apprenticed to the plumbing trade with the firm of Gawthorp Brothers; and after four years apprenticeship he was for eight years a journeyman. During that period he was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, and has the record of having installed the first electric light plant in that city. He returned to Coatesville and in 1901, he established the business which bears his name. In 1911 Mr. Scott was elected recorder of deeds for Chester County, and continued to serve in that office until 1916, when for four years he was a member of the Coatesville City Council. In 1922, he was appointed postmaster for Coatesville by President Harding, and served in that office until his death. Fraternally, Mr. Scott was affiliated with the Gaddard Lodge No. 853, Free and Accepted Masons; and he was a charter member of the Lodge No. 28 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Scott passed into the Great Beyond August 24, 1930 and the withdrawal of his fine spirit and able assistance was felt by the whole community, for it is upon men of this type that the stability and progress of the State depend. Harold C. Scott, his son, and successor to the business received his education in the Coatesville Public Schools, the West Chester State Normal School, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. Upon completing his education he assisted his father in his business and in 1920 was received into partnership with him under the firm name of James D. Scott & Son. Mr. Harold Scott is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Coatesville Rotary Club. Miss Helen Spangler became the wife of Mr. Scott and they have one son, James D., III. Mr. and Mrs. Scott attend the Baptist Church and they reside at 1032 Walnut Street, Coatesville.

**S. Horace Scott, M. D.,** can point with justifiable pride to an enviable record of active practise in Coatesville. Born in Caln Township, Chester County, March 26, 1865, he is the son of Amos S. and Mary Louise (McPherson) Scott. Amos S. Scott, a native of Valley Township, this county, was a successful farmer and the owner and operator of a sand quarry. The mother was a native of Sadsbury Township, Chester County. S. Horace Scott obtained his education in the Coatesville Public Schools, Maxwell's Academy and the West Chester Normal School. He received his medical education at Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the class of 1889. Subsequently he returned to Coatesville and engaged in practise. Through application and professional ability, he has built for himself a place of repute among the members of the medical profession in Chester County. He is chief of staff of the Coatesville Hospital and a member of the staff since the opening of the hospital; he was also a member of the staff of the old Huston Memorial Hospital; he is a member of the county, state and national medical societies. Active in the affairs of Coatesville, he has been a director of the Y. M. C. A. since 1894; secretary of the board of directors of the Chester Valley National Bank; director of the Chamber of Commerce; president of the Rotary Club in 1930; a member of the Coatesville School Board since 1893 and its president since 1903; a vestryman in the



Coatesville Episcopal Church since 1892, and since 1893 has been Rectors Warden. He is also treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Association of Surgeons. He is fraternally affiliated with the various bodies of the Masonic Order and past officer in the lodges. He is a member of the Medical Club of Philadelphia, the Coatesville City and Country Clubs. Dr. Scott married Annie C. Scarlet, of Kennett Square, who died January 8, 1928. They became the parents of three children: Margaret Powers, who lives in Pittsburgh; Horace S., living in Ashland, Kentucky; and Jane Moore, who makes her home with Dr. Scott at 303 East Chestnut Street.

**Richard Scully.** As a capable business man, and a patriot and public spirited citizen, Richard Scully stands high in the respect and esteem of his contemporaries. He was born in England, October 23, 1877, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Ellingham) Scully. The family came to America in 1881, locating in Parkesburg, this county, where the father found employment. At a later date, Mr. Scully, Sr., removed to Pomeroy, where he became employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Subsequent to this he established himself in business as a general merchant and it was in this field that he attained prominence in his community. Richard Scully obtained his education in the public schools of Pomeroy. In 1895 he found work in Philadelphia and after three years' time he entered the employ of the United States Government in the navy yards at League Island. He returned to Pomeroy in 1907 to assume the responsibilities and management of his father's business. In 1913 he added a feed and coal business to his other interests. In 1928 he moved his business to Coatesville, locating at 1001 Merchant Street, where he carries a complete line of building supplies. His splendid success in the business world is the result of application and attention to detail. Mr. Scully married Carrie Habecker, of Philadelphia, and their children are Esther, Richard, Miriam, and Hannah. Mr. Scully is a member of the Republican Party, the Lions Club of Coatesville, and his religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Scully family reside at 102 South 12th Street, Coatesville.

**Charles D. Sensenig.** In the lumber and coal business of Coatesville, the firm that now operates under the name of Charles D. Sensenig, Lumber & Coal, is accorded a leading place for it has been an important unit in the commercial composition of the city for many years. The present owner, Mr. Sensenig purchased the business from the E. E. Levis Estate, taking possession November 1, 1928. Charles D. Sensenig was born in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, May 1, 1871, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Massey) Sensenig, both of whom are now deceased. The father, a native of Lancaster County, followed agricultural pursuits all of his life. Charles D., the son received his education in the schools of Lancaster Township, after which he engaged in farming for the following twelve years. Following this he became employed at the Valley Iron Works and later the Lukens Steel Company. When still a young man he associated himself with the late Mr. E. E. Levis, the former owner of the lumber and coal business which Mr. Sensenig acquired upon the former's death. Mr. Sensenig married

twice: the first time to Mary J. Skelton, now deceased. By the first marriage, Mr. Sensenig is the father of two sons: Willard and Donald, the latter being associated with his father in business. Mr. Sensenig married the second time Carmaletta Skean, of Coatesville. Their residence is located at 1253 East Main Street and they are communicants of the Methodist Church.

**William B. Smiley**, has been associated with the Prudential Insurance Company since 1900, and has occupied the position of assistant superintendent of the West Chester office for the past thirty years. He was born April 22, 1876 in West Chester, a son of William V. and Susanna (Hibberd) Smiley. The father was born in Chadds Ford, but spent the greater share of his life in West Chester, where he owned the first five and ten cent store. He is now retired from active affairs. The mother was a native of West Chester and is now deceased. William B. Smiley attended the public schools of West Chester and upon completing his education entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company where he has won a position of respect in his community. He is an adherent to the principles of the Republican Party and his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church. Miss Harriet Prentiss of Melrose, Mass., became the wife of Mr. Smiley and they have one son, Charles B. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley maintain their residence at 605 Prince Street, West Chester.

**Andrew Thomas Smith**, deceased, principal of the Normal School and Teachers College, West Chester, from April 26, 1920 to February 8, 1928, was born near Norristown on September 10, 1862, a son of Erasmus P., and Elizabeth (Baker) Smith. He was educated in the West Chester Normal School and was graduated in 1883. Later he studied at New York University where he was granted the Pd.D. degree in 1893. At various times he was a special student in philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania, and of pedagogy under Dr. William H. Payne of the University of Michigan. Lafayette College conferred an honorary A. M. degree upon him in 1903. His professional experience had its inception in the district schools of the state in 1881. From 1883 to 1885 he was connected with the Soldiers' Orphan School, a state institution. In 1885 he became professor of pedagogy at the West Chester State Normal School of which he was vice-principal part of the time. He left this position in 1899 to assume the duties of principal at the State Normal School at Mansfield. In 1913 he became principal of the Normal School at Clarion, and in July, 1914, took a similar position at the Thomas Normal Training School in Detroit, Michigan. He left the latter institution in 1917 to return to West Chester as professor of pedagogy in the Normal School. This post he held for three years, and upon the death of Dr. Philips, the principal, in 1920, Dr. Smith was elected to succeed him. Dr. Smith was a genial personality, popular in many circles. He was widely known throughout the state as a lecturer at institutes, and his experience in administering the affairs of various institutions in this and neighboring states, made him a nationally known

figure in educational circles. He was a loyal member of the Republican Party, an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Masonic Order.

Dr. Smith was married to Miss Elizabeth Fenton Ogden of Cape May City, New Jersey, on August 7, 1888. Their home was always a center of culture and hospitality.

Dr. Smith was the author of a number of publications. They include: *Quarto-Centennial History of West Chester State Normal School*, 1896; *Mind Evaluations for Teaching Purposes*, 1893; *Systematic Methodology*, 1900.

Under Dr. Smith's administration West Chester State Normal School was authorized to increase the scope of its functions, and assume the title of a State Teachers College. This occurred in 1926, two years before his death on February 8, 1928.

**Ashton B. T. Smith.** The firm of J. B. Smith & Son, funeral directors of West Chester has been established since 1875, and the finely appointed parlors at 115-117 East Gay Street, are among the most efficiently conducted in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania. The business occupies a splendid four story building, the office, chapel, preparing room and slumber room being located on the first floor, the display rooms and trimming rooms on the second floor and the balance of the building being used for other phases of the business. The present members of the firm are William B. Smith and his son, Ashton B. T. Smith. The founder of the business was J. B. Smith, father of the present executive head, who died May 14, 1927, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. His wife was Amanda Keech. William B. Smith who was born in West Chester, has taken active interest in affairs of a community nature since attaining maturity. He is a member of the Lions Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, past president of the Chester County Funeral Directors Association and a member of the National Funeral Directors Association. Miss Anna Elizabeth Talbot of West Chester became the wife of Mr. William Smith. Their son, Ashton B. T. Smith received his education in the local schools and graduated from the Eckels College of Embalming in the class of 1922, after which he assumed his position in the firm. He married Katharine Rupert Moses, of West Chester. Mr. Ashton Smith is a member of the Rotary Club, B. P. O. E., Moose and the Eagles. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Chester County Funeral Directors Association and a member of the National Funeral Directors Association. Since the inception of the business, it has grown in such proportions that at present three assistants are employed in fulfilling the demands upon the services of the firm. The long successful career of the J. B. Smith & Son Company in this field of endeavor shows the influence of sagacity and integrity and the desire to render the finest possible service to fellow-citizens when kindness and sympathy are most appreciated.

**Daniel Gyger Snyder, D.D.S.,** is one of the deans of the dental profession of Chester County, for he has practised here for many years. He



was born in Uwchlan Township, this county, a son of Isaiah F. and Mary (Schofield) Snyder, both of whom are descendents of colonial ancestry. Dr. Snyder's great-grandfather Scofield served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Daniel G. Snyder obtained his education in the rural schools of Uwchlan Township, the West Chester State Normal School and the Philadelphia Dental College. Upon completing his education in dentistry, he located in West Chester where he has become widely known and respected, not only by his professional colleagues, but also by the people of West Chester, among whom he has built up an extensive practise. He married Eleanor Hutton of Philadelphia and they have one son, William Hutton, a graduate of Gettysburg College and now a student of the dental college of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Snyder is a member of the West Chester Board of Trade, the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the State, County and National Dental Societies and the Academy of Stomatology. He maintains his office and residence at 31 South High Street, West Chester.

**Horace B. Spackman**, a director of the Lukens Steel Company, was born October 21, 1862, on a farm in Caln Township, Chester County, Pa., where he lived and worked until eighteen years of age. He is the son of Isaac and Anna E. Spackman. His ancestors for three generations lived within a few miles of Coatesville. The father's antecedents were originally from England, Scotland and Ireland; the mother's from England and Ireland. The elder Mr. Spackman was secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester County for fifteen years up to the time of his death in 1895. Horace B. Spackman was educated in the country public school and later attended the Johnson's Academy, near Guthriesville, this county. On January 10, 1881, Mr. Spackman entered the employ of the Huston Penrose & Company, as a clerk, this firm subsequently being changed to Charles Huston & Sons. In 1890 it was chartered as the Lukens Iron & Steel Company, and reorganized in 1917 as the Lukens Steel Company, which is the name of the corporation at the present time. He was in the employ of this company from the time he entered business, until he retired to private life in May, 1929, having been prominently and actively identified with the great growth and development of that company for a period covering forty-eight years. Mr. Spackman is also president of the Allegheny Ore and Iron Company of Buena Vista, Virginia; director of the Lawndale Merchants Ice Company and a director of the By Products Steel Company, both of Coatesville. He is a director of the Coatesville Hospital; president of the Coatesville Country Club (1930); trustee of the Y. M. C. A.; and is a trustee and elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Coatesville. He has served two terms as a member of the Borough Council and has been prominently identified with the civic and business affairs of that city. Mr. Spackman married April 30, 1885, Ella E. Moore of Guthriesville and their children are: Helen Moore (Mrs. Hugh Kenworthy, deceased); Anna Marguerite (Mrs. Lorenz K. Ayres, of St. Louis, Mo.); George Donald, assistant general superintendent of the Lukens Steel Company; and Herbert Branson, with the Sales Department of the Bethlehem Steel Com-

pany of Philadelphia. Politically, Mr. Spackman is a member of the Republican Party and he resides at 553 Chestnut Street, Coatesville.

**H. L. Sproat.** A practitioner in all branches of the law in West Chester for many years, popular in his court activities and as a legal advisor, H. L. Sproat has a well-merited reputation as an attorney and stands as a splendid representative of the present-day attitude of this section of the State both of its business and professional interests. H. L. Sproat, a son of Harris Elric and Endora M. (Heylin) Sproat was born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1877. Harris E. Sproat, also a native Philadelphian was by profession an engineer although he never followed that line of work. He moved to Chester County in his youth and identified himself as a farmer. Both parents are now deceased. H. L. Sproat attended the Model School of the West Chester State Normal School and prepared for his profession in the law offices of John Sparhawk, Jr., a noted Philadelphia lawyer. He gained admission to the Philadelphia County Bar November 12, 1900, followed by admittance to the Chester County Bar. In 1901, he entered into a partnership with Mr. G. L. Rettew, which has since continued with ever-mounting success. Mr. Sproat has been twice elected to the office of District Attorney for Chester County. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, West Chester Pioneer Club, Society of Mayflower descendants, and serves as treasurer of the Society of Cincinnati. Miss Eleanor B. Ramsey of West Chester became the wife of Mr. Sproat, and they have one son, Harris, II. Mr. and Mrs. Sproat are communicants of the First Presbyterian Church and they make their home at 605 South High Street, West Chester.

**Willard E. Stern,** a well known figure in business and fraternal circles of Coatesville was born September 22, 1891, near that city, a son of Enoch H. and Kate (Watkins) Stern. Enoch H. Stern, the father, also a native of Chester County was the owner of several livery stables in various parts of the county and too, he was the owner of a thrashing machine which he rented to many farmers during the harvest season. Mr. Stern is deceased and Mrs. Stern now makes her home in Coatesville. Willard E. Stern was educated in the public schools of Coatesville and upon leaving school entered the employ of R. L. Pyle, owner of a general store at Hamerton, Chester County. Following this he removed to Pomeroy, Chester County, where he became associated with Ella and Sue Stern, owners of a retail coal business. He remained in this occupation for one year, when he returned to Coatesville and took a position at the Worth Steel Company, now the Bethlehem Steel Company, as time keeper. He was successively in the loading and shipping departments. Subsequently, he went into business for himself, establishing an automobile accessory shop which he successfully conducted until 1920, when he disposed of his interests to become associated with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Chester County. In 1924, the opportunity presented itself to buy a part interest in his present business and for the following four years the business was conducted under the firm name of Stern & Cooper. The business was originally established in 1900

and was then known as the Spackman Agency. In 1928, Mr. Stern became the sole owner of the business and at that time the name was changed to Willard E. Stern, General Insurance, with offices located at 251 East Lincoln Highway, Coatesville. Mr. Stern has become recognized as a successful business man and respected for his high standard of business conduct. Miss Maude Taylor, a former resident of Doe Run, this county, became the wife of Mr. Stern and their children are: Marjorie J.; Catherine S.; and Helen T. Mr. Stern is a member of the Masons, the Coatesville Lodge No. 564, the Royal Arch Chapter, the Commandery, Rajah Shrine, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Eagles. He is also a member of the Coatesville Lions Club. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Stern reside at 341 Charles Street, Coatesville, and they attend the Trinity Lutheran Church.

**Edmund Henry Szlapka** is well and favorably known among the younger attorneys practising before the Chester County Bar. He was born at Narberth, Montgomery County, April 1, 1903, a son of Henry Szlapka, deceased, and Lucy M. Szlapka. Mr. Szlapka received his education in the Mary Waldron Academy, Niagara University, Philadelphia Central High School, University of Pennsylvania from whence he was graduated in the class of 1924. He then entered the Law Department of Temple University where he completed his course in 1929. Upon his admission to the Bar, he established himself in practise in Phoenixville, where he has met with well deserved success. Mr. Szlapka is a member of the Phoenixville Kiwanis Club, the Phoenixville Country Club and the Knights of Columbus Lodge. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church.

**Bayard Taylor.** This distinguished son of Chester County was born in Kennett Square more than a century ago, on January 11, 1825. When he was about three years of age his family moved to a farm about one mile from the village, and it was there that Bayard Taylor spent much of his youth. Academies at Unionville and West Chester afforded him a good formal education, and as he approached manhood he expressed the desire to learn the printer's trade. This was made possible, and through his own efforts he acquired a position on Henry S. Evans' paper, *The Village Record*, in West Chester. Other phases of newspaper work were more attractive to the young lad than type-setting. He read and wrote much poetry. The late Joseph Lewis of West Chester had his attention called to one of Taylor's poems by Judge Townsend Haines. Lewis said of it: "I have no recollection now of its title or its subject, but it was written in flowing verse and showed a remarkable command of poetic language, and such admirable taste in the use of epithets and imagery in one so young, that I confessed my surprise and pleasure in finding such excellent promise of a poet to the manner born." In May, 1843, *Graham's Magazine*, published a poem entitled *Modern Greece*, by J. B. Taylor. The *Nameless Bard* and *Life*, were other poems appearing subsequently in the same magazine. At that time Taylor was only 18 years of age. Before long he was recognized by the *Saturday*



*Evening Post* and the *United States Gazette*, both of which publications accepted his contributions. He continued to contribute to the *Village Record* too. After two years of apprenticeship he asked to be released from his contract with that paper. This was accomplished in 1844, and in July of that year he sailed for Europe. He had just published a little volume of about 100 pages in verse, entitled, *Ximena, and Other Poems*. Its sale was not large, but it introduced him to literary circles of the world. He received \$50 for part of his expenses on the European trip from Joseph Chandler of the *United States Gazette*, and Patterson, editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, contributed a like sum. This money, with the addition of a few dollars paid him for his verses, constituted his capital for the journey. By the time he attained his majority Bayard Taylor had published his popular volume, *Views Afoot*, or *Europe Seen With Knapsack and Staff*. He returned to America then and began publication of the Phoenixville newspaper referred to elsewhere in this volume. He maintained his connection with this paper for a short time only, and accepted a post with the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*. His love of travel led him to all parts of the world, and in 1853 he was in Shanghai, China, as secretary of the American Legation. That was the year in which Commodore Perry made his memorable visit to Japan to open negotiations with the imperial government of that country that led to international trade. Taylor joined Perry in the mission. Gradually the Chester Countian became a national figure and was appointed to other important diplomatic posts such as that of secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg and minister to Germany. It was while fulfilling his duties in the latter position that he died at Berlin on December 19, 1878. On March 15th of the following spring his remains were interred in Longwood Cemetery, East Marlborough Township, this County.

Taylor was married twice: first, to Mary S. Agnew on October 24, 1850. She died on December 20th of the same year. His second wife was Marie Hansen of Gotha, a daughter of a prominent German scientist. She survived her husband for nearly half a century. Much of this time she resided in Europe making occasional journeys to the United States. The Taylors had one daughter, Lilian. Cedarcroft, a country home near Kennett Square, was erected by Taylor and became his favorite resort after strenuous activities abroad.

**Horace F. Temple**, founder and president of the Temple Press, Inc., of West Chester, who at the age of seventy-two years is still active in the conduct of his business, entered the printing trade in 1879 in the composing room of the *Delaware County Gazette*, published at Chester, Pa. After a year's work as compositor he became a reporter on the *Gazette*, later going to the *Chester Times* as business manager. In 1891, he gave up his interest in the *Times* and bought a half interest in the *Chester Evening News*, which he maintained until November, 1893, when he moved to West Chester to become business manager of the *Morning Republican*, in 1898 buying the controlling interest in the paper. Operating a morning newspaper in West Chester in competition with the powerful papers published at Philadelphia

was not a profitable venture, and after fighting a losing battle for five years, Mr. Temple suspended publication of the *Morning Republican* and devoted his activities and equipment to the production of job and commercial printing. This was in 1905. For twenty-five years the Press of Horace F. Temple occupied a three story building at 24 East Market Street. During that time the business grew constantly, finally assuming such proportions that removal to larger and more conveniently arranged quarters became a necessity. It was decided to build a thoroughly modern one-story plant, and provide in it ample room for future growth. The modern printing plant of Horace F. Temple, Inc., is a combination of beauty, utility and efficiency not often equaled anywhere. Under the supervision of architects and engineers who specialize in such building projects, suitable location was selected and plans were prepared, emphasizing such features as plumbing, heating, ventilating and a sprinkler system for fire prevention. The new building is located at 235 E. Gay Street and has a ground area of 16,250 square feet of floor space all under one roof, with plenty of room for further expansion. The layout of the new plant provides for a handsome business office and ample space for composing room, monotype department, platen and cylinder presses, a most complete bindery for commercial and job work, stock, storage, packing and shipping. In 1886 Mr. Temple married Catherine Taylor, who died in 1890. One daughter, Catherine was born to this union. He married the second time in 1891 Miss Annie L. Stephens and their children are: Horace S., George A., Alice A., and Frank E. Mr. Temple's sons assist him in the conduct of his business.

**G. E. Tenaglia, M. D.** One of the prominent young physicians in Chester County is Dr. G. E. Tenaglia of Honey Brook, already highly regarded, although he has only been practicing here since 1929. He was born at Dunbar, Penna., March 28, 1905, a son of Ralph and Mary (Norton) Tenaglia, the former of whom is an executive of the Semet-Solvay Company at Detroit. Dr. Tenaglia received his elementary schooling in the public schools of his home and then matriculated in Sciences at the Hahnemann School of Medicine, completing the prescribed courses in 1925 and four years later was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the same institution. His high professional standards are sustained through membership in the county, state and national medical societies and he is also a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge and the Alpha Sigma college fraternity. Miss Lucy Gray, daughter of P. J. and Helen (O'Brien) Gray became the wife of Dr. Tenaglia, at Bethlehem on June 17, 1929. They have one daughter, Lucy Jane, born October 25, 1930.

**James Morton Thomson**, former owner and manager of the Coatesville Motor Sales of Coatesville and the J. M. Thomson Company, Incorporated of Downingtown, Pa., is one of the representative citizens of Chester County. He was born January 29, 1893 in Chester County, a son of J. Curtiss and Hannah Mary (Chandler) Thomson, the former a native of Wilmington, Delaware, spending most of his life in Chester County, where he followed agricultural pursuits, and the latter a native of Delaware

County, Pennsylvania. Both parents are deceased. James Morton Thomson obtained his early education in the public schools of Chester County, later attending Pierce's Business College. For a time thereafter he was associated with the Pinkerton Detective Agency of Philadelphia. In 1916, he entered the automobile business being associated with the Thomas Hughes Company, Incorporated, of West Chester, remaining there for a period of eight years. In 1924 he established the Coatesville Motor Sales Company, securing the dealer franchise for the Ford Automobile, and has since maintained a complete sales and service garage. Success attended this venture from its inception and in 1930 operations were extended to Downingtown under the firm name of J. M. Thompson Company, Incorporated. Mr. Thomson married Agnes Miriam Wilson of Downingtown and they have one son, James Morton, Jr. Mr. Thomson is a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, the Philadelphia Consistory, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Coatesville Rotary Club and the Coatesville City and Country Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson attend the Episcopal Church and maintain their residence at Bradford Hills, outside of Downingtown, where Mr. Thomson operates one of two large farms which he owns.

**Walter K. Thorne**, of Coatesville, has aligned himself with the progressive and enterprising projects of his community. He was born September 12, 1881, in Wilmington, Delaware, a son of J. Howard and Elizabeth (Waters) Thorne. J. Howard Thorne settled in Coatesville in 1885, being employed as foreman for Mr. W. A. P. Thompson, the founder of the contracting business now headed by his son. The senior Mr. Thorne died Thanksgiving Day, 1931, and Mrs. Thorne makes her home with her son in this city. As a young man Walter K. Thorne entered the offices of Mr. Thompson. He severed his connection with that company in 1901 to take a position with the Worth Brothers Company, rapidly advancing to the position of chief engineer. In 1909 he purchased his present business from Mr. Thompson, which is one of the oldest established contracting and building concerns in Coatesville, normally employing about twenty people. Mr. Thorne is also a partner in the C. J. Domsohn & Company, engaging in hauling, excavating, cement work and stone masonry. Mr. Thorne is a director of the National Bank of Coatesville, a director of the Welfare Association, director and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, trustee and elder of the Presbyterian Church and treasurer of the Coatesville Chamber of Commerce. Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, of Coatesville, became the wife of Mr. Thorne and they are the parents of the following children: Dr. Charles Thorne, now practising in Coatesville; Alice; Marian; Robert; Walter; Dorothy and Marjorie. Fraternally Mr. Thorne is identified with the Masonic Order and he is also a member of the Coatesville Rotary Club.

**Albert Edward Townsend** is well known as a leader in real estate and insurance circles of Oxford. He was born in Meeksham, England, in 1868, a son of Mark and Ann (Davis) Townsend, both deceased. Private tutors and the Pierce's business college of Philadelphia afforded Albert E. Town-



send his educational advantages, and upon completing his schooling, entered the business world as a clerk in a jewelry store owned by George M. Rudolph, where he remained for fifteen years. Following this, he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company as a salesman in the Commercial department, retaining this affiliation until 1920 when he became associated with the Oxford Electric Company. In 1924 he entered into a partnership with John T. Miller in the insurance and real estate business and has continued since that time with gratifying success. Mr. Townsend takes active interest in the affairs of the Republican Party, having been elected tax collector in 1926, and serving as a member of the town council and also a member of the school board. He is a director of the Farmer's Bank of Oxford, and a member of the Rotary Club. He is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a past high priest and past master in the Masonic Blue Lodge. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Townsend resides at 733 East Market Street, Oxford.

**H. F. Troutman**, is an eminent member of the legal profession in Chester County, who was born in West Chester a son of C. G., a native of Germany who came to America when sixteen years of age, and Annie A. (Broomall) Troutman, a native of Delaware County. H. F. Troutman attended the public schools of West Chester, and prepared for the legal profession in the law offices of Arthur P. Reid. He was subsequently admitted to the Bar and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practise. Mr. Troutman is at present serving as county solicitor and also acts as solicitor for the West Chester Board of Health. He makes many professional contacts through his membership in the county, state and national bar associations, and is universally respected for his high sense of responsibility to his chosen calling. In politics, he adheres to the principles of the Republican Party, and his religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Troutman makes his home at 436 South High Street, West Chester.

**W. Perry Tyson**. As Prothonotary of Chester County, Mr. Tyson reflects the value of broad experience in many phases of activity in carrying out the work which it has fallen to his lot to accomplish. He was born September 7, 1895, in Norristown, Pa., a son of Daniel G. and Ella Maude (Scholl) Tyson. Daniel Tyson, also a native of Montgomery County, spent his active years as a farmer and Mr. and Mrs. Tyson now live retired in Downingtown. W. Perry Tyson, their son, attended the public schools of Downingtown, after which he graduated from the West Chester Business college. He then became employed by the Reading Railroad Company, located at Downingtown. Following this, Mr. Tyson spent six months in training during the World War, located at Ft. Slocum. Upon his return to civilian life, he became employed by the E. G. Budd Manufacturing Company in Philadelphia, remaining there until his election to his present office in 1920. In 1928, he was invited to assume the duties of Trust Officer and later was made vice president of the First National Bank, of West Chester. In addition to these various achievements, Mr. Tyson has proven himself as an able attorney since his admission to the Chester County Bar

in April, 1928. He is fraternally affiliated with the various branches of the Masonic Order, the Patriotic Order of Sons of America, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the American Legion. Politically, Mr. Tyson is a staunch Republican. Miss Grace Kein, daughter of Allen E. Kein, a prominent mortician of Downingtown, became the wife of Mr. Tyson. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson are members of the Methodist Church and they make their home at 322 Washington Avenue, West Chester.

**James F. Van Deventer** is well known as secretary of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Coatesville, for his association with that institution has been of such a nature as to win him approbation from all his business associates. He was born January 1, 1891, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a son of John F. and Nora B. (Hamill) Van Deventer. The father, a native of New York City, spent the greater share of his life in Nova Scotia, where he engaged himself as superintendent of the Halifax Street Railway Company. The mother was a native of Hayesville, Chester County. James F. Van Deventer, the subject of this review, was educated in the public schools of West Grove, Chester County and the Fernwood Academy, after which he became employed by the Worth Steel Company as a mechanical engineer. Subsequently he was associated with the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company as assistant chief draftsman, coming to the Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1920 as assistant underwriter and was made secretary of the company four years later. Mr. Van Deventer is a member of the Masonic Order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a Democrat and his religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. He resides at 1237 East Lincoln Highway, Coatesville.

**William E. Voorhees**, of Kennett Square has aligned himself with progressive and enterprising projects of his community. He was born in Montgomery County in 1870, a son of Jacob S. and Sara (Jones) Voorhees, both of whom are deceased. William E. Voorhees was educated in the public schools of Audubon, Pa., and upon completion of his schooling came to Kennett Square in 1887 to accept a position with the American Road Machinery Company. When he resigned from the office of secretary of that organization on April 1, 1927, he had completed his fortieth year of constant service. Mr. Voorhees is a Democrat in politics and has served in many public offices. In May, 1927, he was elected tax collector for a four year period; he has served as a member of the boro council since 1895 and is its present secretary; he has been president of the Kennett Fire Company since 1905; he is the superintendent of the Water department for the Boro; he is president of the Kennett Square Chamber of Commerce; secretary of the Kennett Square Golf and Country Club; secretary of Kennett Square Board of Health; vice president of the Kennett Square Building and Loan Association; and a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Voorhees married Anna R. McMullin in 1895 and they are the parents of one daughter, Sara E. Mr. Voorhees is a communicant of the First Baptist Church of Kennett Square. Mrs. Voorhees is a communicant of the Presbyterian Church.

**Edwin B. Wagner.** There are but few of the civic interests of Downingtown that have to do with the healthful progress of a community, with which Mr. Wagner has not been associated with since the beginning of his successful career as boro superintendent, clerk and secretary of the boro council. He is the son of Christian F. and Anna E. (Brown) Wagner. Edwin B. Wagner was born December 10, 1888, in Caln Township, this county, and was educated in the public schools of Downingtown. His first position after leaving school was in the paper mills of Downingtown and after two year's time, he went to Salsbury, Maryland, where he became an assistant to the city engineer, remaining there for nine years. Following this he went to Wilmington, Delaware and was engineer for the contractor who erected the Fourth Street Bridge. After a short time he returned to Downingtown to accept the position of Engineer-inspector of the Sewage Disposal Plant while it was in process of construction and he has since been appointed boro engineer along with his various other activities. Mr. Wagner is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, The American Water Works Association, of the Downingtown Rotary Club and also the various bodies of the Masonic Order. He makes his home at 138 Pennsylvania Avenue, Downingtown.

**Ralph Harvey Walter** has been engaged in the real estate business in Kennett Square since 1919 and has been a prominent figure in the subsequent development of this community. A son of Robert H. and Philena (Harvey) Walter, he was born in Kennett Square in 1888 and received his education in the Westtown Boarding School, Drexel Institute and Cornell University. In 1919 he first turned his attention to the real estate business as a partner with his father under the firm name of Kennett Realty Company, which the latter had established in 1912. This partnership was incorporated in 1924, the father remaining active in the business until his death which occurred in 1930. In 1924 the insurance business of Mr. John W. Pratt was added to the line. In his present association with Mr. C. G. Hazlett he is in a large measure responsible for the comprehensive development of real estate in Kennett Square. Mr. Walter is a member of the Chester County Real Estate Board, the Kennett Square Lion's Club and a director and organizer of the Progressive Building and Loan Association. He is fraternally affiliated with the Elks Club and his religious beliefs are those of the Quakers. In 1913, Mr. Walter married May Pennock, daughter of Theodore Pennock, and sister of Herbert Pennock. They are the parents of three children: Ralph, Jr., Mary Louise and Janet H.

**Frank H. Wells, M. D.,** established himself in practise in West Chester in 1928. Dr. John R. Wells, his father was a native of Chester Springs, this county, where he spent his entire life of service as a physician. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1882. His mother was Elizabeth (Raby) Wells, a native of East Pikeland Township. Dr. Frank H. Wells received his education in the public schools of Chester Springs, West Chester State Normal School, graduating from Lafayette College with the class of 1909, achieving the degree of Ph.B. He then



matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, emerging from that institution with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1913. Upon serving his internship at the Chester County Hospital in West Chester, Dr. Wells began the practise of his profession in Chester Springs where he remained for fifteen years, later returning to West Chester and has rapidly attracted to himself a wide patronage. He is a member of the staff of the Chester County Hospital, and the Veil Maternity Hospital. In professional life, he is affiliated with the county, state and national medical societies. He is also a member of the American Legion and the Masonic Order. Politically he is identified with the Republican Party and his religious belief is that of the Lutherans. Since the death of Dr. Wells' father in 1920, Mrs. Wells has made her home with her son and they now reside at 305 Price Street, West Chester. Dr. Wells maintains his offices at 33 South High Street.

**Elmer R. West**, postmaster of Malvern, Chester County, first earned the consideration of his fellow citizens in his community by a life of forceful industry and integrity. He was born at Lewis Mills, this county, May 8, 1877, a son of T. Forrest and Mary F. (Myers) West, both of whom are descendants of Chester County pioneer stock. T. Forrest West was born June 7, 1851, at Logues Corners, West Nantwell Township, residing there all of his life, following the occupation of a miller. Elmer R. West had one brother, William A. who now makes his home in Malvern, and is employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a foreman in the general offices at Philadelphia. Elmer R. West obtained his education in the public schools of East Whiteland, Norristown High School, and Schissler Business College of Norristown. Following the completion of his schooling, Mr. West entered the milling business in Compassville, Chester County, remaining there for four years. In 1902, he located in Malvern, engaging himself in business, which he sold five years later. He then entered the employ of the postal department as a rural mail carrier and continued in that capacity until 1916, when he became a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He severed his connection with this organization January 1929 to accept the appointment of postmaster of Malvern. Mr. West married Mary F. Margerum, daughter of Cyrus S. and Emma J. (Rennard) Margerum, of Malvern. Two children were born to this union: Helen W., who became the wife of Lester R. Moffatt of Malvern; and C. Forrest, who makes his home with his parents. Mr. West takes active interest in the welfare of the Republican Party; from 1905 to 1911, he was a member of the boro council; serving as president for the last three years; from 1911 to 1928, he was boro auditor; and for many years has served as a member of the election board. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Encampment. Mr. and Mrs. West reside at 215 Woodland Avenue, Malvern, where they attend the Great Valley Presbyterian Church.

**G. Glancy Wilson**, owner and editor of the Chester County Legal Intelligencer ranks high among the enterprising and successful citizens

of West Chester. He was born July 17, 1864, at Gap, Lancaster County, a son of George Wilson, a native of Compass, Chester County and Emmaline (Good) Wilson, a native of West Fallowfield Township, this county. Both parents are deceased. After attending the public schools of Atglen, Mr. Wilson became employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia and Lancaster as a telegrapher and later as stenographer. He located in West Chester in 1885, and some time after that entered the publishing business and thereupon became an important factor in the commercial and professional life of West Chester. Mr. Wilson married Grace Thomas, a former resident of Pittsburgh and they now make their home at 731 South High Street, West Chester. Mr. Wilson is a communicant of the Episcopal Church and in politics is a member of the Republican Party. He is a director of the National Bank of Chester County and Trust Company, and also a trustee of the West Chester State Teachers College.

**Samuel Clyde Wilson, M.D.** has been established in practise in Oxford since 1924. He was born March 15, 1881, a son of S. W. and Philena (Showalter) Wilson, both deceased. Dr. Wilson acquired his education in the public schools of Oxford, graduating from the Baltimore Medical College with the class of 1908. Following his graduation, he located in Collamer, Chester County, where he engaged in practise for sixteen years, coming to Oxford in 1924. Since the inauguration of his work here, Dr. Wilson has come to be regarded as one of the ablest and successful physicians in the vicinity. He is a member of the staff of the Coatesville Hospital and is professionally affiliated with the county, state, and national medical societies. He is also a member of the Chapter and Commandery of the Masonic Order. In 1911, Dr. Wilson married Mary M. Webster, a native of Chester County. Two children have been born to this union, Norman M., and Jane Sophia. Dr. and Mrs. Wilson are communicants of the Presbyterian Church, where the former serves as an elder. His political allegiance is pledged to the Democratic Party.

**Honorable W. Butler Windle.** Chief Justice John Marshall the greatest jurist America has yet produced, vividly pictured the importance of the proper selection of Judges, when at the age of seventy-five, at the close of his long and illustrious career, said in addressing the Virginia Constitutional Convention: "The judicial department comes home in effect to every man's fireside; it passes on his property, his reputation, his life, his all. Is it not the least degree important that he (the judge) should be rendered perfectly and completely independent with nothing to influence him but God and his conscience." It is with these characteristics attributed to the ideal judge that Judge W. Butler Windle serves as judge of the Courts of Chester County. He was born in West Chester, August 4, 1886, the son of William S. Windle, a native of Kennett Township, this county, and prominent attorney and citizen and Mary (Butler) Windle, daughter of the late Judge William Butler and sister of the late Judge William Butler, Jr. In the background of this high social responsibility, W. Butler Windle was reared. He received his fundamental education in the friends Graded School of West Chester, later attending West Chester Normal, now West Chester

State Teachers College. Following this he was graduated from Haverford College in the class of 1907 and subsequently received his education in law at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in the Class of 1910. Since that time Judge Windle has been engaged in active practice at the Chester County Bar, during which time, he developed a most extensive practice. For many years before his appointment to judicial office, Judge Windle represented some of the most important pieces of litigation in the county and was District Attorney from 1920 to 1924. On September 26, 1927, he was tendered the interim appointment of judge of Chester County and was accordingly inducted into office. November 19, 1927, he was elected for the full term of ten years, beginning January, 1928. He has proved himself prompt in the discharge of his judicial duties, preventing useless delays in court trials. In this respect he appears to have adopted the best methods of the English courts. During the World War, Judge Windle served with the rank of major, as Assistant Division Judge Advocate of the 28th Division. Miss Eleanor Landis Porcher, of Chester Hill, Philadelphia, became the wife of Judge Windle. He is a member of the Lions Club, and the American Legion, as well as the County and State Bar Associations. He is a member of the Republican Party. The Judge and Mrs. Windle make their home at 132 West Virginia Avenue, West Chester.

**Benjamin Franklin Woodland** is one of the leading figures in the commercial and industrial life of Phoenixville. He was born in Norristown, Pa., December 21, 1891, a son of Abram Taylor Woodland and Isabella Baughman (Haas) Woodland, the former of whom was well known as a superintendent of one of the shoe factories located in Norristown. Benjamin F. Woodland received his education in the schools of his home, after which he became thoroughly grounded in the art of interior decorating. Mr. Woodland established himself in business in Phoenixville on January 6, 1911, and has since continued with gratifying success. During the World War, he served as a private in Battery C, First Pennsylvania Field Artillery; as sergeant with the 11th Company, 154th Brigade, located at Camp Meade, Maryland; and later was commissioned lieutenant at the Instructor Officers' Training School, Camp Gordon, Georgia. As a Republican in politics, Mr. Woodland serves his party as a member of the Borough Council. His fraternal affiliations are with the Order of Independent Americans of which he is a past Councillor; Kimberton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he is conductor of the orchestra; the Samuel Whitaker Post No. 482 of the American Legion. He is a member and past president of the Phoenixville Kiwanis Club and a member of the Valley Forge Rod and Gun Club. Miss Bessie Marguerite Taylor of Phoenixville became the wife of Mr. Woodland on June 23, 1917. They are the parents of the following children; Sylvia Dorothy, born January 31, 1918; Abram Taylor, born September 18, 1919; Benjamin Franklin, Jr., born December 21, 1921 and Rhoda Ann, born August 28, 1928. The Woodlands are communicants of the Baptist Church of Phoenixville.



**Thomas Butler Worrall**, a young business man of Kennett Square, who is prospering and finding favor of the citizens of the borough, is active in civic affairs of Kennett Square, in club and fraternal circles, and he is popular among those of his generation. Thomas Butler Worrall was born in 1904 in Kennett Square, a son of James and Sarah (Miles) Worrall, both of whom are now deceased. He received his education in the public schools of his home and graduated from Kiski Spring School in the class of 1925. Following this he became associated with the Fiber Specialty Manufacturing Company where he remained for a short time. In the fall of 1926, he entered the automobile business together with James M. Worrall and Edwin S. Ladley, establishing a sales and service agency for the Ford Automobile under the firm name of James M. Worrall, Incorporated. James M. Worrall is president of the concern, Thomas B. Worrall, treasurer and Edwin S. Ladley, secretary. Mr. Worrall is a member of the Kennett Square Lion's Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Masons, the Kennett Square Chamber of Commerce and the American Automobile Association. He enjoys the recreational facilities offered by the North East River Yacht Club, the Kennett Square Golf and Country Club, and the Reciprocity Club, of Wilmington, Delaware.

**William N. Worrall**, contractor and builder of Kennett Square, is well known both as a builder of many of the finest residences and commercial buildings in the vicinity, and as a man prominent in local affairs. He is the son of William S. and Amanda D. (Strong) Worrall, the father a butcher of Kennett Square. William N. Worrall was born in Kennett Square on June 23, 1882, and received his education in the local public schools, after which he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter for four years. He worked as a journeyman for six years and then launched out in business for himself with marked success. In addition to building many fine residences and industrial structures, Mr. Worrall owns and operates a large stone quarry at Avondale, this county. He was a member of the Borough Council of Kennett Square and can always be counted upon in any movement of a civic character. Fraternally he is affiliated with the various bodies of the Masonic order. On February 14, 1914, Mr. Worrall married Bertha Merrick of Red Lion, Pa., and they are the parents of two children: Ellen M. and Janet M.

**William S. Worrall**, conducts a successful furniture and funeral directing establishment in Kennett Square, where he was born on January 5, 1876, a son of William H. and Susanna (Kirk) Worrall. The father of William S. Worrall purchased the furniture and undertaking business from Alexander Black in 1860, and it is the oldest established business in Kennett Square. William S. Worrall was educated in the public schools of Kennett Square and was graduated from Martin Academy. During his school days and after graduation, he was employed in his father's store, and in 1904 he was made a partner, continuing as one until the death of his father in 1924, when he succeeded to the business. Mr. Worrall is a director of the National Bank of Kennett Square; a director in the progressive Building and

Loan Association; and a past president of the Lions Club. He is a member of the various bodies of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Worrall is a Republican in politics and with his family belongs to the Society of Friends. Miss Elizabeth Richards, daughter of Thompson and Anna Richards, of Toughkenamon, this county became the wife of Mr. Worrall. They are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, who died in infancy; William H., and Helen R.

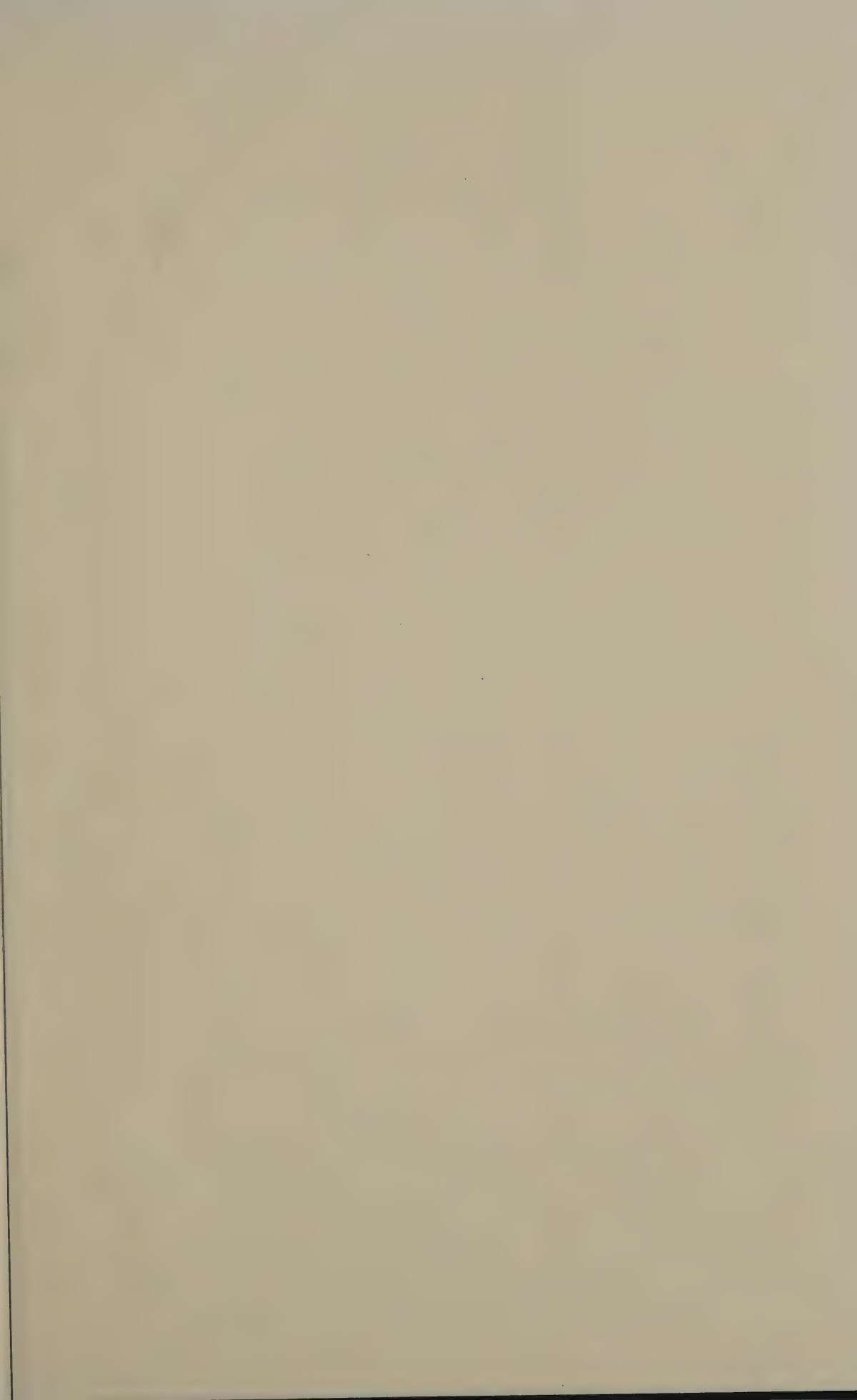
**C. Raymond Young**, is an outstanding member of the Chester County Bar. A native of Chester County, he was born in East Fallowfield Township, a son of Samuel S. and Sallie (Hammond) Young. His father, also a native of East Fallowfield Township, followed agricultural pursuits and served as justice of the peace for thirty-six years. He studied medicine altho he never followed the profession. C. Raymond Young attended the public schools of Coatesville and then entered Dickinson College receiving the degree of Ph.B. in 1909 and A.M. in 1911. He began his education in law at Dickinson College but did not graduate, completing his schooling elsewhere. Upon his admission to the Bar, Mr. Young located in West Chester in 1912, remaining there for eight years when he removed to Coatesville. The large clientele that he has developed in this county is evidence of the high regard with which he is recognized in legal circles. Mr. Young is solicitor for the National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville, and the Farmer's Bank of Parkesburg. He is also president of the Honeybrook Trust Company of Honeybrook, Chester County. Mr. Young married Elizabeth Arnold of Carlisle and they have one daughter Suzanne A. Mr. Young is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is politically affiliated with the Republican Party. He is identified with the Masons, Washington Fire Co. and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Young make their home at 30 North Fifth Avenue, Coatesville.

**W. T. G. Young**, well known merchant of Parkesburg, where he is owner of an enterprising filling station and restaurant located at Crystal Spring Park, is a man who has achieved success in his chosen field of endeavor. He was born in this community, October 8, 1884, a son of Joseph S. and Lizzie (Smith) Young. The father was born in Gum Tree, Chester County, but spent most of his life in Parkesburg where he was identified as a steel worker. The mother was a native of Philadelphia. After receiving his education in the public schools of Parkesburg, Mr. Young went with his brother to York, Pa., to work staying there for a short time and later going to Rochester, N. Y., returning to Parkesburg in 1910 when he established his present business which has met with well deserved success. Mr. Young married Ruth B. Simmons of Christiana, Lancaster County. To Mr. and Mrs. Young were born four children: Morey S.; William K.; Ruth V.; and Flo. Mr. Young is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Church. He belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Patriotic Sons of America and has served as a member of the Boro Council since 1924. He is a man of vision, energy and an asset to his community.

**W. Wirt Young**, alderman of the third ward of the city of Coatesville was one of its most prominent citizens. He was born in this city May 25, 1870, a son of Robert and Mary B. (Griffith) Young, both native of Chester County. Robert Young was born in 1832 in East Fallowfield, where he resided most of his life, owning an extensive farm of three hundred acres, the site of which is now occupied by the City of Coatesville. W. Wirt Young obtained his education in several well known academies of the earlier days, among them Maxwell Academy, Freemont Seminary of Norristown, and the Shortledge Academy of Media. Upon completing his schooling, Mr. Young returned to his father's farm where he followed agricultural pursuits for many years and for a short time was connected with the auditing department of the Luken's Steel Company. In 1904, Mr. Young purchased the Dunlap business, specializing in general contract work in plumbing and heating, continuing until 1922 when he disposed of his interests. The following year he spent in California. In 1927 his fellow citizens elected him to the office of alderman of the third ward. As a public servant, Mr. Young was noted for his judicial attitude and his willingness to give unstintingly of advice and energy to the duties of the office which he held. He adhered to the political principles of the Republican Party. In fraternal circles he was a member of the various Masonic bodies, and his religious affiliation with the Episcopalian Church of which he was a Vestryman. He was also a member and financial secretary of the Washington Fire Company. Mr. Young married E. Maude Windle, of Coatesville and they were the parents of one son, William Wirt, Jr., now a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, a graduate of the Chemical and Engineering School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1929. Mrs. Young resides at 336 Chestnut Street. Mr. Young died suddenly June 8, 1932.

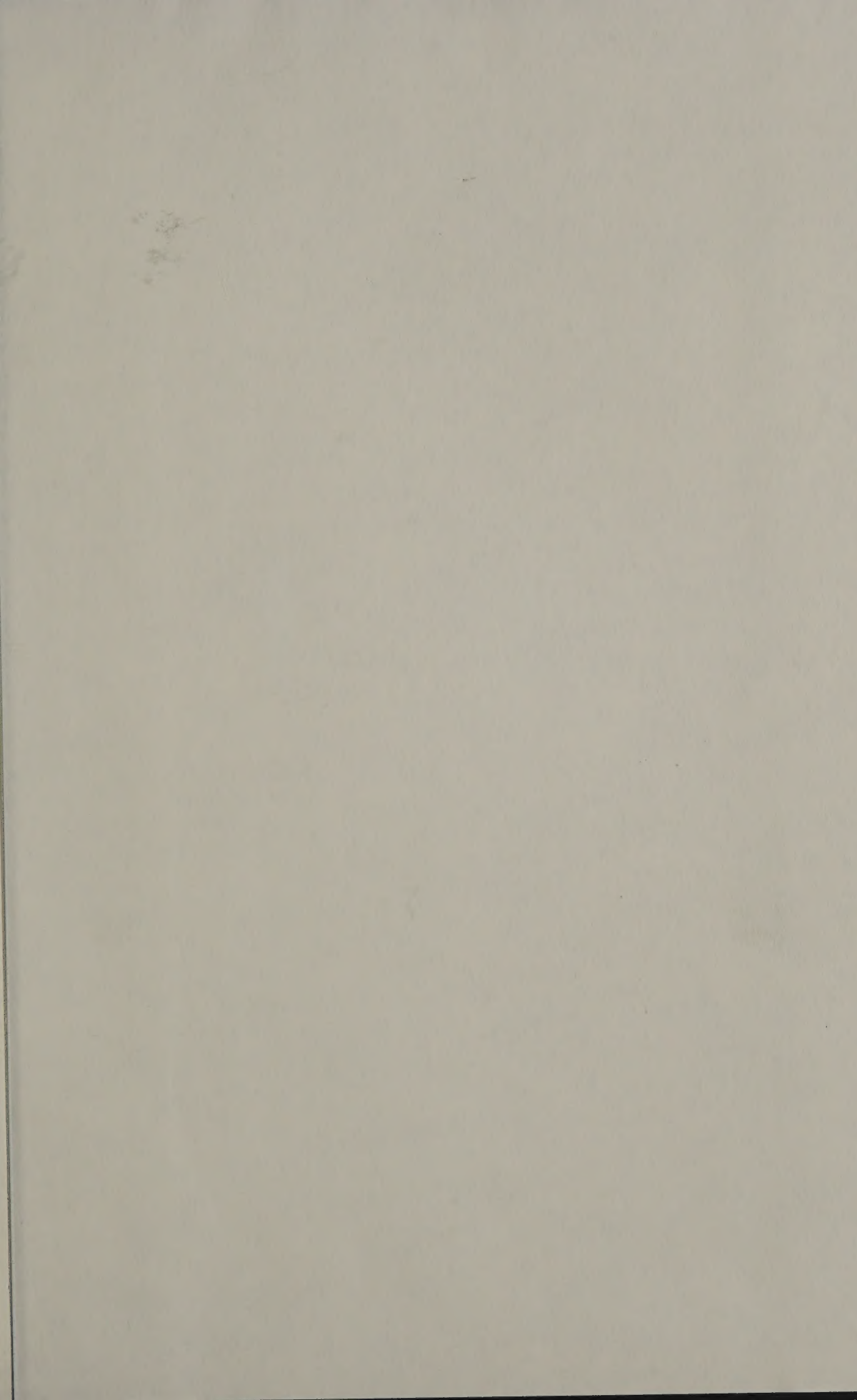


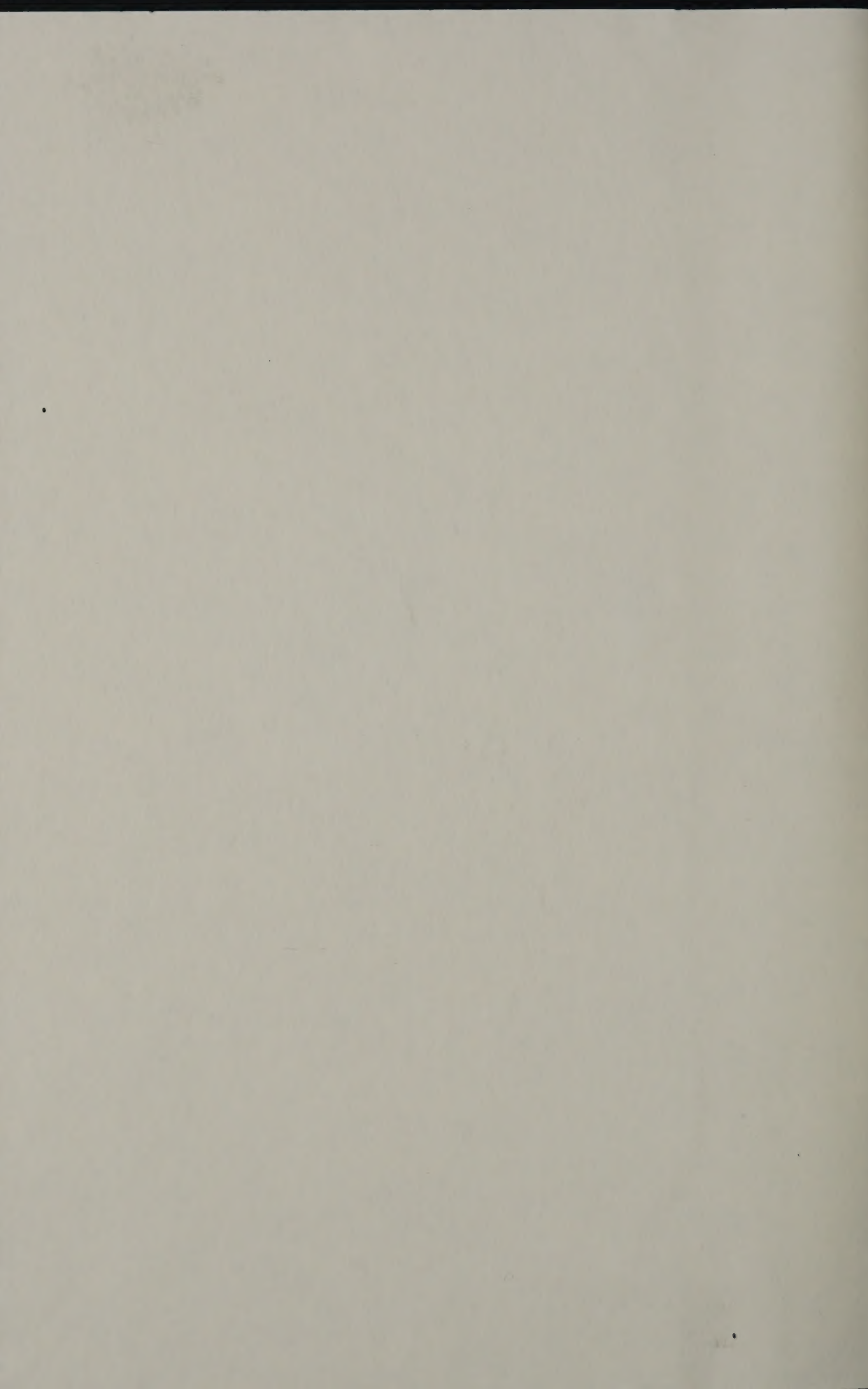












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